



Census of India, 1931

VOLUME XVII

PUNJAB

PART I.

REPORT

BY

KHAN AHMAD HASAN KHAN, M A, K S,
SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS
PUNJAB & DELHI

1933

PRINTED AT THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE" PRESS

Lahore

Price : Rs. 4-12-0 or 7s. 2d.

Revised List of Agents for the Sale of Punjab Government Publications.

ON THE CONTINENT AND UNITED KINGDOM.

Publications obtainable either direct from the High Commissioner for India, at India House, Aldwych, London, W. O. 2, or through any book seller:—

IN INDIA.

The GENERAL MANAGER, "The Quami Daler and the Union Press, Amritsar.

Messrs. D. B. TARAPORWALA, Sons & Co., Bombay

Messrs. W. NEWMAN & Co. Limited, Calcutta

Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co., Calcutta.

Messrs. RAMA KRISHNA & Sons Lahore

The SECRETARY Punjab Religious Book Society Lahore

The UNIVERSITY Book Agency Kachari Road Lahore.

L. RAM LAL SURI Proprietor "The Students Own Agency" Lahore.

L. DEWAN CHAND Proprietor The Mercantile Press, Lahore.

The MANAGER, Mufid+ Am Press, Lahore.

The PROPRIETOR, Punjab Law Book Mart, Lahore

The MANAGER PROPRIETOR, The Commercial Book Company Lahore.

Messrs. GOPAL SARDH SURI & Co., Law Booksellers and Binders, Lahore.

R. S. JAURA, Esq. B.A., B.T., The Students Popular Depot Anarkali, Lahore.

Messrs. R. CAMBRAY & Co., 11 A. Halder Lane, Bowbazar P. O., Calcutta.

Messrs. B. PARIKH & Co. Booksellers and Publishers, Narainji Pote Baroda.

Messrs. DES BROTHERS, Booksellers and Publishers, Anarkali, Lahore.

The MANAGER, "The Firm Book Depot, opposite Tonga Stand of Lohari Gate Lahore.

The MANAGER, The English Book Depot, Taj Road, Agra.

*The MANAGING PARTNER, The Bombay Book Depot, Booksellers and Publishers, Girgaon, Bombay

*The PROPRIETOR, The Book Company Calcutta.

*Messrs. CHATTERJI & Co., Booksellers, 201 Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

*The MANAGER, Standard Book Depot, Lahore.

The PROPRIETOR, Aftab Punjab General Law Book Agency Lahore.

The MANAGER, Oxford Book and Stationery Co., The Mall Lahore.

The PROPRIETOR, City Book Co., Post Box No. 253, Madras

The MANAGER, The New Book Depot, No. 79 The Mall, Simla.

These firms will be allowed discount at 15%.

ABRIDGED TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Chapter	Subject	Pages
	Introduction	1
I	Distribution and movement of the population	1
II	Cities, towns and villages	88
III	Birth-place and migration	118
IV	Age	125
V	Sex	151
VI	Civil condition	169
VII	Infirmities	195
VIII	Occupations or means of livelihood	208
IX	Literacy	248
X	Language	271
XI	Religion	288
XII	Race, tribe and caste	322
	Appendices	369
	Index of the more important subjects and terms	1

DETAILED TABLE OF CONTENTS

Paragraph.	Subject	Pages
	INTRODUCTION.	
1	Preface	1
2	Previous censuses	1
3	Changes in boundaries and areas	11
4	Operations of the present census	11
5	Initial arrangements	11
6	House numbering	11
7	The preliminary enumeration	11
8	The final census	111
9	Non-synchronous census	111
10	Attitude of the public	111
11	Arrangements for Railways, Fairs and Migratory population	11
12	Provisional Totals	v
13	Slip copying	v
14	Sorting	v
15	Compilation	vi
16	Publication	vi
17	Cost of census	vi
18	Acknowledgments	vi

CHAPTER I—Distribution and Movement of the Population.

SECTION 1 —THE AREA DEALT WITH

1	Introductory	1
2	Administrative Divisions	2
3	Natural Divisions	8
4	External changes in boundaries	5
5	Internal changes	6
6	Area figures	7

SECTION 2 —POPULATION

7	General	7
8	The "Census"	8
9	Provisional Totals	9

SECTION 3 —AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY.

10	Density	11
11	Density in Administrative Divisions	18
12	Density in Districts and States	18

SECTION 4 —VARIATIONS IN POPULATION

13	Past Censuses	14
14	Variations in population (1855—1921)	15
15	Conditions of the previous decade (1911—1921)	16

Paragraph.	Subject.	Pages.
------------	----------	--------

SECTION 5.—CONDITIONS OF THE LAST DECADE.

16	General	20
17	Health conditions	22
18	Hospitals and Dispensaries	27
19	Definitions	27
20	Agricultural conditions	23
21	Agriculture	22
22	Improvement in methods of Agriculture	24
23	Fruit Orchards	25
24	Use of improved implements	25
25	Agricultural stock and its care	25
26	Horse mule and cattle-breeding	26
27	Prevention and treatment of cattle diseases	27
28	Irrigation	27
29	Sutlej Valley Project	29
30	Trade	40
31	Industry	41
32	Two new sources of wealth	43
33	Joint Stock Companies	44
34	Wages	47
35	Prices	43
36	Road communications	49
37	Railway transport	50
38	Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services	52
39	Co-operative movement	53
40	Education	59
41	Panchayat system	60
42	Rural uplift	61
43	The Mandi Hydro-Electric Scheme	62
44	Broad-casting	62

SECTION 6.—MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION

45	Increase in population	63
46	The causes of the variation in the population	65
47	Natural increase births and deaths	66
48	Age distribution	68
49	Sex proportion	69
50	Influence of religion on the movement of the population	69

SECTION 7.—MOVEMENT IN SMALLER UNITS

51	Movement in Natural Divisions	70
52	Movement in each British District	71
53	Pressure on resources	73
54	Movement in Punjab States	77
55	Accuracy of census figures	79

SECTION 8.—HOUSES AND FAMILIES.

56	General	80
57	Definition of census house	80
58	Number of persons per house	81

Subsidiary Tables

I.—Density water supply and crops	84
II.—Distribution of the population classified according to density	85
III.—Variation in relation to density since 1921	85
IV.—Variation in natural population	86
V.—Comparison with vital statistics (British Territory only)	86
VI.—Variation by tahsils classified according to density	87
VII.—Persons per house and houses per square mile	87

CHAPTER II.—Cities, Towns and Villages.

59	General	88
60	Division of population as rural and urban	89
61	Urban population	90
62	Population of towns by class	91
63	Individual cities and towns	93
64	Urban population by religion	96
65	Urban sex ratio	96
66	Rural population	96
67	Average size and distance between villages ..	97
68	Some statistics of rural population	97
69	Rural population by religion	98

Subsidiary Tables

I	Distribution of the population between towns and villages	99
II	—Number <i>per mille</i> of the total population of each main religion, who live in towns	100
III	—Towns classified by population	100
IV	—Cities and selected towns	100
V	—Distribution of urban population according to size and in rural territory 1881—1931	101
VI	—Classification of urban population and population of rural territory as constituted in 1931 with increase since 1921	101
VII	—Places classed as towns in each of the last six censuses classified according to the present population	102
VIII	—Increase (+) or decrease (—) in the population of towns in the inter-censal periods	105
IX	—Rural density, Census 1931	106
X	—Statement showing average population and area per village in Tahsil, Census 1931	109
XI	—Statement showing average number of persons per house (in Tahsil or State), 1931	111

CHAPTER III—Birth-place and Migration.

70	General	118
71	Casual migration	114
72	Other kinds of migration	115
73	Temporary migration	115
74	Periodic migration	116
75	Semi-permanent migration	117
76	Permanent migration	117
77	Reasons for small amount of migration	118

Subsidiary Tables

I	—Immigration to all Districts and States of the Province	120
II	—Emigration from the Province	121
III	—Migration between the Province and other parts of India	121
IV	—Showing the details of emigrants to different Indian Provinces and States and some foreign countries by sex	124

CHAPTER IV.—Age

78	Introductory	125
79	Peculiarities of age returns	126
80	Smoothing of figures	126
81	Different methods of recording age	128
82	Age distribution at different censuses	128
83	Variation in individual age-groups	130
84	Age distribution compared to other countries	131
85	Mean age	132
86	Mean age in Natural Divisions	133
87	Longevity in different areas	133
88	Quinquennial births and age-groups	134
89	Census as a test of vital record	135
90	Effect of migration on age distribution	135
91	Age distribution by caste	136

Paragraph.	Subject.	Page.
	<i>Subsidiary Tables.</i>	
I.	Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in the Province and each Natural Division at six censuses and mean age	137
II.	Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in each main religion (six censuses)	138
III.	Age distribution of 1,000 of each sex in certain castes	139
IV.	Proportion of children under 14 and of persons over 43 to those aged 14—43 in certain castes also of married females aged 14—43 per 100 females	140
V.	Proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15—40; also of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females by District or State and Natural Division	141
V A.	Proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15—40 in certain religions also of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females by Natural Division	143
VI.	Variation in population at certain age-periods since 1901 by District or State and Natural Division	143
VII.	Reported birth-rates by sex and Natural Division (for British Territory only)	145
VIII.	Reported death rate by sex and Natural Divisions (for British Territory only)	145
IX.	Annual reported death rate by sex and age in decade per wife living at same age according to the census of 1921 (for British Territory only)	146
X.	Actual recorded deaths from certain diseases and death rate per wife of each sex (for British Territory only)	147
XI.	Age distribution of 100,000 of each sex by individual year of age according to actual returns in census schedules	148
XII.	The ratio of the number of males, females and persons per 100,000 at the census of 1921 to those of the census of 1931 for each year of age, as recorded in the census schedules	149
XIII.	Statement showing the recorded births and deaths since 1881 (for British Territory only)	150

CHAPTER V—Sex.

91	Proportion of the sexes	151
92	Sex at birth	152
93	Masculinity at birth	153
94	Female infanticide	154
95	Neglect of females	155
96	Recorded male and female death-rates	155
97	Sex proportion in natural population	159
98	Comparison with other provinces and countries	159
99	Sex proportion in different localities	159
100	Sex proportion in smaller units	160
101	Sex proportion by religion and localities	160
102	Sex proportion by caste	161

Subsidiary Tables.

I.	General proportion of the sexes by Natural Divisions, Districts and States for six censuses	163
II.	Number of females per 1,000 males at different age-periods by religions at each of the last three censuses	164
III.	Number of females per 1,000 males at different age-periods by religions and Natural Divisions	164
IV.	Number of females per 1,000 males for certain selected castes and tribes at different ages, 1931 census	165
V.	Actual number of births and deaths reported for each sex during the decades 1901—1910 1911—20 and 1921—1930 (for British Territory only)	166
VI.	Number of deaths of each sex at different ages (for British Territory only)	167
VII.	Number of births and deaths of main religions by sex (for British Territory only).	167
VIII.	Number of females per 1,000 males (by Tahale)	168

CHAPTER VI.—Civil Condition.

104	Introductory .. .	169
105	Movement in actual figures .. .	171
106	Proportional distribution according to age and civil condition	172
107	Age at marriage .. .	172
108	Age at marriage from census data	174
109	Proportion of sexes in marriageable population	176
110	Polygamy .. .	177
111	Polyandry	178
112	Special inquiry into marriage and fertility	178
113	Size of the family correlated to occupation of husband	178
114	Size of the family by religion and class	179
115	Size of the family according to age of wife at marriage	180
116	The amount of sterility	182
117	Duration of marriages and size of family	181
118	Fertility data compared with general census	185
119	The widowed	185
120	Proportion of widows among females of main religions	186
121	Proportion of widows in different areas	187
122	Proportion of widows among different castes	187
123	Widow remarriage	188

Subsidiary Tables

I	—Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex, religion and main age period at each of the last five censuses	189
II	—Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages in each religion and Natural Division	190
III	—Distribution by main age-periods and civil condition of 10,000 of each sex and religion	191
IV	—Proportion of the sexes by civil condition at certain ages for religions and Natural Divisions	192
V	—Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages for selected castes	192

CHAPTER VII—Infirmities

124	General	195
125	Insane	195
126	Local distribution of insanity	195
127	Sex proportion and age distribution among the insane	196
128	Punjab Mental Hospital	197
129	The deaf and dumb	197
130	Age distribution of deaf-mutes	198
131	Local distribution of deaf-mutes	198
132	The blind	199
133	Age distribution of the blind	200
134	Measures for combating blindness	200
135	Leprosy and its local distribution	201
136	Leprosy at different ages	202
137	Proportion of sexes among the leprosy	202
138	Leper Asylums in the Province	202
139	Age distribution among different infirmities and total population	202
140	Comparison of the number of the infirm with other provinces	203
141	Sex proportion by age among the infirm	204

Subsidiary Tables

I	—Infirm per 100,000 of the population of each sex at each of the last five censuses	205
II	—Infirm per 100,000 and females infirm per 1,000 males at certain age periods .. .	207
III	—Distribution of the infirm by age per 10,000 of each sex (five censuses)	207

Paragraph.	Subject	Page.
------------	---------	-------

CHAPTER VIII.—Occupations or Means of Livelihood

SECTION 1.—GENERAL.

142	Instructions about the return of occupations	209
143	Changes in instructions since 1921	211
144	Classification of occupations	212
145	Comparison with the figures of last census	214
146	Earners and working dependants	215
147	Female worker	216
149	Subsidiary occupations	217
149	Comparison of the population of workers with that province	218
150	Distribution of non-working dependant	219

SECTION 2.—DETAILED EXAMINATION OF OCCUPATIONS.

151	Detailed examination of occupational distribution	220
152	Cultivation	220
153	Cultivating owners and tenant	221
154	Agricultural labourers	221
155	Cultivating owners and co-sharers in holdings	222
156	Cultivation of special crops, etc.	224
157	Stock raising	224
158	Birds and bees	225
159	Order 1.—Fishing	225
160	Sub-class II, Order 2 Exploitation of Minerals	225
161	Class B	225
162	Sub-class III, Industry	225
163	Sub-class IV Transport	227
164	Sub-class V Trade	229
165	Class C Administration, Public Force	230
166	Service of the State	230
167	Professions and liberal arts	230
168	Class D Miscellaneous	230
169	Beggars and vagrants	231

SECTION 3.—OCCUPATIONS OF SELECTED CASTES.

170	Occupations of selected castes	231
171	Occupations of Brahman	232
172	Female workers in each caste	232

SECTION 4.—EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT

173	Educated unemployment	233
-----	-----------------------	-----

Table XII.—Educated unemployment	234
----------------------------------	-----

Subsidiary Tables.

I (a).—General distribution of earners (Principal occupation) and working dependants	235
I (b).—General distribution of earners subsidiary occupations	236
II ().—Distribution of earners (Principal occupation) and working dependant by sub-classes in Natural Divisions Districts and States	237
II (b).—Distribution of earners (Subsidiary occupation) by sub-classes in Natural Divisions District and States	238
III.—Occupations of females by sub-classes orders and selected groups	239
IV.—Selected occupation giving comparative figures for 1921 and 1921	241
V.—Occupations of selected castes	241
VI.—Number of persons employed on the 16th February 1921 on the Rail ways, in the Irrigation Department and Posts Office Telegraph and Engineering Department	247

CHAPTER IX —Literacy

174	General	248
175	Local distribution of literacy	249
176	Literacy in cities and selected towns ..	251
177	Literacy by main religions ..	252
178	Progress of literacy in younger generation	253
179	Returns of Education Department	254
180	Adult literacy	255
181	Literacy by selected castes	258
182	Literacy in English	259
183	English literacy by castes	259
184	Literacy in vernaculars	260
185	Comparison with other provinces	261

Subsidiary Tables

I	—Literacy by age, sex and religion (reproduced in the text)	252
II	—Literacy by age, sex and locality ..	262
III	—Literacy by religion, sex and locality	263
IV	—English literacy by age, sex and locality (four decades)	265
V	—Literacy by caste .	266
VI	—Progress of literacy since 1881	267
VII	—Absolute figures of literacy at certain ages with 000's omitted	267
VIII	—Showing the growth in the number of educational Institutions, scholars and expenditure from 1889-90 to 1930 81 from the returns of the Education Department	268
IX	—Showing the number of schools and scholars by Tahsil and District according to the returns supplied by the Director, Public Instruction, Punjab, for the year 1930-31	270

CHAPTER X —Language

186	General	271
187	Scheme of classification of languages	272
188	The linguistic families	273
189	Indo-European languages .	273
190	Tibeto-Chinese languages	273
191	Linguistic division	273
192	Punjabi	274
193	Lahnda or Western Punjabi	274
194	Hindustani ..	275
195	Western Pahari	275
196	Rajasthani	275
197	Pashto	276
198	Balochi	276
199	English .	276
200	Tibeto Chinese languages	276
201	Kashmiri	276
202	Sindhi	277
203	Nepali .	277
204	Minor languages, Odia	277
205	Persian	277
206	Bhili	277
207	Bengali	278
208	Gujarati .	278
209	Marhatti ..	278
210	Tamil and Telugu	278
211	Arabic	278
212	Central Pahari	278
213	Other minor languages	278
214	Bilingualism	279
215	Literacy activity in different languages	280

Subsidiary Tables

I	— Distribution of total population by mother tongue according to census of 1931	283
II	—Part I. Distribution by language of the population of each district	284

Paragraph.	Subject.	Pages.
	II.—Part II. Distribution by language of the population of each district (Subsidiary languages)	285
	III.—Showing the number of books published annually in each language from 1922—1931	287

CHAPTER XL—Religion.

SECTION 1—GENERAL.

216	General	288
217	Attitude of the public towards religion figures	290
218	Proportion of numerical strength by religion.	290
219	Revolt of untouchables	294

SECTION 2—HINDUS.

220	Distribution of Hindus in the Punjab	295
221	Causes of decreasing number of Hindus	296
222	Child marriage and its effect on fecundity	296
223	Effect of residence in towns	297
224	Effect of food on fecundity	298
225	Present condition of the Hindus	299
226	Brahman, Khatri and Arora	299
227	Hindu Rajputs and Jats	300
228	Decrease among Hindu occupational castes	300
229	Hindu sects	301
230	New sects returned among Hindus at this census	302

SECTION 3—SIKHS.

231	General	303
232	Variation in number of Sikhs at past censuses	304
233	Sikh growth due to absorption of Hindus	306
234	Percentage increase of Sikhs in smaller units	307
235	Strength of Sikh sects	309

SECTION 4.—AD-DHARMS.

236	General	310
-----	---------	-----

SECTION 5.—MUSLIMS.

237	General	311
238	Muslim sects	313

SECTION 6.—CHRISTIANS.

239	General	313
240	Local distribution of Christians	314

SECTION 7—MINOR RELIGIONS.

241	Jains	315
242	Buddhists	315
243	Zoroastrians	315
244	Jews	316
245	Indefinite beliefs	316

Appendix	I.—Actual population of main religions and depressed classes and their proportion per 10,000 of the total population for each District and State of the Punjab Province	317
----------	---	-----

Subsidiary Tables.

I.—General distribution of the population by religion at each of the last six censuses with variation per cent.	318
II.—Distribution by Districts or States of the main religions at each of the last six censuses	319
III.—Christians—Number and variations (six censuses)	321
IV.—Religions of urban and rural population.	321

Paragraph	Subject	Pages
	CHAPTER XII —Race, Tribe and Caste.	
246	General ..	322
247	Classification of castes	323
248	Option to return any caste .. .	325
249	Castes of females .	326
250	Origin of the caste system	326
251	Present numerical strength of castes and tribes	327
252	Important castes .	327
253	Variation in caste figures during last decade ..	328
254	Aggarwal .	329
255	Alur	329
256	Aram	329
257	Arora	329
258	Awari .	330
259	Bagaria ..	331
260	Bawaria	331
261	Biloch .	331
262	Brahman	332
263	Chamars including Ramdasias and Hindu Mochis ..	333
264	Chhimba	334
265	Chuhra	334
266	Chhumba .	335
267	Dagi and Koli	336
268	Dhiman Brahman	336
269	Dumna	337
270	Faqir .	338
271	Ghurath	338
272	Ghosi	339
273	Gujjar .	339
274	Harn	339
275	Jat	339
276	Hindu Sikh border ..	340
277	Sikh Jat	341
278	Muslim Jat	342
279	Proportion of workers among Jats	342
280	Jhuwar	343
281	Julaha	343
282	Kabar	343
283	Kamboh	344
284	Kashmiri	344
285	Khatra ..	345
286	Kumhar .	345
287	Lohar .. .	346
288	Machhu	347
289	Mahtam ..	347
290	Mali	347
291	Megh .	347
292	Meo	348
293	Mirasi	348
294	Mochi	348
295	Mussalli	349
296	Nai	349
297	Od	350
298	Pakhrwara	350
299	Pathan ..	350
300	Qasab ..	351
301	Rajput .	352
302	Ramdasia	354
303	Sami	354
304	Sansi .	354
305	Sarera ..	355
306	Sayad .	355
307	Sheikh ..	355
308	Sunar	356
309	Tank Kshatriya	356
310	Tarkhan	357
311	Teli ..	357
312	' No caste ' entry .	357

Paragraph.	Subject.	Page.
813	Representation of castes in services	858
814	Strength and distribution (Europeans and Anglo-Indians)	860
815	Comparison with the past returns	860
	Appendix I to Chapter XII.—Number of persons belonging to occupational castes who returned themselves as Tank Kaahatryya and Dhiman Brahman	862
	Appendix II to Chapter XII.—Castes claimed	864

Subsidiary Tables.

I.—Actual and proportional figures of castes classified according to their traditional occupations	866
II.—Variation in caste, tribe since 1881	867

APPENDICES.

Appendix I.—Vital statistics	869
Appendix II.—Leprosy	870
Appendix III.—Depressed classes	878
Index of the more important subjects and terms	i

have been adjusted so as to apply to existing divisions and not to the divisions which existed at the time those statistics were prepared. In this way alone a comparison is possible at present.

Changes in
Boundaries
and Areas

3 Paragraphs 4 to 6 of the report deal with changes in the boundaries of administrative units that have taken place during the last decade. There has been no change of any importance since 1921.

Operations
of the
Provincial
Census

4 The census operations have been discussed at length in the Administrative Volume, Part IV of this Report but as that Volume is intended only for departmental and local use I propose briefly to describe here each stage of the operations which in point of procedure have practically remained unchanged since last census.

Initial
Arrangements

5 I assumed charge of my duties on the 1st April 1930 and lost no time in setting about the work. I issued my preliminary circular together with the first three Chapters of the Provincial Census Code in the first week of May. The circular contained a *résumé* of all the stages of the Enumeration work while the three Chapters of the Code supplied the necessary guidance for the preliminaries which had to be got through before the commencement of house numbering. District Census Officers in every district and Census Superintendents in every state were appointed and the preparation of General Village and Town Registers on which the formation of census divisions rests was taken in hand at once. The General Village Register showed for each taluk the names of all villages and the number of houses in each while the Town Register showed for each town the names of wards *mohallas* etc., and the number of houses in each. Sketch maps of villages and towns were also prepared showing the houses in each village and town. The next step was to parcel out all villages and towns into blocks in which the enumeration could be carried out by one enumerator. These blocks were grouped in circles under Superintendents, and circles again grouped in charges under Charge Superintendents. In the towns care was taken that the circles should be coterminous with the Administrative and Elective wards. These divisions were roughly marked on the skeleton maps and finally revised after the completion of house-numbering. At the time of the final census there were 180,340 Blocks, 14,580 Circles and 1,018 Charges and the enumeration was carried out by 180,631 Enumerators under the direction of 11,670 Supervisors and 1,039 Charge Superintendents. In the rural areas the Field Kanungos and Patwaris as a rule acted as Charge Superintendents and Supervisors respectively. In the cities and towns the supervising agency was recruited mostly from amongst Municipal officials. The Enumerators both in the urban and rural areas were mainly voluntary non-official workers. The appointment orders were issued under the provisions of the Census Code and each enumerator was treated as a public servant.

House-
numbering

6 The next item in the programme after the census divisions had been provisionally fixed was the numbering of all houses. This work commenced about the middle of September and was completed within two months. Every house, which was likely to be occupied on the final census night was marked with a number all houses in a circle being numbered serially. In rural areas the house-numbering was carried out by the Supervisors who were as a rule Patwaris, while in cities and towns the Municipal or Notified Area Committees had the needful done. The total number of houses numbered in the whole Province was 8,167,789 but on the final census night a considerable number of houses which bore numbers had no occupants, the number of occupied houses being 5,913,632, or 73 per cent. of the houses numbered. When the house-numbering was completed in the middle of November the census divisions were revised and fixed finally.

The
Preliminary
Enumeration

7 In August a complete issue of the Census Code and the Manual of Instructions for the Charge Superintendents and Supervisors were supplied to each district and state. Brief instructions for the guidance of enumerators were printed on the covers of the Enumeration Books.

Early in September before the house-numbering, actually commenced the necessary training was imparted by the District Census Officers and State Census Superintendents to the census staff. From the middle of November to the end of December the staff was trained in the work of enumeration the instructions

filtering through from the Provincial Superintendent down to the Enumerator. District Census Officers and State Census Superintendents gave a practical training to the Charge Superintendents, who in their turn instructed the Supervisors. The Enumerators were trained by the Supervisors during December and January.

The whole month of January was devoted to the work of preliminary enumeration in rural areas, while in the cities and towns it began on the 20th January and was finished in most places by the middle of February. There was an Enumeration Book for each Block, it consisted of a cover and a certain number of schedules, which were stitched together. The cover contained brief instructions for the Enumerator and an abstract to be completed and detached after the final enumeration. The schedules had 18 columns which were to contain particulars about each person enumerated. The first column was meant for the house number, and each page could contain particulars about eight persons.

In the course of the preliminary enumeration which in towns was generally carried out by enumerators, the work was checked by the supervising staff and care was taken to bring the entries up to date even during the period intervening between the preliminary enumeration and the final census. Entries were made in the schedules only about those persons who were to be present in the houses on the final census night.

8 The final census was merely the process of bringing up to date the entries made in the schedules during the preliminary enumeration. It began at 7 P.M. on the 26th February and lasted until midnight. The Enumerators went round their Blocks, and verified the entries in respect of each house. Persons who had arrived after the preliminary enumeration, i.e., guests or newly-born children, were entered in the schedules, and the entries about those who had left the house or died were scored out. Early next morning the Enumerators met the Supervisor at an appointed place, gave a serial number to each entry in the book and struck out totals of occupied houses, persons, males and females. Similar totals were prepared by the Supervisors for their Circles and by the Charge Superintendents for their Charges. The charge summaries were totalled for the district or the state at the district or state headquarters and then telegraphed to me at Lahore and to the Census Commissioner for India at Delhi.

9 In some parts of the Province the countryside is wild and the danger from wild beasts considerable, and it was therefore considered advisable, as in 1921, to hold the final enumeration before sunset on the census day. Such tracts are the Morni *ilaga* in the Ambala District, certain isolated parts of the Gurgaon District and the Biloch Trans-frontier Tract. In the high mountains of the Himalayas more serious variations from the normal procedure were necessary, as they become snow-bound during winter and some of them as early as September. On the present occasion more tracts (detailed in the margin) had to be subjected to a non-synchronous census, as the census took place about the end of February or nearly three weeks earlier than the census date in 1921. The results of the non-synchronous census were treated as part of the February census.

	Date of Census
KANGRA DISTRICT—	
Kothi Kohr and Sower including Barna	20 9-30
Bhangal	5 9 30
Lahul and Spiti	5 12 30
Kulu, Rupi and Siraj	
CHAMBA STATE—	7 9 30
Panglo and Chamba Lahul	15 12 30
Traita, Chanauta and Brahmaur	
MANDI STATE—	
Kardar circles of Chohar, Badar, Uttarsal, Sanor and Saraj	5 12-30
BASHIAH (SMILA HILL STATES)—	1 12 30
Chini and Dodra	

10 The census of 1931 was held during a period of political upheaval accompanied by an economic depression. The people knew that the future constitution of India was being moulded, and that their political rights mainly depended on the census figures. In these circumstances, the various communities made efforts to secure their full representation by having all their individuals recorded in the census schedules, and in some cases they did not hesitate to swell their numbers by unfair means. The menial classes, mainly Chamars and Chuhars in the central Punjab, in order to consolidate their position wanted to return their religion as "Ad-Dharmi." A tug-of-war started in some districts, and Ad-Dharmis were required by Sikhs and Hindus

The Final Census

Non-synchronous Census

Attitude of the Public

not to return themselves as Ad Dharmis. Particularly in Ambala, Ludhiana, Ferozepore and Lyallpur the Sikh land-owners employed all sorts of measures not infrequently bordering on terrorism, to secure the return of religion of Chuhars and Chamars as Sikhs.* In some urban areas the Enumerators made efforts to swell the figures of their community by bogus entries and to curtail those of a rival community by scoring out the entries made in the course of the preliminary enumeration. In one town the various communities in order to secure more seats on the Municipality sent for their friends from the neighbouring villages in order to have them recorded as town-dwellers on the final census night and thus to increase their numerical strength. The effort however proved valueless as the numerical strength of all the communities rose uniformly leaving undisturbed their proportions resulting from the preliminary enumeration.

In some large urban areas the work of many Enumerators was characterized by apathy and indifference and consequently there were many cases of omission. Thus the excess resulting from bogus entries was counteracted to a certain extent at least by cases of omission. But for the keenness and vigilance exercised by the various District Census Officers the cases of omission or artificial swelling of figures would have been more numerous and on a much larger scale. It has to be remembered that bogus entries made of houses and individuals left unenumerated in certain areas cannot materially affect the census figures which run into millions.

Another tendency noticeable on the present occasion was to return Urdu or Hindi as the language instead of Punjabi. This tendency was mainly confined to large towns. In the matter of script also the town-dwellers in some places evinced keenness to return themselves as literate with a view to swell the figures of literacy for their community.

A marked tendency was to return a caste other than traditional. Members of certain occupational castes sought to be returned under an agricultural caste, e.g., Muslim *tarkhans* and *lokars* as Awans, *mirans* and *julahas* as Rajputs etc. Hindu *lokars* and *tarkhans* were anxious to return themselves as Dhiman Brahmans, Hindu *mirans* as Brahmans, Hindu *daris* *dholis* etc. as Tank Kshatriya and Sikh *lokars* and *tarkhans* as Rangarhas.

11 Though the date of the general census is chosen so as not to clash with large congregations of people on the occasion of festivals or at certain places of pilgrimage, it is impossible to avoid some of the ordinary local gatherings. Adequate arrangements for fairs and other large gatherings of people were made beforehand and in some districts such as Rohtak and Ludhiana several thousand persons attending fairs were enumerated by the special staff employed.

Special arrangements were made for the enumeration of persons travelling by rail on the census night and as each was enumerated he was given a pass to prevent him from being enumerated a second time and as a further precaution his ticket was marked with the letter E to indicate that he had been enumerated. The Railway census was carried out under the supervision of the civil authorities and the Agent or Manager of each Railway line nominated a Railway officer to assist the District or State officer in the organization of the Railway census in the district or state. The Railway stations were made into separate Blocks or Circles in the districts or states in which they were situated and the special enumerating staff known as Platform Enumerators was employed at each station at 7 P.M. on the night of the 28th February and remained on duty till 6 A.M. next morning. The staff enumerated each passenger alighting or en train who did not possess a pass. There were however some people on trains who had entrained before sunset and had not left the train until next morning and even they were not allowed to escape enumeration. The running

*The Deputy Commissioner of Ambala (Mr. Flowerbanks) in his report on the census operations says:— The Sikhs did increase their number by all possible means. They persuaded their bandhs (village watchmen) and others to give their religion as Sikh. They started regular propaganda in most of the villages. For instance in village Kalaura this propaganda was carried to its extreme, and the Mahajans, Chamars, and even Christians were forced to give their religion as Sikh.

The Deputy Commissioner of Ludhiana (Mr. Connor) remarks:— The proprietary feeling of villages put great pressure upon their houses to return themselves as Sikhs, and I think they succeeded to great extent in some villages.

The Deputy Commissioner of Ferozepore (Mr. MacFarquhar) says:— Ad-Dharmis were really anxious to consolidate their position as a separate community but as there was only in rural areas great pressure was brought to bear by their Sikh landlords to return themselves as Kachals, Kichis or Sikhs instead of Ad-Dharmis. Many such Ad-Dharmis had to yield under the pressure, they being the village servants generally.

The Deputy Commissioner of Lyallpur, Lahore and Sheikhupura have made similar remarks.

train Enumerators were employed throughout the night to count the persons in running trains, and all trains were stopped at 6 A M on the 26th February, and all passengers who had not got passes were enumerated

For persons journeying by road during the census night Enumerators were posted at all main roads and ferries, while definite instructions were issued for the enumeration of troops on march. Regarding the persons spending the night in fields or at wells in the villages, the instructions were that they should be enumerated as being present in their houses, as also persons in towns dining out with friends

12 As explained in paragraph 8 the totals for each district and state were prepared with all possible promptness after the census. These totals included all persons enumerated at their houses or while travelling, and care was taken to add up the figures of the non-synchronous areas. The District or State authorities took all possible measures to ensure a speedy collection of figures from remote places, and camels, ponies, motor-cars and lorries were among the means so employed

Provisional
Totals

The Kapurthala, Patandi, Nabha, Jind and Loharu States were all able to telegraph their provisional totals to me and to the Census Commissioner for India on the 27th February, while in British Territory Gurgaon, Mianwali, Kangra, Jullundur and the Trans-frontier Baluch Tract of Dera Ghazi Khan telegraphed the totals on the 1st March. In most cases the totals had been received by the 3rd March, and only seven districts and two states (Malerkotla and Simla Hill States) remained to telegraph them on the 4th and 5th March. The figures telegraphed so promptly are compared below with those finally tabulated, and the negligible difference between the two totals points to the high standard of accuracy attained

	Occupied houses	Persons	Males	Females	Variation per cent
PUNJAB					
Provisional Totals	6,004,717	28,490,057	15,558,230	12,931,827	003
Final Totals	5,943,652	28,490,857	15,561,194	12,929,623	

13 The next stage in the operations was to get the entries in the general schedules copied on to slips. The slips were issued in five different colours, one for each of the main religions and one for all other religions. Sex and civil condition were indicated by symbols on the slips, the symbol for unmarried of each sex was printed on each slip to be converted to "married" or "widowed" by hand according to requirements. Thus there were five different colours and two different symbols giving a total of ten easily distinguished slips. The other particulars recorded about each person were written out by hand in the slips, a previously arranged system of abbreviations being used. Special slips were issued for the recording of infirmities

Slip-
copying

The work of slip-copying was done by the revenue staff at the Tahsil headquarters, while in the case of large towns it was done by copyists engaged by Municipal Committees. For rural areas and small towns the Patwaris acted as copyists, and their work was on the whole satisfactory, while that done in Municipalities with a few exceptions was susceptible of much improvement, mainly owing to the temporary staff employed lacking a sense of responsibility. In most places the copying work was commenced on the 1st March and completed within a fortnight. In some Municipalities considerable delay occurred, and the slips came in about the end of April or nearly a month and-a-half after the due date

14 Two Central Sorting offices were opened at Lahore and one at Delhi, and the completed slips were sent to these offices, where large staffs sorted them according to the various heads required for each table of the Report. The Delhi Sorting office dealt with the slips of the Delhi Province, the districts of the Ambala Division and the neighbouring states. The Phulkian States, Patiala, Jind and Nabha, and Bahawalpur State carried out their own sorting and compilation.

Sorting

The two Sorting offices at Lahore divided up the rest of the districts and states for the sorting work. At each Sorting office care was taken that the slips of different units to appear in the tables remained separate. Information for each of the Imperial Tables was extracted one by one, as also for the Provincial Tables appearing in Part III. The results of the sorting were filled up in Sorters' tickets which were sent on to the Central Compilation office at Lahore. This work was finished in about five months.

Compilation.

15 During this stage the entries in Sorters' tickets of different religions and localities were copied out in registers, and taluk and district totals as well as totals for certain towns were struck for all the tables. The final tables were then prepared and from them the derivative tables, known as subsidiary tables which appear at the end of each Chapter of this Report. The Compilation office was in charge of my Personal Assistant who had under him a large staff of Inspectors and Compilers, and the office began to function in May 1931. The first table was sent to the press in September 1931 and the last table was finally printed off in November 1932.

PUBLICATION.

16 The results of the census are published in four parts, and the months in which these were issued or in which it is expected that they will issue are as follows—

Part I—The Report during April 1933

Part II—The Imperial Tables during February 1933

Part III—Appendices to the Imperial Tables during March 1933.

Part IV—The Administrative Volume during April 1933

COST OF CENSUS.

17 The census of the two Provinces (Punjab and Delhi) has cost Government Rs. 3,57,762 which works out at Rs. 12-4-5 for every 1,000 persons enumerated, thus compares with Rs. 759,221 or Rs. 14-0-8 for every 1,000 persons in 1921. In addition to this sum of Rs. 3,57,762, the total cost of the census includes Rs. 28,984-12-0 recovered from Municipalities etc., on account of the cost of tabulation, Rs. 8,912-4-0 recovered from Indian States on account of the cost of forms, sorting and compilation. The Indian States have reported a cost of Rs. 68,785 for the enumeration carried out by them. The Phulkian States and Bahawalpur have been omitted altogether in the calculation of these figures as they carried out the whole of the operations themselves.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

18. It is with a sense of very great pleasure that I now turn to my last duty which is to thank all those to whose help and co-operation the successful completion of the census operations is due. In this grateful acknowledgment I include all officials and non-officials also in one way or other participated in the census work without expectation of any remuneration or reward. In particular I wish to acknowledge the great service rendered by the revenue agency of the Province without whose help the success of the enumeration or slip-copying work would be well nigh impossible. It is true that no other branch of public service contributes to the census operations the same amount of attention and trained ability. The Patwaris and Field Kanungos with very few exceptions discharged their onerous duties faithfully and well while the Sadar Kanungos barring one or two were most helpful. The majority of the Taluk officers also exerted themselves in the supervision of the work though not to the same extent as the subordinate staff. The District Census Officers did praiseworthy work and but for their great devotion to duty and vigilance the census schedules would have contained a larger amount of inaccuracy resulting from the communal struggle. The Deputy Commissioners were unable to give any considerable time to the census work, but whenever a call was made on their attention the response was generous.

The Census Superintendent of the Punjab States showed great keenness in the supervision of the census work, and their arrangements were in all cases efficient. To those among them whose work was characterized by outstanding merit I have conveyed my special thank.

I am very grateful indeed for the kindness of the gentlemen who found time to read the manuscript of some portions of my report and offered valuable suggestions. Mr. Calvert C.I.E., I.C.S., Financial Commissioner Punjab,

kindly read the Chapters on Age and Sex, Major Lodge-Patch, I M S, Superintendent of Mental Hospital, the Chapter on Infirmities, and Sir George Anderson, Kt, C I E, the Chapter on Literacy, while the Hon'ble Sir Jogendra Singh, Kt, Minister for Agriculture, and my predecessor, Mr Middleton, I C S, Sessions Judge at Rawalpindi, went through the Chapter on Religion. To all of them I am most grateful for having evinced much interest in my work and offered me the benefit of their criticism. Several heads of departments very kindly sent me notes on the progress made during the last decade by their respective departments.

My warmest thanks are due to Mr Tyson, Superintendent of Lahore Government Press, who not only did much printing for me with the greatest possible promptness, but was always ready to help me with his advice in all my problems connected with printing. He is also getting my various volumes bound up very nicely. The staff of the *Civil and Military Gazette* Press, particularly the Works Manager, Mr Wollen, deserve my thanks for their great keenness to print the Punjab and Delhi Reports and Tables expeditiously and well. The Census Code in Urdu and the forms for enumeration, sorting and compilation as well as the slips for slip-copying were printed mostly at the Mufid-i-Am Press. The work done by that Press at every stage was praiseworthy, and my special thanks are due to the manager, Lala Labha Ram, for his keenness and whole-hearted co-operation.

Of the three Deputy Superintendents, who had charge of the Sorting Offices, Chaudhri Nasar Ullah Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, has stayed on till the end, having become my Personal Assistant when Lala Behari Lal proceeded on leave in the middle of October 1931. On his sorting work at Delhi he brought to bear the qualities of great industry and intelligence, and as Personal Assistant I have found him quick, capable and devoted to his work, and at the end of the term I can without hesitation say that I could not have wished for a better colleague. A word of praise is also due to Sardar Kehr Singh, Deputy Superintendent, who discharged his duties with great diligence. Among the Inspectors of the Compilation office I shall choose for special mention M. Muhammad Musa, M. Dhian Singh, M. Fazal Elahi, M. Mehr Singh, M. Lal Singh and Lala Nihal Chand Bajaj. The last-named has been responsible for the preparation of the Subsidiary Tables, and is the last to leave. His work has throughout been characterised by an exceptional diligence and thoroughness, and I am most thankful to him. S. Gurdial Singh both as Proof Reader and Inspector in the Compilation and Sorting Offices has done extremely valuable work. The Head Clerk, Chaudhri Muhammad Said, is my oldest colleague. At the outset of my work he was my only clerk for many weeks to deal single-handed with correspondence, typing, translating and accounts. In September 1931 he was promoted to the post of Head Clerk, and has continued as such to the end. He has discharged his duties throughout with the utmost diligence, and he has been a valuable asset. Sheikh Abdul Wahid, the efficient Record-keeper in my predecessor's office, as third clerk and S. Harnam Singh as Record-keeper have done very good work. My second clerk and steno-typist, Pandit Rajendar Nath Kaul, has been with me for over two years and a quarter, and I have found him most useful throughout. He has passed through numerous periods of great stress with an amazing amount of patience and cheerfulness, and his work has been simply invaluable.

During the last three years I have had to make numerous references to the Punjab Government about various matters, and am much indebted for the kindness and consideration I have always received.

In conclusion, I tender my deep gratitude to Dr. Hutton, Census Commissioner for India, for the guidance and encouragement I have invariably received at his hands. Whenever I was faced with a difficulty and sought his help his response was prompt and his advice invaluable. It has been to me a privilege and a pleasure to have served under him.

REPORT

ON THE

CENSUS OF THE PUNJAB

1931.

CHAPTER I.

DISTRIBUTION AND MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION

SECTION 1—THE AREA DEALT WITH

1. Introductory. 2. Administrative Divisions. 3. Natural Division. 4. External changes in boundaries. 5. Internal changes. 6. Area under

SECTION 2—POPULATION

7. General. 8. The Census. 9. Provisional totals.

SECTION 3—AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

10. Density. 11. Density in Administrative Divisions. 12. Density in Districts and States.

SECTION 4—VARIATIONS IN POPULATION

13. Past Census. 14. Variation in population (1871—1921). 15. Conditions of the previous decade (1911—1921).

SECTION 5—CONDITIONS OF THE LAST DECADE.

16. General. 17. Health conditions. 18. Hospitals and Dispensaries. 19. Definitions. 20. Agricultural conditions. 21. Agriculture. 22. Improvement in methods of Agriculture. 23. Fruit Orchards. 24. Use of improved implements. 25. Agricultural stock and its care. 26. Horses, Mule and Cattle breeding. 27. Prevention and Treatment of cattle diseases. 28. Irrigation. 29. Sirhind Valley Project. 30. Trade. 31. Industry. 32. Two new sources of wealth. 33. Joint Stock Companies. 34. Wages. 35. Prices. 36. Road communications. 37. Railway transport. 38. Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services. 39. Co-operative movement. 40. Education. 41. Pan-hayat system. 42. Rural uplift. 43. The Mandi Hydro Electric Scheme. 44. Broadcasting.

SECTION 6—MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

45. Increase in population. 46. The causes of the variation in population. 47. Natural increase births and deaths. 48. Age distribution. 49. Sex proportion. 50. Influence of religion on the movement of the population.

SECTION 7—MOVEMENT IN SMALLER UNITS.

51. Movement in Natural Divisions. 52. Movement in each British district. 53. Pressure on resources. 54. Movement in Punjab States. 55. Accuracy of census figures.

SECTION 8—HOUSES AND FAMILIES

56. General. 57. Definition of census house. 58. Number of persons per house.

SECTION I.—THE AREA DEALT WITH.

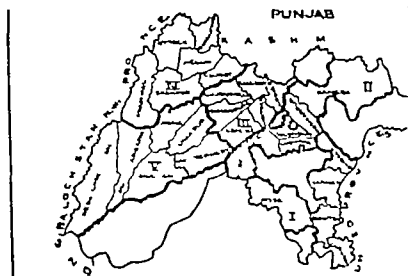
1. This Report deals with the eighth Census of the Punjab, taken on the night between the 26th and 27th February 1931. A separate Report for Delhi Province, which has hitherto been treated in the Punjab Reports, has been compiled on the present occasion. Introductory

The Province derives its name from its rivers (*Punjab* meaning five rivers) namely Sutlej, Beas, Ravi, Chenab and Jhelum, which traverse its length from north-east to south-west and join up with the Indus at Mithankot (in the Dera Ghazi Khan District) and thus along with it pour their waters into the Arabian Sea near Karachi. Four decades back it was the existence of the five rivers rather than their utility which conferred the name on the Province. Now those rivers do not merely exist in name but have been rendered a valuable asset by the engineer's skill, and all of them have to their credit magnificent canal systems which have brought fertilizing water to millions of acres of arid land and thus provided livelihood for a considerable portion of the provincial population and have brought into existence prosperous colony towns and flourishing villages, built on modern lines with due regard to the laws of sanitation and cleanliness. The Beas is the smallest and the only river whose name is not directly associated with a canal but during the *kharif* it feeds an old private canal in the Hoehiarpur District known as Shah Nahr and after joining the Sutlej near Ferozepore its supply is utilized by the canals of the Sutlej Valley Project. At the last census, the Sutlej had only one canal, the Sirhind, to feed, but now it claims a most extensive canal system which irrigates large tracts in the Ferozepore, Lahore, Montgomery and Multan Districts and the States of Bahawalpur and Bikaner. Thus the Punjab is now in reality a tract which in a way derives its life from those rivers, depending on them largely for its maternal prosperity. Two other rivers, the Jumna and the Indus, also traverse the Province and form its boundaries on the east and west respectively. The Jumna divides the Punjab from the United Provinces, and the Indus while forming the boundary line on the north-west runs through the Mianwali District and separates the Dera Ghazi Khan District from the rest of the Province.

Administrative
Divisions.

2 The Province is administratively divided into two parts, the British Territory and the Punjab States. The former has an area of 90,250 square miles or 72.5 per cent. of the total area of the Province and an enumerated population of 23,680,852 or 82.8 per cent. of the total population. As at last census, the

British Territory is divided into 20 districts each administered by a Deputy Commissioner and these are grouped in five divisions, each in charge of a Commissioner. The map in the margin shows the limits of the districts and divisions. The order in which the



Political Divisions.

- I Ambala Division. II Jalandhar Division. III Lahore Division.
IV Rawalpindi Division. V Multan Division.

administrative divisions of the British Territory appear in the census tables and official documents is shown below —

Administrative Divisions	Judicial Divisions	Police Divisions	Lawalpur Division	Multan Division
1. Hoshiarpur	7. Kangra	12. Lahore	18. Gujrat	24. Montgomery
2. Patiala	8. Hoshiarpur	13. Amritsar	19. Shahpur	25. Lyallpur
3. Gurdaspur	9. Jullundur	14. Gurdaspur	20. Jhelum	26. Jhang
4. Karnal	10. Ludhiana	15. Sialkot	21. Rawalpindi	27. Multan
5. Ambala	11. Ferozepore	16. Gurmukh	22. Attock	28. Muzaffargarh
6. Simla		17. Sukhupur	23. Mianwali	29. Dera Ghazi Khan

The Punjab States have an area of 17,699 square miles and a population of 1,910,005 or 27.5 per cent of the total area and 17.2 per cent of the total population. The Simla Hill States are 27 in number, and their grouping remains as before and the Deputy Commissioner Simla continues to be their Superintendent. These and three others (Patnauli, Kalsia and Dujana) have political relations with the Punjab Government, and 13 states have political relations with the Government of India through the Agent to Governor General. Their arrangement in the tables is shown below —

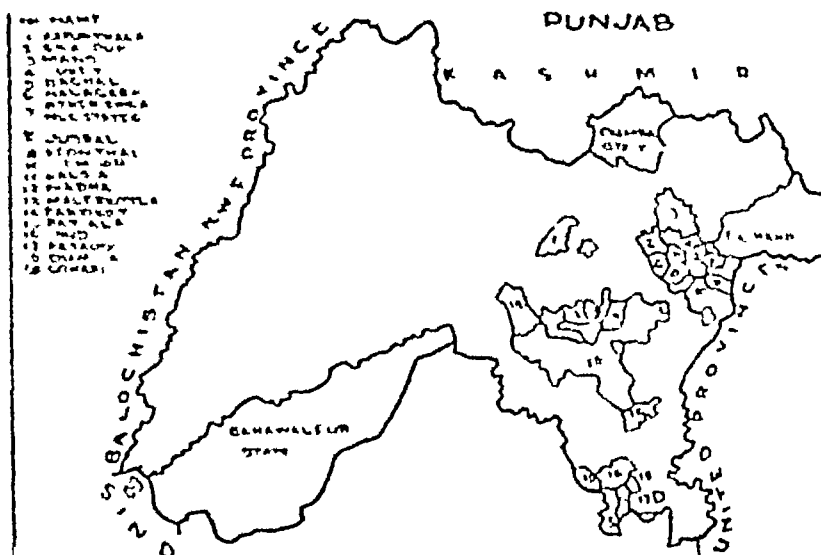
A — Having political relations with the Punjab Government

1. Patiala
2. Patnauli
3. Kalsia
4. Simla Hill States (27 States)

B — Having political relations with the Government of India

5. Lahore
6. Ferozepur
7. Bilaspur
8. Morli
9. Cole
10. Kapurthala
11. Malerkotla
12. Fazilkot
13. Chamba
14. Patiala
15. Jind
16. Nabha
17. Patiala

This arrangement depends on the closeness of their relations with the Province and also on their geographical position, but not on the importance of



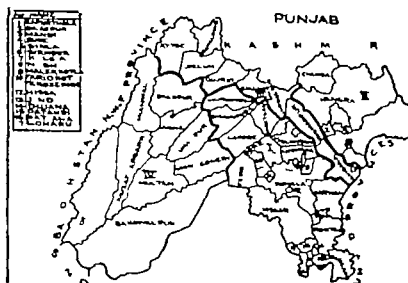
their size or status. In the last Census Report Nahan appeared as the name of the Sirmoor State, as a matter of fact the name of the State is Sirmoor and Nahan is its capital. The map in the margin indicates the location

of the various Punjab States

3. For a lucid presentation of certain derivative results, shown in the subsidiary tables printed at the end of each chapter of this Report, the Province has been divided into four Natural Divisions, as opposed to Administrative Divisions, with main reference to physical and climatic features. These are the Indo Gangetic Plain West, the Himalayan, the Sub-Himalayan and the North-West Dry Area. Their names are determined with regard to India as a whole, and do not

Natural Divisions

necessarily define the areas merely in respect of their location in the Punjab. For example the Indo-Gangetic Plain West does not only include a number of



the districts and states of the Punjab but also the western districts of the United Provinces. Similarly the North West Dry Area comprises some Punjab districts and Bahawalpur State as well as Rajputana, Sind and

Natural Divisions.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| I Indo-Gangetic Plain West | II Himalayas. |
| III Sub-Himalayas. | IV North-West Dry Area. |

Baluchistan. The above map shows the four Natural Divisions of the Punjab and the statement below indicates the districts and states situated in each division —

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| I—Indo-Gangetic Plain West. | 19 Gujranwala. | 33. Suket. |
| 1. Hissar. | 20. Sheikhupura. | 34. Gajra. |
| 2. Lahore State. | II—Himalayas. | 35. Jhelum. |
| 3. Rawlakh. | 21. Mirpur State. | 36. Rawalpindi. |
| 4. Dehra State. | 22. Simla. | 37. Attock. |
| 5. Gurgaon. | 23. Simla Hill States. | IV—North-West Dry Area. |
| 6. Patiala State. | 24. Dera State. | 38. Shikhar. |
| 7. Karnal. | 25. Kangra. | 39. Muzaffar. |
| 8. Jalandhar. | 26. Mandi State. | 40. Montgomery. |
| 9. Kapurthala State. | 27. Suket State. | 41. Lyallpur. |
| 10. Ludhiana. | 28. Chamba State. | 42. Jhang. |
| 11. Major Kalia State. | III—Sub-Himalayas. | 43. Multan. |
| 12. Ferozepore. | 29. Ambala. | 44. Bahawalpur State. |
| 13. Faridkot State. | 30. Kaibla State. | 45. Muzaffargarh. |
| 14. Patiala State. | 31. Hoshiarpur. | 46. Dera Ghazi Khan |
| 15. Jind State. | 32. Gurdaspur. | (including the Suket |
| 16. Nabha State. | | Trans-frontier Tract). |
| 17. Lahore. | | |
| 18. Amritsar. | | |

The four Natural Divisions are the same as at last census. They have been retained unchanged for two main reasons. In the first place they have changed but little in their physical and climatic features since last census although canal irrigation in several districts of the North West Dry Area has revolutionized the economic conditions, particularly during the last decade or two and they now resemble more than ever some of the districts of the Indo-Gangetic Plain. In the second place any re-shuffling would have rendered the comparison of statistics with the past censuses very difficult if not an impossible task. The main characteristics of the four divisions are described below

Himalayas.

It contains country on both sides of the outer range of the Himalayas. The lower slopes, valleys and foot hills are under cultivation. There are many

fertile tracts here and there. Irrigation is supplied by numerous mountain streams, small water-courses being made by the cultivators to irrigate the valleys and lower slopes. There is no dearth of grazing grounds, and timber and fuel-wood are in abundance. Climatically the Division is mild in summer and very severe in winter, the high mountains are covered with perpetual snows and early in winter many of the tracts become isolated from the rest of the world by wide barriers of snow, and even postal communications cease. The average annual rainfall for the last decade is 62 inches as compared with the corresponding figure of 9 inches for the North-West Dry Area. The highest average (120 inches) is claimed by the Kangra District and the lowest (17 inches) by the Chamba State.

This Division is the narrow strip of country adjoining the Himalayan, ^{Sub-Himalayan} called sub-montane, into which run some of the spurs of the Himalayas such as the Sivaliks and the high hills of Kisaili, Dalhousie and Murree. In some districts the lands in the vicinity of the foot hills are traversed by numerous hill torrents, many of which lay a deposit of silt and add to the fertility of the soil. The three northern districts of this Division are hilly in their character and for the most part composed of broken country. In the other districts the greater portion of the area is a fairly level plain where depth to water is small and wells run to water except in Ambala. The rainfall is fairly copious, the ten years' average for the Division is 41 inches, the highest average being 37 inches (Kalsia) and the lowest 24 inches (Attock).

This Natural Division like the North West Dry Area is the level alluvial ^{Indo-Gangetic Plain West} plain of the Punjab. The rainfall is less here than in the Sub-Himalayan area and decreases from east to west. Most of the districts and states receive a good deal of irrigation from perennial canals. The units not receiving canal water, such as Jullundur District and Kapurthala State, possess an extensive well-irrigation. The districts lying near the Rajputana border have for the greater part a sandy soil, a low water-table and very meagre well-irrigation. For example, the portions of Hissar and Ferozepore Districts outside canal irrigation limits solely depend on rain for their crops. The average rainfall is 20 inches, the highest average being 27 inches (Karnal) and the lowest 16 inches (Ferozepore).

The North West Dry Area differs from the Indo-Gangetic Plain in having ^{North-West Dry Area} a smaller rainfall and a lower water-table. During the pre-canal period, i.e., less than forty years ago, it was for the most part a vast expanse of arid waste and the haunt of pastoral people, but now claims to be one of the biggest granaries of the world. The Districts of Lyallpur, Shahpur, Jhang, Montgomery and Multan and the State of Bahawalpur have benefited by several extensive canal systems which have steadily come into existence during the last four decades. The rainfall factor has become negligible in the case of these districts, and in point of fertility they are now more than a match for the districts of the Indo-Gangetic Plain. Muzaffargarh and parts of Multan, Dera Ghazi Khan and Bahawalpur receive irrigation from a network of inundation canals. In the riverains of Multan, Jhang, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan there is also considerable irrigation from wells. The average rainfall for the Division is 9 inches, the highest average being 15 inches (Shahpur) and the lowest 5 inches (Bahawalpur).

4. The boundary of the Province has undergone no appreciable change ^{External Changes in Boundaries} in the last decade, and the only external transfers of area, which are hardly of

any importance, have taken place with the United Provinces and the Bikaner State as noted below

DISTRICTS.	TAHILLS.	DISTRICTS.	T. TAHS.	Area in square miles.
<i>From which transferred</i>		<i>To which transferred.</i>		
Baluchistan (U.P.)		Gurgaon	Ballaughark	82
Muzaffarnagar (U.P.)		Karnal	Karnal	14
Gurgaon (Punjab)	Ballaughark	Baluchistan		11
Ferozepore (Punjab).	Faridkot	Bikaner	Gurgaon Nagar	1

The first three changes were due to river action and the fourth to a fixation of boundaries.

Internal
Changes.

3 There have been some minor internal changes of boundaries as noted below and it will be seen that only one transfer has occurred between British Territory and an Indian State and in other cases the transfer is from one British district to another

DISTRICTS.	TAHILLS.	DISTRICTS.	T. TAHS.	Area in square miles.	REMARKS.
<i>From which transferred.</i>		<i>To which transferred.</i>			
Kangra	Palaupur	Mandi State			No. of Notifications. Settlement of boundaries. 8210, dated 2-11-28. 3500, dated 1-2-29. 14002, dated 4-5-31. 10422, dated 27-3-22. 41-293-187 10000, dated 18-1-32. 10427, dated 27-3-22. 13071 R., dated 1-4-30. 704, dated 22-3-28.
Lahore	Kaer	Ferozepore	Ferozepore	8	
Lahore	Chandea	Muzaffarnagar	Others	6	
Shikharpora	Shikharpora	Lahore	Lahore		
Narawal	Narawal	Shikharpora	Shikharpora	270	
Rahil	Narawal	Shikharpora	Shikharpora	18	
Lyalpur	Jarawal	Shikharpora	Shikharpora	184	
Montgomery	Montgomery	Lyalpur	Toba Tek Singh	111	
Multan	Kabrawala	Lyalpur	Toba Tek Singh	47	

The changes within districts or states which without altering their total area are confined to the abolition of certain tahsils and creation of others are shown in the following statement —

DISTRICT OR STATE.	TAHILLS ABOLISHED	TAHILLS NEWLY FORMED
<i>British Territory —</i>		
Chailot	(1) Zafarwal (2) Rava	(1) Narawal
Shikhar pura	(1) Khangah Dogran (1) Sharakpur	(*) N. Akana Sahil
Muzaffarnagar	(1) Sadawan	(3) Shahdara (4) Kot Ada
<i>Punjab State —</i>		
Mandi	(1) Harabagh	(1) Jogindernagar
Shikhar		(*) Dohar
Kapurthala	(1) Bahat	
Ferozepore	(3) K. t. Kapora	
Narawal	(1) Narawal	
	(1) J. t.	
	(1) Dhana la	
Bahawalpur	(1) Bahawal	(3) Rahim Yar Khan.

The changes that have altered the areas of certain tahsils are shown on the fly leaf of Provincial Table I in Part II of the Report

6 The area figures of the British Territory and the Punjab States which have been already quoted were received from the Surveyor General too late to be adopted in Imperial Table I. The figures appearing in that table were taken from the corresponding table of 1921 after a few corrections and the adjustments necessitated by the changes in area referred to above. The latest figures will be used for all calculations of density in this Report. The two sets of figures are given below for all districts and states.

Serial No.	Province or State	Estimated Area in Imperial Table I	Actual Area	DISTRICTS	Estimated Area in Imperial Table I		
PUNJAB		170,924	170,201				
Sub-Territory		6,227	6,227				
AMRITSAR DIVISION							
1	Amritsar	2,211	2,173	1	Muzaffargarh	11,121	11,518
2	Lyallpur	2,470	2,471	2	Faisalpur	7,128	7,221
3	Chhina	2,244	2,225	3	Rawalpindi	11,447	11,472
4	Rawalpindi	7,117	7,117	4	Multan	7,823	7,892
5	Sheikhpura	1,870	1,881	5	Muzaffargarh	7,600	8,052
6	Chhina	60	101	6	Dera Ghasi Khan	9,778	7,011
				<i>Sub-Territory</i>			
				<i>Chhina</i>			
Rawalpindi Division				Rawalpindi Division		27,600	27,001
7	Rawalpindi	9,878	9,976	1	Rawalpindi	91	91
8	Sheikhpura	2,117	2,117	2	Faisalpur	7	72
9	Chhina	1,203	1,211	3	Kalshahi	188	188
10	Lyallpur	1,203	1,203	4	Sheikhpura	1,060	1,060
11	Faisalpur	4,687	4,687				
Faisalpur Division				Faisalpur Division			
12	Faisalpur	1,114	1,114	<i>Sub-Territory</i>			
13	Chhina	1,772	1,772	<i>Chhina</i>			
14	Rawalpindi	1,446	1,446	<i>Rawalpindi</i>			
15	Sheikhpura	1,772	1,772	<i>Sheikhpura</i>			
16	Ghazipur	767	767	<i>Ghazipur</i>			
17	Sheikhpura	2,700	2,700	<i>Sheikhpura</i>			
Faisalpur Division				Faisalpur Division			
18	Chhina	248	248	1	Rawalpindi	26	222
19	Sheikhpura	1,772	1,772	2	Sheikhpura	1,010	1,100
20	Rawalpindi	2,772	2,772	3	Rawalpindi	1,110	1,110
21	Faisalpur	2,023	2,023	4	Sheikhpura	792	1,202
22	Chhina	4,117	4,117	5	Rawalpindi	69	792
23	Muzaffargarh	5,446	5,446	6	Muzaffargarh	165	165
				7	Faisalpur	636	636
24	Chhina	2,772	2,772	8	Chhina	7,127	7,127
25	Rawalpindi	2,772	2,772	9	Rawalpindi	5,012	5,012
26	Faisalpur	2,023	2,023	10	Sheikhpura	1,200	1,200
27	Muzaffargarh	5,446	5,446	11	Rawalpindi	917	917
				12	Sheikhpura	10,471	10,471

It will be seen that the figures of total area from the two sources differ by 703 square miles in the case of 9 districts and states the figures tally in 13 the difference is less than 10 square miles, and in 8 less than 50 square miles, in each case. Dera Ghazi Khan and Bahawalpur are conspicuous for a large disparity between the two sets of figures, and considering the vastness of their areas the hilly nature of the former and the desert conditions obtaining in a large part of the latter, there is nothing surprising if the latest survey has yielded different results.

SECTION 2.—POPULATION.

7 Before referring to the statistical record of the census, either for the **General** Province as a whole or its various divisions it will be well to define the precise meaning of ' *population* ' The "*Census*" or the "*Actual Population*" means all persons, except for the small number enumerated at non-synchronous census, who were enumerated as being alive and present in the Punjab on the night of the

26th February 1931. It consists of residents, visitors and travellers, including British subjects, subjects of Punjab states and foreigners." In other words, like all previous censuses, it means the *de facto* population or the aggregate of persons enumerated in an area.

In some tracts of the Himalayan Division, owing to their inaccessibility during winter on account of snow the census was held at dates ranging between the 5th September and the middle of December 1930 and in their case the population obtained is the *de jure* population. Similarly on account of the wild nature of the country or of the possibility of danger from wild beasts, in some parts of the Ambala and Gurgaon Districts and the Biloch Trans-frontier Tract of the Dera Ghazi Khan District, the final census was held during the day preceding the census night. In order to prevent double enumeration the persons enumerated in the non-synchronous areas were given passes to be shown to the enumerators in case they moved out and happened to be on the final census night at places to be enumerated on the normal date.

The practice of enumerating *de facto* population instead of *de jure* population is adopted even in the most advanced countries, such as Great Britain and America. It has the advantage of being simple, every person being enumerated wherever he happens to be at the given time irrespective of intricate considerations of birth place and domicile or permanent residence. The method of enumeration adopted in this country differs from that obtaining in some foreign countries in one respect. Whereas in those countries the duty of filling up the schedule devolves on the house-holder here it is undertaken for the most part by an enumerating agency. The distribution of population at the time of the census may thus appear to be accidental to a certain extent but apart from its being simple this method yields a count not far removed from the normal or *de jure* population if the date of the census is fixed as it is done in India so as not to coincide with any occasion involving an abnormal movement of the people.

The Census.

8. The date of the present census, though fixed with regard to India as a whole proved eminently suited to this Province. The movement of the people prior to the harvesting of the spring crops had not begun and only about half a dozen fairs in the whole Province coincided with the date of the census. Efficient arrangements for the enumeration of the persons present at these gatherings were made.

Though the population of various districts particularly of some large towns, varies with the various times of the year the figures in the Census Report may with certain reservation as in previous censuses be taken as figures representing the normal population. The present census was taken about the end of February or three weeks earlier than in 1921 and the population of the Simla Town was therefore less than it would have been if a count had been taken at a later date the people from Delhi had not moved up and some departments which were permanently stationed in Simla in 1921 were no longer there having their winter headquarters at Delhi. A special summer census held on the 30th June 1931 showed that the town possessed 33,910 persons as against 32,666 enumerated at the normal census.

In addition to the terms mentioned above another term "Natural Population" will be met with in certain subsidiary tables. It means the population of an area if there was no migration. Thus the Natural Population of the Province would be obtained by excluding all person born outside but

enumerated in the Province and including all Punjab-born persons wherever enumerated outside the Province. The complete figures for the latter, as was the case at past censuses, are not available for all countries, where they may be residing at the time of the census. The figures for a few countries are available, but in the case of others they became available too late for being used in the Report. However, the great majority of persons who go out of the Punjab, only go to some provinces or states in India where a synchronous count is held, and so the defect is to a large extent unimportant.

As soon after the census as possible the number of persons enumerated, male and female, together with the number of occupied houses, is totalled up and "provisional totals" are published. The provisional figures for the Punjab were reported to the Census Commissioner for India on the 6th March 1931 or a week after the census, and they differed from the final figures only by 800, a variation altogether negligible considering the huge population and the vast area involved.

The questions asked of each individual at the census are simple and not many. They relate to religion and sect, sex, civil condition, i.e., whether a person is married, unmarried, or widowed, age and caste, whether earner or dependant, if an earner, his or her principal occupation as well as a subsidiary occupation, if any, and if a working dependant, his or her occupation, if employed in an organized industry, its nature, birth-place, mother tongue and other languages habitually spoken in addition to the mother tongue, whether literate or illiterate, and in case literate, name or names of the vernaculars in which literate and whether primary-passed or not, whether literate in English and last of all whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane or leprosy. The reply to all these questions was recorded by enumerators in general schedules, the bulk of which was printed in Urdu. An attempt was made on the present occasion to enumerate the Europeans and Anglo-Indians wherever they happened to be numerous, on the general schedule, and so English knowing enumerators were employed and supplied with general schedules in English. This was undoubtedly a better method to ensure entries according to instructions, because however clear the instructions they can be interpreted properly only by a trained staff. Household schedules were therefore, issued only in special cases. The facsimile of the general schedule reproduced below will give a clear idea of the questions asked.

GENERAL SCHEDULE

Name of thana (Tahsil, etc.)			Name of Village/Town		No. of Charge	
No. of Circle			No. of Block		Page	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
House No.	Serial number of person	Name	Religion and sect	Male or female	Married, unmarried or widowed	Age
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Caste, tribe or race	Farmer or dependant	Principal	Subsidiary	Occupation or means of subsistence of actual worker	Birth district (or country)	Mother tongue
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Other languages habitually spoken	Literate or illiterate	Whether literate in English	Insane, deaf mute, totally blind, leper			

In addition to the particulars collected in the general schedules, special schedules to ascertain the extent of educated unemployment were distributed among persons, who were matriculates or possessed a higher educational qualification and were unemployed and wishful for employment. The enumerators were instructed to hand over the schedules to such persons in the course of

preliminary enumeration and collect them on the final census night. The response to the enquiry was however very poor and the results are printed in a table at the end of Chapter VIII (Occupation). It was not considered worth while to print them, as originally intended in Part II of the Report, which contains the Imperial Tables.

A special enquiry was also made with a view to obtain statistics about the size of families in typical areas of each district and state, and the particulars in regard to all families with both husband and wife alive were obtained in regard to occupations, castes, duration of marriage and the age at which the wife was married together with the number of children born and surviving and the sex of the first-born child. The results are discussed in Chapter VI on Civil Condition.

Scope of
Census
Enquiry

There is no gainsaying the fact that the questions asked at an Indian census are only few when compared with the number of questions asked at the time of census in some of the foreign countries. At a census of the United States of America held as far back as 1840 an attempt was made to collect information with regard to mines, agriculture, commerce, manufactures and schools, and thus to obtain statistics about the resources of the country, industries, education etc. This tendency has grown during the subsequent period and questions having no essential or necessary connection with the main purpose of a census have continued to be put in ever-increasing numbers. As a matter of fact the original census held in the United States was merely intended to secure an accurate enumeration of the population as a basis for re-apportionment of seats in the House of Representatives. In 1830 12 schedules were employed one for free citizens, one for slaves, one for deaths during the preceding year one for agriculture one for manufacturers, and one for social statistics.

The census of Canada follows the lines of the United States and no less than eleven schedules are employed most of them relating to the details of industry and production, nature of employment, wages earned and various other particulars. In consequence of the large amount of immigration to Canada, minute enquiries are also made with regard to the birth place of parents, nationality and naturalisation. Thus over 330 questions have to be answered by each individual and so intricate a work is not left to the house-holder but is undertaken by a special agency.

A definite limit has to be put to the number of questions at the time of census in India, owing to several circumstances peculiar to it. A synchronous count of such a large population spread over vast areas has to be taken within a short space of time and the chief difficulty is the lack of sufficient number of intelligent enumerators, who could conduct an intricate enquiry in a uniform manner. The scope of the work, however is being slowly increased and as the people become more familiar with the census and its objects—they have already ceased to be indifferent to it—more elaborate enquiries will be possible in the future. The questions asked though comparatively few cover all the vital matters

of general interest, and the results obtained have been tabulated in the form of 18 Imperial Tables printed in Part II of this Volume. At the end of each Chapter in this Part will be found about half a dozen subsidiary tables giving results derived from the Imperial Tables or from information collected from other sources. Any departure from the previous censuses in the matter of the questions asked will be explained at its proper place in a subsequent Chapter.

It is not necessary here to go into the details of abstraction and compilation of the statistical material, nor to describe the difficulties that were met with

or the manner in which they were overcome. That will form the subject of a separate volume. It will suffice to say here that the slip system of sorting was again resorted to, and the work of compilation done at one central office for the whole Province except that of the Patiala Nabha, Jind and Bahawalpur States, which carried out their own compilation and sent only the summary figures to the Central Compilation Office. Various methods to improve the work of extraction and tabulation have been carefully studied and explored. The use of automatic sorting and tabulating machines such as those used in the tabulation of statistics in some of the countries in the West, had to be rejected as being too expensive and elaborate. A process, which seems economical on the face of it, is to make a record of individuals straightaway on slips suitable for sorting and thus eliminate the filling-up of schedules and copying of the entries on the slips. The chief objection to this method, however, is that the classification made by enumerators will in numerous cases be haphazard and unreliable, and it will not be possible to have the doubtful cases verified by the supervising agency as is feasible in the case of the schedules.

SECTION 3.—AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY.

10 The Punjab with an area of 136,964 square miles and a population of 28,190,857 has a density of 208 persons per square mile. The British Territory has an area of 99,265 square miles and a population of 23,580,852, which give a density of 238. In the case of the Punjab States, which have an area of 37,699 square miles and a population of 4,910,005 the density is 130. The States of the Punjab Agency have an area of 32,407 square miles and a population of 4,472,218.

The Punjab in respect of area is the fourth province in India the first three being Burma, Bombay and Madras. In point of population and density, it is sixth and fifth, respectively, among the provinces. It is slightly smaller in size than the Republic of Poland, which has an area of 150,000 square miles and an estimated population of 32,150,000 (on the 31st December 1930). The number of persons per square mile in Poland is thus 214 which is about the same as in the Punjab.

The Republic of Ukraine, according to the 1926 census, has a population of 29,020,304, or about half a million more than that of the Punjab, and an area of 174,201 square miles or about 30 per cent in excess of the Punjab the density being 166 per square mile.

The area of the British Territory of the Punjab is nearly equal to that of the United Kingdom, which is 94,208 square miles. The population of the United Kingdom (46,077,000) according to the 1931 census is, however, nearly twice as much, which gives a density of 489 per square mile. The population of the British Territory is also comparable to that of Spain including the Canaries, which according to an estimate made in December 1931 was 23,581,000. The area of Spain is 194,208 square miles or nearly twice as large as that of British Territory, and its density (121) is thus about one-half.

The Punjab States are comparable to Ireland in point of density. In 1926 Ireland had an area of 32,531 square miles and a population of 4,228,553, the density being 130 per square mile or exactly the same as that of the Punjab States.

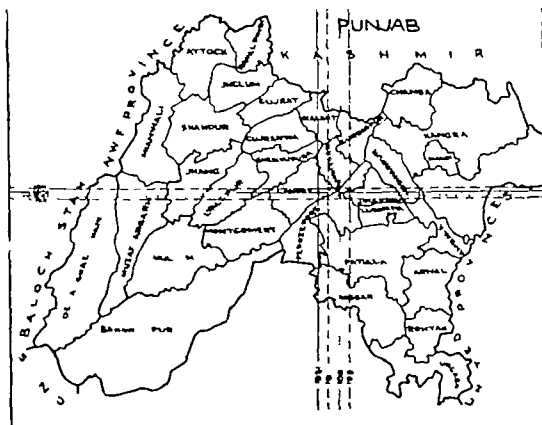
The table on the next page compares the latest figures of area, population and density of some of the principal foreign countries with those of the Punjab.

Comparison
with Foreign
Countries.

COUNTRY.	Area in square miles.	Population according to the last census.	Density per square mile.	COUNTRY.	Area in square miles.	Population according to the last census.	Density per square mile.
1		2	4	1	2	3	4
Persia	130,000	22,450,000	168	Europe			
AFRICA				Sweden	30,000	4,843,000	160
Union of South Africa	471,814	8,014,000	17	Ireland	32,000	4,228,553	130
Ukraine	174,814	19,028,000	108	France	212,741	41,908,000	197
AMERICA.				Germany	181,081	64,778,000	356
North America	7,500,000	134,300,000	18	Belgium	11,523	8,082,000	699
Canada	3,800,000	10,500,000	3	Italy	118,891	41,100,000	343
United States	3,028,828	124,070,000	41	New York	134,710	2,811,000	21
ASIA.				Poland	100,000	22,150,000	214
China	4,286,800	482,781,000	106	Spain (including Canaries).	184,508	22,881,000	124
Japan	147,480	44,200,000	433	Switzerland	15,830	4,077,000	256
Persia	627,100	8,000,000	14	Sweden	172,873	6,182,000	36
EUROPE				OCEANIA			
United Kingdom	94,208	46,077,000	488	Australia	2,874,514	6,478,000	2
England and Wales	88,301	38,000,000	430	New Zealand	103,478	1,806,000	18

The Median Point of Population.

The map below shows the "median point" of population for the present census and for the censuses of 1911 1901 and 1881. This point is a numerical centre and if horizontal and vertical lines are drawn through it, each



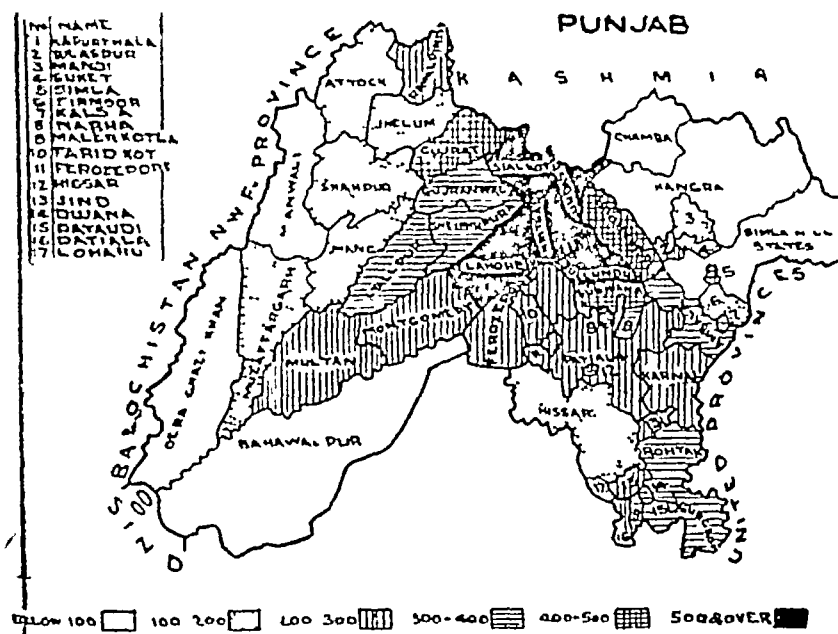
Median Point of Population of Punjab.

of them will divide the population of the Punjab equally into two parts. It is noteworthy that the median point has moved westward, indicating that the population of the North-West Dry Area has made long strides during the last three decades as a result of the various colony schemes.

11 The marginal table shows the area and population as well as the density per square mile of the different administrative divisions of the Province. The Multan Division with an area of 31,805 square miles is the largest in extent, but the Lahore Division with a population of 5,879,075 is the most populous. Of the Punjab States those having political relations with the Government of India are the most extensive as well as the most populous.

Division	Area	Population	Density
Ambala	15,013	4,077,665	272
Jullundur	18,512	4,606,410	244
Lahore	12,217	5,879,075	481
Rawalpindi	21,358	3,014,949	183
Multan	31,805	5,102,917	160
PUNJAB STATE	37,690	1,910,005	130
A—Having political relations with the Punjab Government	5,202	1,17,787	53
B—Having political relations with the Government of India	12,407	1,472,215	138

12 The density of the Province varies widely in its different parts, and the variation is undoubtedly due to the difference in ability of each to support the population. The resources and the pressure of population will be discussed later on after we have examined the conditions obtaining in different parts of the Province in the past, but it will be better at this stage to show the distribution of the population in the various parts of the Province by means of a map which appears in the margin. It can be seen at a glance that the greatest density exists in the central districts, and that the north-west of the Province is sparsely populated, as also the Hissar District in the south-east. On the north-east, Kangra, Chamba and Simla Hill States have a density below 100 owing to the hilly nature of the country. On the south-west, Bahawalpur has a very low density owing to its huge area, containing many sandy and bare tracts, which are thinly populated, but it is gaining ground as a result of canal-irrigation.



the greatest density exists in the central districts, and that the north-west of the Province is sparsely populated, as also the Hissar District in the south-east. On the north-east, Kangra, Chamba and Simla Hill States have a density below 100 owing to the hilly nature of the country. On the south-west, Bahawalpur has a very low density owing to its huge area, containing many sandy and bare tracts, which are thinly populated, but it is gaining ground as a result of canal-irrigation.

In the following table the density figures relating to colony districts and Bahawalpur State are compared with those of the pre-canal period to show how rapidly the population rises when large tracts lying waste are brought under the plough.

Statement showing the density figures for certain districts

Serial No.	DISTRICT OR STATE.	DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE.				
		1831.	1851.	1911.	1901	1901.
1	Ludhiana	363				15
2	Jhang	193				117
3	Sheikhpur	172			102	
4	Gujrat	416		331		
5	Montgomery	226		189		
6	Multan	302		164		
7	Gujranwala	318		202		
8	Sheikhpura	303		229		
9	Behawalpur State	80	48			

SECTION 4.—VARIATIONS IN POPULATION

13 As remarked at the outset this Report deals with the 8th census taken in the Punjab. The dates of the censuses with the name of the officer deputed to superintend the operations and the territory concerned are noted below —

DATE.	SUPERINTENDENT	TERRITORY
1st January 1855	Sir Donald McLeod	British Territory only including the present Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province but omitting Delhi, Hissar Rohtak, Gurgaon, and part of Karnal.
10th January 1858	Mr A. Roberts	British Territory only including the present North-West Frontier Province Punjab and Delhi.
17th February 1881	Mr D J Ibbetson	British Territory and the Punjab States, the former including the same territory as in 1858.
26th February 1891	Mr E. D MacLagan	The same territory as in 1881
1st March 1901	Mr H. A. Rose	The same territory as in 1891 but with separate statistics for (1) the Punjab including Delhi and (2) the North West Frontier Province
10th March 1911	Pandit Hari Kishan Kaul, R.B., C.I.E.	The Punjab including Delhi and the Punjab States
10th March 1921	Mr L. Middleton	The present Punjab and Punjab States with separate statistics for Delhi.
26th February 1931	Khan Ahmad Hama Khan, K. B.	The present Punjab and Punjab States

The early growth of the population of the Province under British rule was chiefly due to the increased security and later on to improved means of production as a result of the opening of the canal colonies and the extension of the means of transport and marketing. A contributory cause was also the greater accuracy

attained at each succeeding census and admittedly the census of 1881 was more accurate than those of 1855* and 1868†

Before we attempt a comparison of the present figures with those of past censuses it is essential to take into account the changes in area that have taken place. The population to be shown for past censuses must be the population of that territory which now constitutes the Punjab. In 1881 the population of the Punjab was so adjusted for the two earlier censuses, the adjusted figures being accepted in 1891. In the succeeding censuses the population was adjusted as more changes took place, the most notable being the separation of the North-West Frontier Province from the Punjab in 1901 and more recently the creation of the new Province of Delhi in 1912. Mr Middleton in 1921 revised the figures of 1855 and 1868 once again in the light of the transfers, and as there have been no changes worth the name during the last decade, we may accept his figures as approximately correct. At the two censuses of 1855 and 1868 the Punjab States were not enumerated and only an estimate of their population was made in 1855. This estimate after adjustment gives their population for that year as 3,750,606. We can thus accept the population shown below as that of the present Punjab at the various censuses.

Location	18	1868	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
Adjusted figures								
British Territory	17,841,180†	17,708,699	16,939,312	18,652,614	19,942,716	19,679,046	20,685,478	23,580,852
Punjab States	3,750,606		3,861,583	4,263,280	4,424,398	4,212,794	4,416,036	4,910,005
Annual rate of increase per cent								
British Territory		1.09	0.56	1.01	0.60	-0.18	0.57	1.4
Punjab States			0.11	1.01	0.78	-0.48	0.45	1.1

14. The period 1855—1868 shows for the British Territory an annual increase of 1.09 per cent which is the biggest excepting the increase during the last decade. The increase in population was evidently due to peace and security which had been strangers to the land for more than a century past, and perhaps the rate of increase became more pronounced owing to a greater accuracy of enumeration attained in 1868. However the fact remains that the natural increase was considerable. The cultivated area increased during the intercensal period by no less than 32 per cent. The irrigation from the Western Jumna Canal, the only perennial canal in existence in 1855, rose from 625 to 750 square miles, to which might be added 170 square miles irrigated from the Bari Doab (now known as Upper Bari Doab) which had been opened in 1860. The Railway Posts and Telegraphs were also making steady progress.

The period, 1868—1881, was one of even more marked peace and progress, but the great rise in population, which characterised the previous intercensal period, was not maintained, the annual rate of increase being .56 per cent. The maximum population during this intercensal period was evidently reached in 1878, after which a decline set in owing to the last three years being characterised by scarcity and sickness. The development of metalled roads and railways went ahead at a good pace, and in 1881 their mileage was 146 and 1,056, respectively. Progress was made in sanitation and the number of patients treated at Government dispensaries rose from 471 to 1,368 thousands. The number of children in schools more than doubled, and great advance was noticeable in

* For a Report of this census see Vol. XI, Government of India (Foreign Departments) Selections.
† Report on the census of 1868 by Mr. Miller, Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

Posts and Telegraphs. The cultivated area increased by 17 per cent. and the canal irrigated by 19 per cent.

1881—1891.

During the decade 1881—1891 the increase in population was again rapid, and the annual rate of 1·01 per cent. is the third highest recorded so far. The area under cultivation increased by about 10 per cent., as compared with the corresponding figures of 32 and 17 per cent. for the two preceding intercensal periods. The material progress other than agricultural was however considerable and to this fact and to the absence of any famine the large rise in population, during this decade is mainly attributable. A census of the Punjab States was taken in 1881 for the first time, and in their case the annual increase during the decade was 1·04 per cent.

1891—1901.

The average rate of increase during the decade 1891—1901 was 0·9 for British Territory and 3·8 for Punjab States. The disparity is mainly attributable to the development of canal irrigation in British Territory as a result of the opening of the Lower Chenab Canal. The cultivated area rose by 10 per cent. and the canal irrigated by 64 per cent. The rate of increase in population slowed down very much in the states and the districts in the east of the Province, and there was migration from Patiala to the Punjab districts. The year 1892 was the most unhealthy cholera having caused a record mortality and fevers also being responsible for high death-rate. The decade was free from famine but the south-eastern districts experienced a great scarcity. The improved means of transport, however were a relieving factor and the affected districts were therefore enabled to record a fair rate of increase in population.

1901—1911.

The decade 1901—1911 was characterised by a prevalence of widespread disease. An epidemic of plague of great virulence coupled with fever of specially fatal type contributed to a death rate which exceeded the birth-rate in all the years of the decade except three 1906 1909 and 1910 and in one year (1907) it reached the extraordinary figure of 63·1 per mille mainly owing to the unprecedented mortality from plague which caused 603 683 deaths. In the following year (1908) the death rate amounted to 50·7 fevers being the main cause. The excess of deaths over births during the decade was 557 447 the total deaths from plague being over two millions in British Territory alone. The loss of female lives was appalling, and the female population for the Province was considerably in defect at the census of 1911 there being 817 females per 1 000 males in that year as against 834 in 1901. Considerable material progress was made in spite of the adverse conditions, and the Lower Jhelum Canal, opened in 1901 was irrigating an area of 1 100 square miles of what was previously a barren tract. The area irrigated by the Lower Chenab Canal increased by 602 square miles and 1 103 miles of new railway lines were opened. The decade was also marked by steady industrial progress, and prices and wages were higher than in the previous decades.

Conditions of the Previous Decade
1911—1921.

15 The annual rate of increase in the decade 1911—1921 was 5·7 in British Territory and 4·8 in the Punjab States. The decade was healthy for the most part, but the year 1918 made all the difference. During that year the influenza epidemic, which came in several waves during August and September assumed a terrible aspect in October and within a few weeks accounted for a little less than a million deaths in British Territory alone. The decade will also remain memorable because of the Great War which raged during four of its ten years and was responsible for a death roll of 12 791 a number too small to affect the population to any appreciable extent. The districts which contributed the greatest number

of combatants were Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Gujrat and Rohtak, each of which had more than 25,000 persons serving in the army, and in the number of troops contributed by the Punjab States Patiala's share was 50 per cent.

The diagram given below shows for British Territory the number of births and deaths together with population figures for each year, based on vital statistics. It is evident that the population kept rising each year and was at its maximum in 1917, but was brought down violently in the following year by the influenza epidemic.

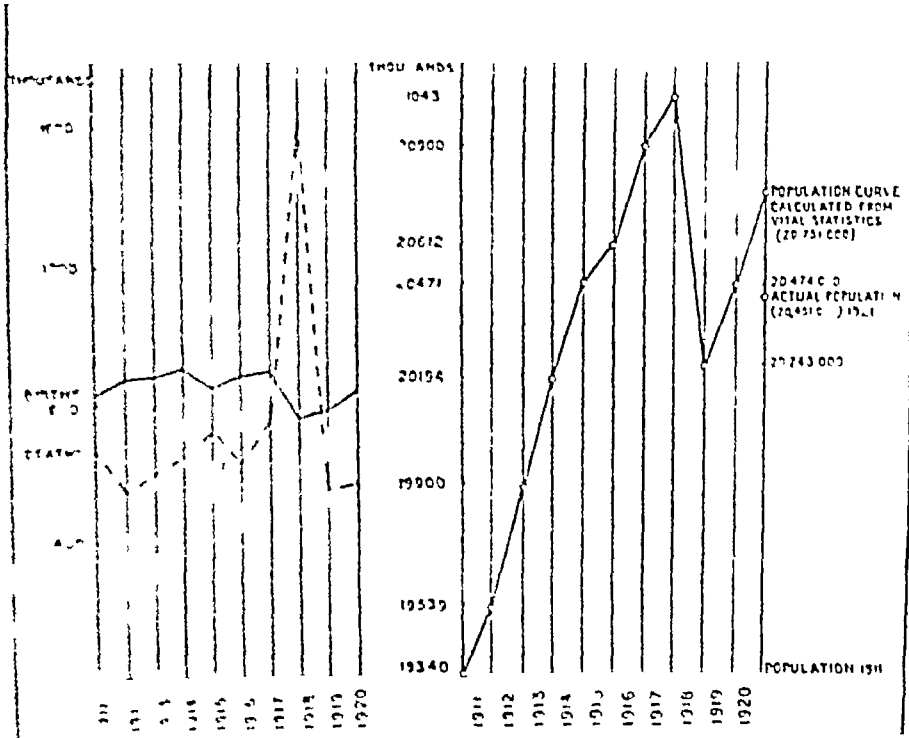
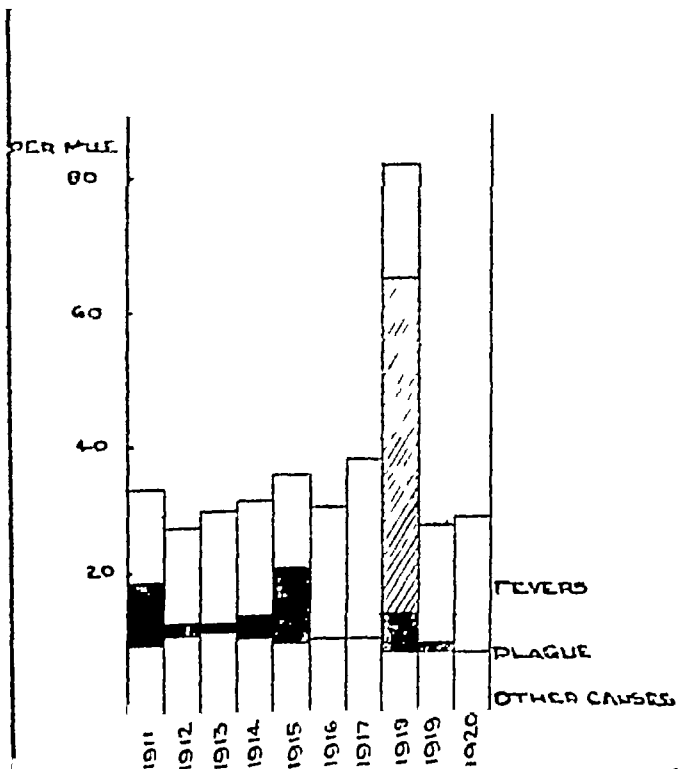


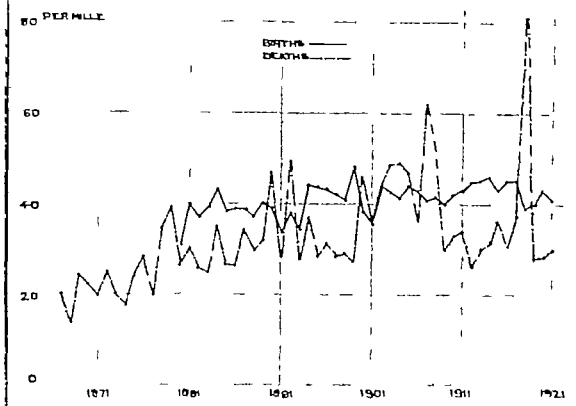
Fig. 1. Births and Deaths and Population curve calculated from vital statistics, 1911-20



Death-rate by main diseases (1911-20)

The diagram in the margin shows the deaths from main causes for each year of the decade, the deaths due to influenza have been shown by the shaded portion of the rectangle for deaths due to fevers for the year 1918.

In the Punjab the registration of deaths dates back to 1867 and that of births to 1880. The following diagram will indicate how these rates have fluctuated up to the end of the previous decade i.e., 1921.



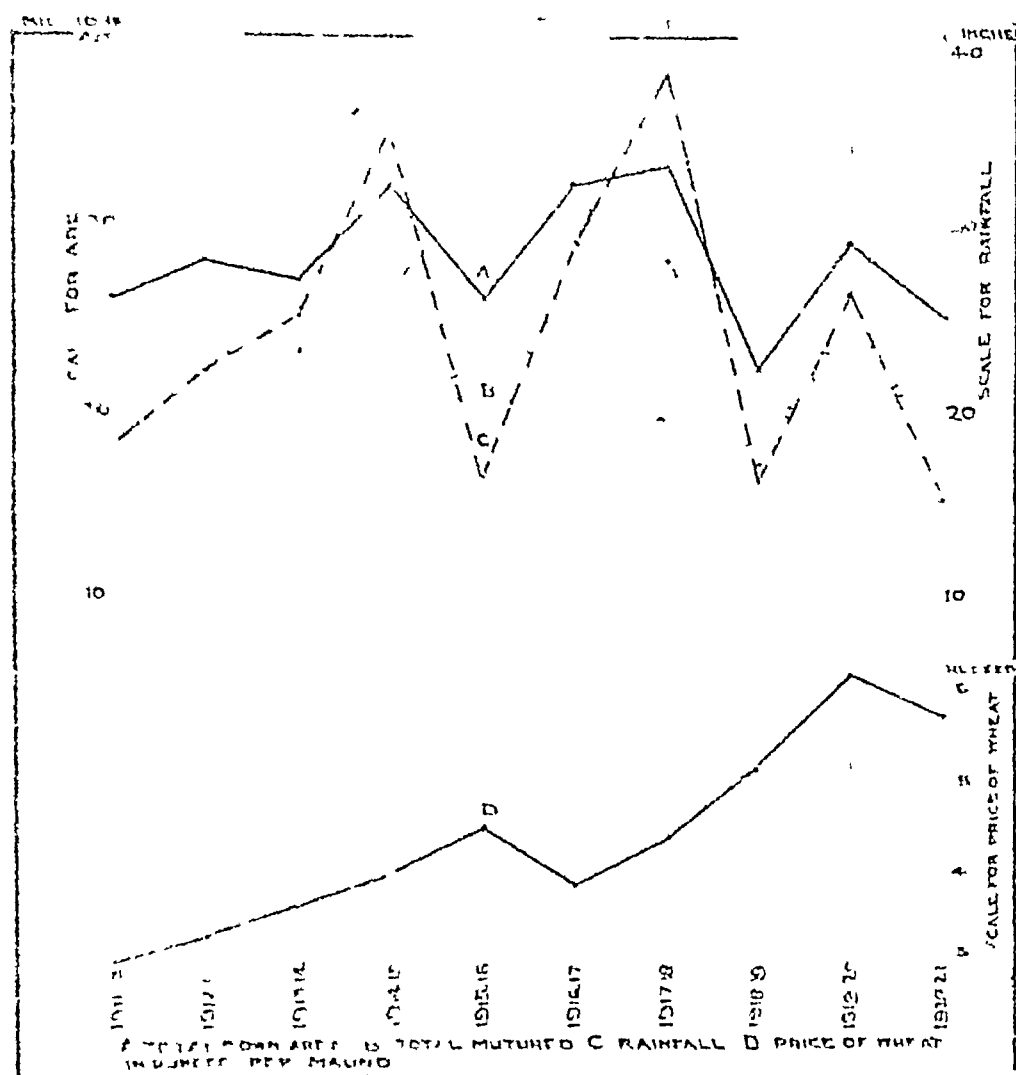
Birth and Death-rates in the Punjab (British Territory) 1867-1921

The highest death-rate was recorded in 1918 the year of the influenza epidemic, and the next highest in 1907 when the plague was at its worst. The birth-rate sinks low during a year following the period of any widespread epidemic but regains its former level or even rises higher soon afterwards. It was one of the lowest in 1891 and 1893 following the years, 1890 and 1892 during both of which fevers took a heavy toll, the latter year being also characterised by the record number of deaths from cholera. In 1894 the birth rate went up to an unprecedented figure and five years later it rose still higher. Another year remarkable for its low birth rate was 1900 which followed 1907 referred to above as the plague year and 1908 when mortality from fevers was very heavy. A year or so later the birth rate made a recovery and kept up a high level till 1917.

The decade may be described as a healthy one with the exception of the year of influenza. In a series of particularly good years 1915 and 1916 stand out as less healthy than the rest owing to epidemics of plague and fevers respectively. Consequently the birth rate was high except in 1918 when it dropped to an exceptionally low figure and though it improved in each of the subsequent years, it failed to reach its former level.

The Triple Canal Project, consisting of the Upper Jhelum the Upper Chenab and the Lower Bari Doab Canals was completed during the decade and by 1920-21 the three canals were irrigating 2,811 square miles.

The diagram below shows the total sown and matured areas, rainfall and the prices of wheat prevailing during the decade



The prices began to rise suddenly due to failure of crops in 1915-16 and as a result of War conditions after 1917. The rise was so rapid that the economic system of the country could not adjust itself to it. The strain on the railways resulted in a dislocation of communications and markets. Towards the end of the decade prices came to be determined by the law of local supply and demand, and coupled with further failure of harvests in 1918-19 and the terrible loss of life caused by influenza, the conditions became very favourable for the mischievous propaganda against the system of Government to take root. Open disorder in the Province had to be put down by force in the spring of 1919 and left a legacy of racial feeling and industrial unrest, resulting in strikes and further dislocation of industry. Good harvests of 1919-20 were unable to relieve the situation and the prices continued to rise, and with the general failure of crops in 1920-21 an unprecedented situation was created. The price of wheat exceeded Rs 6 per maund or more than doubled since the beginning of the decade, the result being that wheat was actually imported into India from Australia in spite of the heavy freight charges. With the rise in prices the wages also showed an upward tendency, although after 1917 they did not keep pace with the tremendous rise in prices.

Owing to the War and financial stringency there was little extension in the Railway communications of the Province. Only 487 miles of new Railway

branch lines were opened during the decade and the doubling of the line from Ambala to Lahore and from Lahore to Rawalpindi was completed.

The mileage of metalled roads rose from 2,619 to 2,037. The old railway bridges over the Sutlej and Beas were converted into road bridges and a road bridge was constructed over the Ravi and another over the Chenab near Wazirabad. A great deal of improvement was thus effected on the Grand Trunk Road, but all the same road communications were far less extensive than the railway system of the Province.

Prominent among the public works carried out during the decade was the construction of the Nammal Dam in the Mianwali District which provided irrigation to 8,000 acres of cultivable land.

SECTION 5.—CONDITIONS OF THE LAST DECADE.

General.

10. We shall now examine the conditions of the last decade at some length confining our attention to those facts, which have a possible bearing on the movement of the population.

We have noticed in the last section how the end of the previous decade (1911—21) witnessed a combination of adverse circumstances on an unprecedented scale. The unrest then prevalent was not peculiar to this Province, but had a world-wide range as an aftermath of the Great War.

Inauguration
of Reforms.

The last decade will ever remain memorable for more events than one. The Province was honoured early in the decade by a visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to be soon followed by the inauguration of an era of reforms introduced by the Government of India Act of 1919. Just before the census of 1921 the Punjab had been raised to the status of a Governor's Province with a cabinet consisting of two Members and two Ministers, of which the latter were to be selected from amongst the elected members of the Legislative Council, which had 71 members elected by the people and 20 nominated by Government. The first session of the Legislative Council was held on the 29th January 1921. The members soon set about their task in a right spirit and the Council has earned an enviable reputation among provincial legislatures for the dignity of its proceedings and a high sense of responsibility.

The inauguration of the reforms, however, did not bring about general or marked improvement in the political situation of the country. The non-cooperation movement which had been launched after the events of 1919 was pushed on in the first two or three years of the decade. It included a boycott of Government and aided schools of foreign cloth and of service in the Military and Police Departments. The programme also included the establishing of Congress committees and *panchayats* in all important towns and villages and the organisation of a volunteer corps. A few national schools were opened but as a rule closed down after a brief career.

In the ranks of *khilafists* disillusionment came as a result of the hardships which the *muhajirs* (emigrants) underwent in the autumn of 1920 when the Afghan authorities refused to admit any more of them into their territory. Among the Sikhs, agitation of a somewhat different nature was kept alive by the extremists who urged the transfer of the control of the Golden Temple and the Khalsa College at Amritsar as the foremost demand of the community. The body called "Shriomani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee" was formed with the avowed aim of taking over the management of all the Sikh shrines.

The Akali Dal, organised by this Committee, grew to large proportions and began the seizure by direct action of Sikh shrines and *gurdwaras*. In February 1921 an attempt was made to seize the Nankana Sahib shrine by weight of numbers in defiance of the Mahant. The Mahant's men opened fire on the intruders and about ninety persons were killed and the military had to restore order.

The prevalence of crime and unrest at the end of the previous decade was partly due to demobilization as well as to political and economic causes. In 1922, however, the situation improved. A year later there was further improvement in the economic conditions, which was reflected in the reduction of minor crimes against property. The wages maintained a high level while the prices of foodstuffs went down considerably. There was, however, little or no diminution in the volume of serious crime and a state of lawlessness, partly the outcome of a contempt for authority largely fostered by the Akali aggressiveness, continued to render life and property insecure, particularly in the central Punjab. An increasing boldness and brutality was noticeable in the commission of violent crimes, exemplified in the savage murder of loyalists in the Jullundur and Hoshiarpur Districts by the Babbar Akali gang.

The enactment of the Sikh Gurdwaras Act in July 1925 and the release of those, who had been convicted in connection with the Akali attempt to seize religious institutions by direct action, eased the situation and the agitation which had disturbed the peace of the Province for several years subsided.

In the very first Legislative Council the members began to organize themselves into parties and there was an embryonic grouping of members according to rural and urban interests. The other interests, notably communal, were not slow to awaken, and in 1927 the post of a third Minister was created to enable a Minister drawn from each of the chief communities to be included in the cabinet. The spirit of communal antagonism, fanned by the activities of such movements as the "*shuddhi*" (conversion to Hinduism) and "*tanzim*," (organisation of Muslim community to combat *shuddhi*), manifested itself in the serious communal riot at Multan in 1922, followed in 1926 by even more serious riots in Rawalpindi City and a neighbouring village. A new and deplorable incident, typical of the period, occurred at Lahore in 1926, when some hooligans threw a bomb in the crowd of harmless spectators returning after witnessing the celebration of the Dusehra festival, killing many.

At the end of the year, Swami Shardhanand, a leader of the "*shuddhi*" movement, was murdered in Delhi by a Muslim, and this together with the agitation arising from excitement consequent on the judgment in the "*Rangila Rasul*"* case kept the atmosphere surcharged with mutual distrust and resentment. Matters came to a head when in May 1927 a riot broke out in Lahore, causing several deaths, followed by communal riots in Multan on the occasion of the Muharram procession. The scene of these activities was transferred to another part of the Province during the concluding years of the decade, and in 1928 there were serious riots at Softa in the Gurgaon District and at Malikpur in the Ambala District as a result of disputes over cow-slaughter on the occasion of Bakr-Id.

The close of the decade witnessed a revival of the political agitation, which had been a feature at its commencement. The agitation started with the announcement of the personnel of the Indian Statutory Commission, in which the

* A Hindu book seller of Lahore was prosecuted for publishing a book (*Rangila Rasul*), defamatory of the Prophet of Islam. He was convicted and sentenced, but on appeal acquitted by the High Court. Subsequently he was murdered by a Lahore Muslim.

absence of Indian representatives was resented by a section of the public. At the same time the country was drifting towards an economic depression. In 1928 as the result of a widespread revolutionary conspiracy Mr Saunders a young Assistant Superintendent of Police was shot dead at Lahore in broad daylight when leaving his office and a head constable was also murdered when pursuing the assailants. Two years later an attempt was made on the life of the Governor of the Punjab when a Hindu youth opened fire on him with a pistol as he was leaving the University Hall after presiding over the Convocation. The proceedings of the judicial trials of those involved in revolutionary conspiracies were given great prominence in the vernacular press. The activities of the Congress in this Province received a fillip by the holding of its 44th session in Lahore during the Christmas of 1929 when a resolution of complete independence was passed. The civil disobedience movement was started in the spring of 1930 and an attempt was made in many places to break the salt laws. Later in the year Government took strong action against the law breakers, and numerous Congressmen were arrested. Some of the prominent Indian politicians were invited during the winter to a Round Table Conference in London. The Congress, however declined to participate. Early in 1931 the Congress leaders were released and soon after as a result of negotiations between the Government of India and the Congress a pact was concluded, under which the Congress called off the civil disobedience and Government released all political prisoners except those convicted of violent crime. Thus the decade ended as it had begun with the political situation being a dominant feature in the country.

17 The principal features of the decade, 1931—30 so far as they bear on the general health of the people and affect the birth and death rates, are described below year by year. The figures relate to British Territory only.

1931. The year 1931 was healthy though it did not come up to 1920 in this respect. The death rate (30.1) was low but it was slightly in excess of those of the previous two years, which was largely the result of a widespread epidemic of cholera which was the highest on record since 1900 coupled with localised epidemics of malaria in areas where the monsoon conditions had been favourable. The fever death rate was the highest of the death-rates and exceeded the rate of the previous two years. The birth-rate (41.3) was lower than that of the preceding year.

1922. The year 1922 was an exceptionally healthy year in the Punjab. The total death rate (23.07) from all causes was lower than it had been since 1878 and considerably lower than the quinquennial average (39.2). Only two provinces Madras and North West Frontier Province, reported a lower death rate for 1922. Rainfall was timely and the meteorological conditions were unfavourable to the spread of the disease. The only epidemic disease which assumed alarming proportions during 1922 was plague, which caused 7,837 deaths as against 2,896 in 1921. Even so the outbreak was considerably less severe than that of 1910 when the total number of deaths from plague approached 13,000. No other cause of mortality showed an increase. The birth-rate was 30.3 showing a decrease of 2.2 per mille against the figure for the previous year.

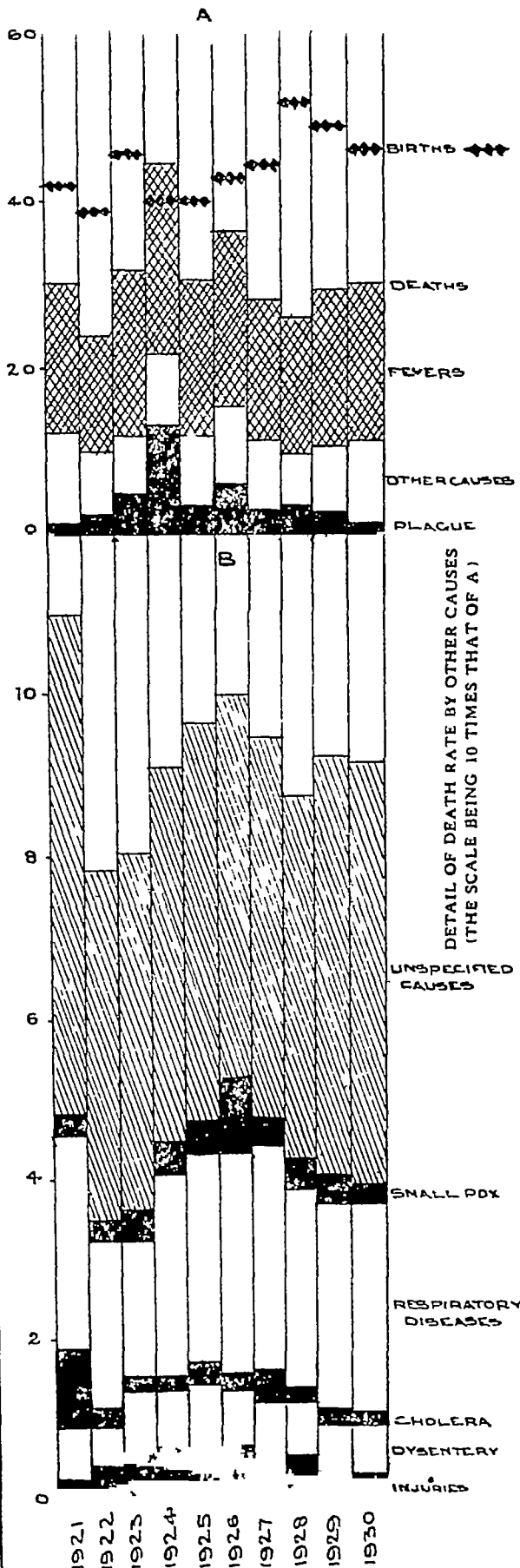
1923. The year 1923 was a year of good harvests and low prices but was considerably less healthy than the year 1922. Heavy winter and spring rain favoured the spread of plague and a slight excess in the monsoon rainfall was responsible for an increase in the mortality from fevers. The year was, however relatively healthy and the death-rate (30.91) was lower by 0.4 per mille than the quinquennial average but it was higher than that recorded for other provinces in India.

During 1923 the birth-rate rose to 43·2 *per mille* as against 39·3 *per mille* for the

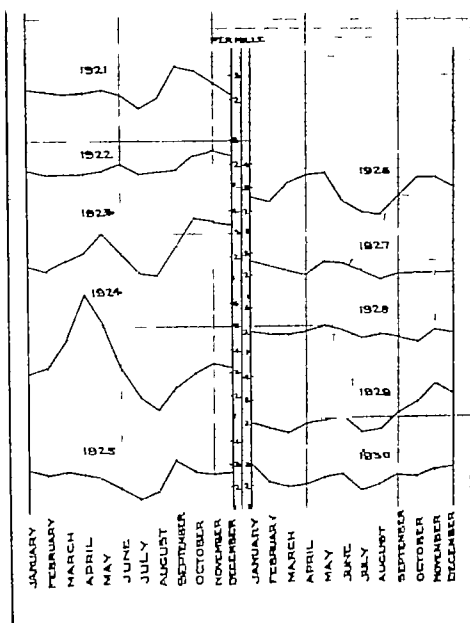
year 1922. This figure is the highest recorded for any province in India with the exception of the Central Provinces for which the birth-rate stood at 45·63.

Of the chief diseases prevalent during the year were plague and fevers with a total death-rate of 2·44 and 20·49, respectively. The latter included relapsing fever which was prevalent in an epidemic form more especially in the western Punjab. In Muzaffargarh District it was particularly severe and caused 6,207 deaths during the year. The year 1923 marks the re-organisation of the Public Health Department in the Punjab.

After 5 relatively healthy years the year 1924 was characterised by extreme unhealthiness, the death-rate being 43·43 which is four times that of the United Kingdom and 16·08 *per mille* in excess of the provincial death-rate during the preceding five years. The rainfall and climatic conditions were eminently favourable for the spread of the disease and the main cause of the abnormal death-rate was plague and fevers, the figures for which were 11·48 and 3·65 *per mille* respectively, above the quinquennial averages. But the high death-rate was associated with a high birth-rate, the provincial figure being 40·1 *per mille* as compared with an average birth-rate of 40·5 during



Annual Birth and Death rate (1921-30), and deaths according to causes.



Monthly death-rate per mille of total population for period 1921-30

the preceding quinquennium. Owing to the high death-rate there was an excess of 69,341 (3·3 *per mille*) of deaths over births—a circumstance which necessitates the statement that in the year 1924 the state of the public health was far from satisfactory

1928.

The year 1925 in spite of unfavourable climatic conditions, was relatively healthy. There was no undue prevalence of epidemic diseases and the distribution of the monsoon rainfall, which was above normal, was unfavourable to malaria. The death-rate was not only 13·4 *per mille* less than the rate of the previous year but also less than the average for the previous quinquennium. The Punjab continued to occupy the position of having the high birth-rate and a greater excess of births over deaths (10·1 *per mille* of the population) than any other province of India. There was, however no variation in the birth-rate for 1925 over the figures for the previous year

During 1926 the death-rate at 36.52 per thousand was 5.21 higher than the average of the previous five years. Rainy and cloudy weather in March, April and May and the consequent continuance of low temperatures and humidity provided ideal conditions for the spread of plague which was responsible for the loss of over 108,000 lives. There was practically no cholera but a widespread epidemic of small-pox caused about 17,600 deaths, and the "fever" death-rate, owing chiefly to an epidemic of malaria in the last four months of the year, was higher than in the previous year and also exceeded the average of the last five years. On the other hand the birth-rate—41.6 per thousand—was also higher and was exceeded in no other province in India except the Central Provinces.

The year 1927 was one of the healthiest years in the history of the Punjab, largely owing to meteorological conditions which were unfavourable to plague in the spring and to malaria in the autumn. An epidemic of cholera of unusual intensity, however, prevailed chiefly in Kasur town and tahsil and in the Ferozepore District which took a toll of 11,286 lives. The death-rate of 27.46 *per mille* was 9.06 *per mille* less than in 1926 and 5.13 less than the average of the previous five years. In fact in only two years in the present century has the provincial rate been lower. At the same time the birth-rate of 42.3 *per mille* was slightly higher than in the previous year. The infantile mortality rate was also unusually low, the number of deaths among infants under one year of age being 167.5 per 1,000 births as compared with 203.43 in 1926.

In no previous year since vital statistics became available have the people of the Punjab enjoyed such remarkably good health as in the year 1928. As a result of the timely and well distributed rainfall the year 1928 was the healthiest in the decade, the birth-rate being 46.30 which was the highest and the death-rate 24.72 which was the lowest except for 1922. The main cause of the low death-rate and the high birth-rate was the remarkable freedom from epidemics and more especially the exceptionally low incidence of plague and malaria. The general healthiness of the year was, however, marred by a very sharp outbreak of cholera in the Kulu Valley (Kangra District) where 1,746 seizures and 1,164 deaths occurred, over 70,000 anti-cholera inoculations being performed by the Public Health staff.

The distribution of the monsoon was unusual, the dry western districts of the Province had abnormal rainfall while it was in marked defect in the south-eastern part. The monsoon started late and stopped early. The rainfall was particularly heavy during the second fortnight of August, causing heavy floods in the Jhelum, Chenab and Indus rivers, which resulted in a serious epidemic of malaria. The year 1929 although it did not exhibit the remarkable salubrity of the previous year must be regarded, in spite of certain vicissitudes of climate, which occasioned an epidemic of malaria in one region and economic stress in another, as a relatively healthy year. The birth-rate was 44.45 which was the highest of all other provinces in India, and the death-rate 28.75 which exceeded the provincial rates except those of Bombay and Central Provinces. Apart from the somewhat severe epidemic of malaria following the heavy floods in certain districts the year was on the whole a very healthy one. The cholera figures were somewhat higher than those of the previous year and while no serious outbreak occurred the disease was widely diffused and practically all the districts in the Province were affected.

1930.

In 1930 the climate was favourable for health the monsoon being heavy but sufficiently early not to encourage the spread of malaria and plague. The death rate under the various heads of mortality during the year 1930 is compared with the average of the previous five years in the table below

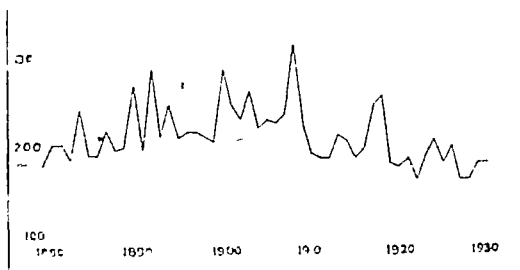
Year	Cholera	Small-pox	Plague	Fever	Dysentery and Diarrhoea	Respiratory diseases	Injuries	All other causes	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1930.	0.06	0.04	0.03	20.58	0.80	25	0.20	8.22	29.08
1925—29.	0.18	0.80	1.61	18.6	0.84	—66	0.22	8.08	29.18
Increase or decrease in 1930.	-0.12	-0.74	-1.58	+19.02	+0.06	-0.14	-0.02	+0.27	+0.18

The diminished death rates from cholera, small-pox and plague is evidence of the practical absence in epidemic form of those diseases from the Province during the year

Summary
1921—30.

To sum up the decade 1921—30 may be described as on the whole a healthy one with the exception of great epidemics of plague in 1924 and 1926 and a severe outbreak of cholera in Lahore and Ferozepore Districts in 1926 and in Kulu Valley in 1928. Malaria also prevailed in an epidemic form during the autumn of several years, more particularly in the year 1929

The consistently high birth-rate of the Punjab which is usually about twice that of the United Kingdom, in spite of its high death rate (chiefly as a result of the frequency and severity of epidemic visitations) is nevertheless an encouraging sign since it indicates that the somewhat severe epidemics to which the Province is liable, exercise little or no permanent effect on the virility and recuperative power of its inhabitants. Both in respect of its birth-rate and death rate the Punjab compared favourably with other provinces of India and renewed its depleted population at a relatively high rate. The infantile mortality was particularly low during the last decade as shown in the diagram below



Number of children dying within one year of birth per one thousand born (British Territory).

The diagrams on pages 23 and 24 illustrate for British Territory for the last decade (1) the annual rates of births, deaths and increase as well as deaths according to causes, and (2) monthly death rate

18 The general healthiness of the last decade is no doubt due to a considerable extent to the inauguration of various schemes for the expansion of medical relief in the Province. In order to attain the ideal of one dispensary for every 100 square miles of territory or for every 30,000 of population the calculations showed that it would be necessary to open 375 new dispensaries in rural areas. In 1925 a standard plan for a small and compact dispensary was laid down, and the Government agreed to give a grant of Rs 5,400/- for the construction and Rs 1,600/- for the equipment of each such dispensary. The programme has been acted upon almost completely during the decade, the number of dispensaries actually opened from 1925 to the end of 1930 being 359.

The need of efficient arrangements for female medical aid and education has to some extent been provided for. A good number of new female hospitals and dispensaries was established. The Lady Aitchison Hospital, Lahore, and the Lady Reading Hospital for Women and Children at Simla, have gained much popularity during the decade. The Punjab Medical School for Women, with which is incorporated the Women's Christian College, Ludhiana, is at present the only institution from which women can qualify for appointment as Sub-Assistant Surgeons. During the decade 15 new hospitals for women were opened in various districts, including the Government Hospital for Women and Children at Lahore. Separate sections for females have been opened in 12 existing civil hospitals. A notable addition to general hospitals is the opening of the Dental Hospital at Lahore.

A solid progress continued to be made during the decade both in respect of

Year	Number of hospitals and dispensaries on the last day of the year	In-door patients	Out-door patients	Total	the number of hospitals and the extent of relief given
1	2	3	4	5	The number of patients treated has been on the increase
1921	583	93,005	4,921,076	5,014,081	as shown in the table in the
1922	610	97,808	5,051,268	5,149,076	margin. The rise in the
1923	620	104,999	5,576,776	5,681,775	number of out-door patients
1924	640	109,500	5,825,573	5,935,073	is due chiefly to the increase
1925	666	117,592	5,866,648	5,984,240	in the number of rural dis-
1926	780	122,818	7,022,033	7,145,451	
1927	885	135,978	7,825,545	7,961,523	
1928	964	153,797	8,822,902	8,976,759	
1929	1,026	173,302	10,617,136	10,790,440	
1930	1,035	181,482	11,561,187	11,742,669	

pensaries, and the increase in the number of in-door patients is partly due to the good work done in the hospitals of the Province.

19 Some terms that will occur hereafter in this Report may be conveniently defined at this stage.

"Cultivable Area" —includes land actually under cultivation, fallows and waste available for cultivation, such waste does not include areas in which cultivation is forbidden by law or custom, such as reserved forests or common lands set apart for a specific purpose. It does, however, include common lands which can be made available for cultivation by partition even though such partition has not been effected.

"Gross Cultivated Area" —means the area actually sown in any one year with no deduction for failure of crops, any land sown at both seasons of the year (i.e., double cropped) being counted twice.

"Net Cultivated Area" —means the area sown in any one year, the double cropped area not being counted twice. In other words net cultivated area refers to area of land sown, whilst gross cultivated area refers to the crops sown, to avoid confusion gross cultivated area is referred to generally as the sown area.

Neither of these areas include land which lies fallow for the whole year though such land may be regularly though infrequently cultivated.

Agricultural
Conditions.

20 Agriculture being the premier industry of the Province a summary of the agricultural conditions for the British Territory is given below year by year. The decade begins with *kharif* 1921

Seasons
and Crops
1921-22.

Owing to the shortage of winter rains conditions were not favourable for the sowing of sugarcane and cotton. The monsoon which burst in the second week of July gave general and sufficient rain nearly all over the Province. It remained very active till the middle of August. Ample moisture was thus available for the sowing of *kharif* crops. Conditions were also very favourable for the maturing of these crops as well as the spring sowings. Well distributed rain in winter though below normal did a lot of good to the standing spring crops and a clear and sunny April was beneficent to the maturing of grain and its threshing. The season was on the whole above the average, being a great improvement on the previous year

1922-23.

The rain in the earlier part of 1922 was sufficient for cotton and sugarcane sowings. The monsoon broke about a month earlier than usual and was a good one. In July the rain was below normal, but good rain fell in August and first half of September throughout the Province, ending about the last week of September. The rainfall was above normal in the south-east and the sub-montane districts, about average in the central Punjab and below normal in the west. The September rain followed by light showers in October resulted in good *rabi* sowings. The winter rain after Christmas, heavier than usual, continued till the middle of March and was particularly useful for unirrigated crops. The dry weather in April was favourable for harvesting though heavy unceasing rain in May did some damage to straw and grain on the threshing floor. The year was considerably above the average

1923-24

The conditions for cotton and cane sowings were favourable on account of the rain in the previous winter and early part of 1923. The monsoon appeared after the first week of July and was unusually active in August. Heavy and widespread rain fell throughout the Province and helped the *kharif* acreage to expand although cotton in low lying areas was slightly damaged. The monsoon, however, ceased early and conditions were not particularly favourable for the maturing of *kharif* crops or the *rabi* sowings. The winter rain was good in the east and from light to moderate elsewhere. April was dry and favourable for harvesting operations which were, however, hampered in some districts by the outbreak of plague. The year was on the whole above average

1924-25.

There were adequate rains for cotton and cane sowings. The monsoon arrived in the second week of July and gave moderate rain during July and August nearly all over the Province. It was very active during the first week of September but at the end of the second week a break set in which lasted up to the 27th of the month. Heavy rains which fell about the end of September caused floods which damaged the standing crops, especially along the banks of the Jumna. The conditions for *rabi* sowings were very favourable. The rain in December was above normal though February and March were dry and retarded the growth of standing crops in unirrigated areas. The harvest was therefore not as large as was expected from the extensive sowings. The area under cotton was the largest on record and the price of cotton was high, though less than in the previous year

The year was about average. Light rain, which fell nearly all over the Province during the second half of January and in some districts during the second week of February, was useful for cotton and cane sowings. The monsoon broke in the third week of June, earlier than usual and was plentiful throughout the Province. The conditions for early *kharif* sowings were thus favourable. July and August had plentiful rain except in the west, hindering further sowings and causing floods in low-lying lands. The period from the end of August to the beginning of November was dry, and conditions were thus unfavourable for the maturing of *kharif* crops. This was also an adverse factor for the *rabi* sowings. There was only little rain till next March and unirrigated crops suffered considerably. Some rain fell at last in March and proved beneficial to the standing crops. April was dry and favourable for harvesting though rain in May did some damage on the threshing floor. The area under cotton was even larger than during the previous year. 1925-26

The rain in March was suitable for cotton and cane sowings, but heavy rain in second half of May caused a hard crust to form on the surface preventing proper germination. Cotton had, therefore, to be resown in many places. The monsoon appeared in the second week of July, later than usual, but gave fairly good rain throughout the Province except in the west. Rains during August were generally heavy and those during September quite sufficient. Conditions were thus favourable for *kharif* sowings though less satisfactory for the maturing. Hot winds in October as well as the boll-worm damaged the cotton. October, November and December being dry except for light rains in some districts, conditions were not very favourable for spring sowings. Light rain fell during February all over the Province and during March in most districts, which was very beneficial to standing crops. April and May were dry and favourable for harvesting. The season was on the whole above the average. 1926-27

The climatic conditions were not generally favourable for cotton sowings on account of absence of winter rains, there being only light showers in March, April and May. The rainfall during July was sufficient all over the Province except in the west. In August the montane and sub-montane districts received plentiful rain though it was below normal in other places. September was generally dry, but rain fell in October which made up the deficiency. Conditions were not, however, on the whole very favourable for the maturing of *kharif* crops. Hailstorms and locust as well as the boll-worm also did damage. The conditions for *rabi* sowings were not favourable except in the sub-montane districts, as October and November were generally dry. Rain, however, fell in the latter half of December as well as January, which was above normal in the eastern districts, but below normal elsewhere. The cloudy weather of January and February created rust which did considerable damage to the wheat crop. Strong dry winds and dust-storms set in early in March, and great damage was done in the central and west-central parts of the Province, its extent being only discovered at the time of harvesting. The year was on the whole an average one. 1927-28.

The conditions for the sowing of sugarcane and cotton were adverse as rainfall had been in defect from January to May except in Ambala and Jullundur Divisions. The monsoon arrived late and was less active than usual and the rainfall was poor till the second half of August except in the montane and sub-montane tracts. The summer was extremely hot, being the hottest for several decades. Prospects brightened when plentiful rain fell in the second half of August and the beginning of September, which was well distributed except in the south-west. 1928-29

Heavy floods occurred in rivers Jhelum, Chenab and Ravi and to a lesser extent in the Sutlej causing much destruction of life and property including crops, stocks of food and cattle in the riverain tracts. The greater part of September and November was, however, very dry. The presence of moisture due to September rains and fresh rainfall in November and December led to extensive *rabi* sowings which benefitted by moderate rainfall in January. A cold wave of great severity however passed over most districts in the beginning of February and gave a rude shock to the expectations of a plentiful harvest. Great damage was done to fruit-bearing trees in the south west. In March strong dry winds also caused further damage unirrigated areas suffering most. The season was thus considerably below the average.

1920-21.

The absence of spring rains and unfavourable conditions during February and March were adverse factors for the sowing of cotton and sugarcane. In June the rain was above normal and there were good rains in July and August and conditions were favourable for the sowing of the rest of the autumn crops. Heavy floods, as a result of excessive rain in the Indus, Chenab and Jhelum rivers caused considerable damage to standing crops. September and October were generally dry. The supplies of canal water were generally short and late. Conditions were thus not satisfactory for the maturing of *khari* crops. Cotton was damaged by *ids* and white fly in some places. On account of a dry October and November conditions were not generally favourable for *rabi* sowings. The winter rain was also in defect the western districts receiving no rain at all. Some rainfall in certain districts during March was very beneficial. Locusts and hail-storms also damaged the crops in several districts. Rain particularly accompanied by hail also caused some damage to harvested crops. The season was thus on the whole considerably below the average.

1920-21.

Conditions were not favourable for the sowing of cotton, but the cultivation of cane was greater than during the year before in irrigated areas. The restricted area under cotton was due to the scarcity of rain the fall in the price and the appearance of locust at the sowing time. In June the rainfall was above average in south-eastern and sub-montane tracts but generally below normal elsewhere. The monsoon remained fairly active during July and gave moderate to heavy rainfall throughout the Province. The canal water was sufficient. The conditions were generally unfavourable for *khari* sowings but rainfall during August and September though only normal, was useful to the standing crops. October, November and December remaining practically dry except for light rain at places the conditions for *rabi* sowings were not favourable. Water in canal was also short in some districts a river supply was low. Rain in January, February and March was beneficial to the standing crops. The year was below average but was on the whole better than the previous two the matured area being slightly less than the average for the last ten years.

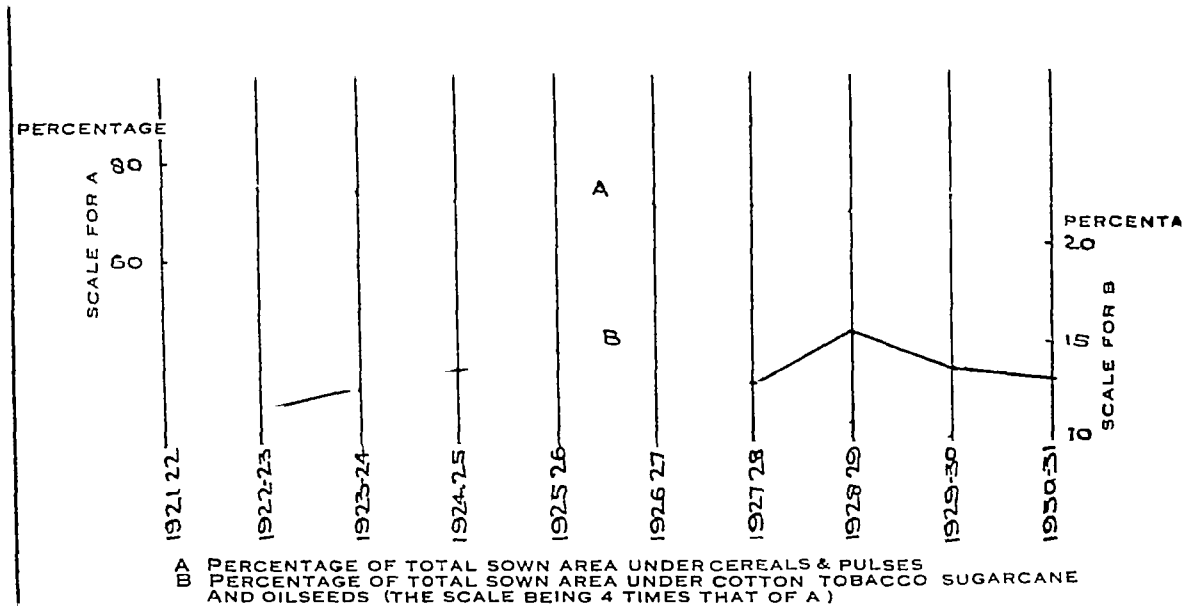
Principal Figures.

The table below shows for British Territory the yearly sown and matured areas, the percentage of maturity and the annual rainfall.

Year	Sown area (in acres)	Matured area (in acres)	Ratio of maturity		Year	Sown area (in acres)	Matured area (in acres)	Ratio of maturity		Annual rainfall (in inches)
			1920-21	1921-22				1920-21	1921-22	
1911-12	31,744,726	3,444,861		11	1924-25	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1912-13	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	31	1925-26	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1913-14	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1926-27	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1914-15	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1927-28	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1915-16	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1928-29	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1916-17	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1929-30	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1917-18	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1930-31	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1918-19	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1931-32	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1919-20	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1932-33	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1920-21	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1933-34	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1921-22	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1934-35	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1922-23	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1935-36	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1923-24	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1936-37	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1924-25	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1937-38	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1925-26	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1938-39	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1926-27	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1939-40	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1927-28	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1940-41	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1928-29	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1941-42	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1929-30	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1942-43	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1930-31	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1943-44	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1931-32	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1944-45	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1932-33	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1945-46	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1933-34	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1946-47	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1934-35	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1947-48	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1935-36	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1948-49	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1936-37	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1949-50	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1937-38	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1950-51	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1938-39	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1951-52	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1939-40	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1952-53	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1940-41	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1953-54	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1941-42	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1954-55	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1942-43	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1955-56	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1943-44	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1956-57	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1944-45	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1957-58	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1945-46	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1958-59	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1946-47	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1959-60	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1947-48	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1960-61	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1948-49	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1961-62	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1949-50	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1962-63	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1950-51	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1963-64	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1951-52	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1964-65	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1952-53	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1965-66	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1953-54	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1966-67	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1954-55	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1967-68	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1955-56	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1968-69	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1956-57	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1969-70	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1957-58	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1970-71	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1958-59	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1971-72	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1959-60	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1972-73	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1960-61	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1973-74	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1961-62	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1974-75	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1962-63	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1975-76	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1963-64	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1976-77	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1964-65	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1977-78	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1965-66	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1978-79	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1966-67	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1979-80	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1967-68	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1980-81	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1968-69	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1981-82	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1969-70	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1982-83	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1970-71	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1983-84	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1971-72	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1984-85	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1972-73	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1985-86	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1973-74	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1986-87	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1974-75	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1987-88	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1975-76	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1988-89	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1976-77	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1989-90	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1977-78	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1990-91	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1978-79	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1991-92	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1979-80	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1992-93	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1980-81	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1993-94	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1981-82	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1994-95	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1982-83	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1995-96	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1983-84	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1996-97	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1984-85	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1997-98	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1985-86	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1998-99	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1986-87	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	1999-00	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1987-88	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	2000-01	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1988-89	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	2001-02	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1989-90	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	2002-03	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1990-91	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	2003-04	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1991-92	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	2004-05	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1992-93	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	2005-06	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1993-94	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	2006-07	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1994-95	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	2007-08	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1995-96	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	2008-09	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1996-97	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	2009-10	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1997-98	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	2010-11	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1998-99	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	2011-12	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
1999-00	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	2012-13	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
2000-01	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	2013-14	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
2001-02	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	2014-15	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
2002-03	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	2015-16	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
2003-04	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	2016-17	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
2004-05	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	2017-18	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
2005-06	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	2018-19	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
2006-07	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	2019-20	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
2007-08	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	2020-21	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
2008-09	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	2021-22	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
2009-10	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	2022-23	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
2010-11	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	2023-24	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
2011-12	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	2024-25	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
2012-13	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	2025-26	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
2013-14	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	2026-27	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
2014-15	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	2027-28	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
2015-16	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	2028-29	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
2016-17	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	2029-30	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
2017-18	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	2030-31	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	
2018-19	31,744,726	3,444,861	91	24	2031-32	20,444,361	2,172,253	10	1	

The sown area fluctuates considerably from year to year mainly with the character of rainfall, being low in a dry year and high in a year of good monsoon. The percentage of matured area is adversely affected both by the failure of monsoon and excess of rainfall. According to the Punjab peasant ideal monsoon conditions are represented by *Sawan nit* (a daily shower during the month of *Sawan*, i.e., middle of July to middle of August), *Bhadon char* (a good shower every week during *Bhadon*, i.e., middle of August to middle of September), and *Assu kh*, (one good shower in *Asoj*, i.e., middle of September to middle of October). The total area under the plough has increased by 1,309,815 acres or by 4.5 per cent during the last decade. The limit of cultivation is being reached as not many areas are now available for being brought under cultivation,* and in the near future an effort will have to be made to meet the growing demand of the population by means of intensive cultivation, aided in particular by improved seeds and implements.

A diagram showing the annual percentage of total sown area under cereals and pulses and under valuable crops, namely cotton, sugarcane, tobacco and oil-seeds, is given below. The agricultural statistics are given in Subsidiary Table I for British Territory and Punjab States. The figures for the latter being incomplete, do not admit of detailed discussion.



It is evident that food crops occupy 69 to 74 per cent of the sown area each year. The area under valuable crops fluctuates with the character of the season and prices. Fodder crops take up the bulk of the remaining area. In the Punjab the cattle are almost as numerous as human beings, and like them are fed on the produce of the soil. The economic condition of agriculturists having deteriorated within the last few years the decrease in the number of cattle is perceptible, although bullocks and milch cattle are carefully looked after by their owners even in times of scarcity. The figures for two recent cattle censuses, quoted in the margin, are illustrative. Bullocks fit for plough have decreased by 3 per cent and other bullocks by 19 per cent. The decrease among male buffaloes fit for plough is 5 per cent and among others 18 per cent. Milch cows have decreased by 10 per cent.

*To have an idea about the area of land available for cultivation in the various provinces reference may be made to the Special Committee's Report on the Trade Agreement made at Ottawa between the Government of India and His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, published in the Punjab Government Gazette part II, dated the 16th December 1932, page 715.

and other cows by 19 per cent. The number of she-buffaloes has declined by 2 per cent. while other she-buffaloes show an increase of 4 per cent. The increase in the number of she-buffaloes is due to their increasing popularity both because a she-buffalo is more profitable to keep than a cow as it produces more milk and *ghr* and also because in the absence of extensive pastures it is more convenient to keep as unlike the cow it can be fed at the stall.

An estimate of the yield and value of the crops in the Province is a laborious

Year	Price per acre cultivated area.	Year	Price per acre cultivated area.
1918-19	184	1928-29	477
1919-20	173	1929-30	383
1920-21	218	1930-31	402
1921-22	285	1931-32	377
1922-23	314	1932-33	408
1923-24	293	1933-34	429
1924-25	428		

process, but an index of the prosperity of agricultural classes is furnished in a sense by the price of agricultural land.* The statement in the margin shows the price per cultivated acre of land between

1918-19 and 1930-31. It is noteworthy that the price of land per cultivated acre at the end of the last decade had more than doubled since 1918-19.

Agriculture

91 The future prosperity of the Province being closely allied with agricultural advance it will not be out of place to sketch briefly the activities of the Agricultural Department.

The Department was organized in 1906. With the inauguration of the Reforms Scheme in 1921 it became a "transferred" subject under the charge of a Minister. Its general administration is in the hands of the Director of Agriculture who has his headquarters at Lahore.

The present functions of the Department may be divided into three main heads —

1 Education. 2 Research. 3 Demonstration and Propaganda.

Education.

The Punjab Agricultural College, Lyallpur which has been the chief centre of agricultural education in the Province, was opened in 1909 and now gives courses for the B.Sc. (Agr.) and M.Sc. (Agr.) degrees and also a number of non-university courses to meet various needs of the community. It is equipped with Chemical, Botanical, Entomological and other Laboratories, Library Herbarium, Museum, etc. The students are boarded on the estate. The College began its career with a three years diploma course in English, which was subsequently extended to four years. These courses included a training in practical agriculture with theoretical and practical instruction in such sciences as are of direct assistance to farmers, i.e. Botany Entomology Chemistry Physics, Veterinary Science, etc. The standard of education for entrance to the course was the University Matriculation Examination or its equivalent. Students

Mr Colver in Chapter VIII of his book *Wealth and Welfare* has very ably dealt with the factors that contribute to the rise of the price of agricultural land in this Province. These are summarized below.

(1) The widened margin of profit for the cultivator owing to the fixation of the revenue demand under the British, which in addition starting competition among agriculturalists both landlords and tenants, attracts the milk-moosers with capital.

(2) The increased profit obtainable from land owing to increased facilities of transport and other beneficial work of the State like canals.

(3) A real improvement brought about by the employment of capital on works such as well-sinking and reclamation, etc.

(4) The fragmentation of holdings enable small plots to be purchased by men of moderate means.

(5) The land has come to possess security value as only rare chances of the purchase of land occur in most places.

(6) The death of any other owner (immigrants, especially among many well-to-do Muslims, he returns back to his mother country or to his native land).

(7) The population in land on account of the certainty that the price would rise further.

It may be added that the sale-price generally contains a premium from the desire to secure possession of land, and the value represents something more than the actual price paid.

who went successfully through the course were eligible for posts of Agricultural Assistants and Demonstrators in the Department or for employment on private farms. In 1912 a dairy with 20 cows was started to enable the Professor of Agriculture to teach the students practical dairying as a part of the diploma course. In 1917, the College was affiliated to the Punjab University and the four years' diploma course was remodelled to form the present four years' course for the B Sc Degree in Agriculture.

In 1918 a vernacular course of one year's duration was started for certificated teachers of the Education Department to enable them to teach elementary agriculture and rural science in rural vernacular middle schools. In 1924 a course covering 1½ months was started for "*Lohars*" (village blacksmiths).

A Rural Economy Course lasting one month is also given annually and is attended by officers deputed to it by various departments of Government, *e.g.*, Assistant Commissioners, Forest Officers, Assistant Engineers, Extra Assistant Commissioners, Zilladars and Inspectors of Co-operative Societies.

The Department has experimental farms at Lyallpur, Gurdaspur, Hansi, Sirsa, Multan, Montgomery, Rawalpindi and Jullundur. On these farms, work in connection with the testing of the relative merits of different types of crops, seed selection, the evolution and testing of new implements, research in connection with rotations, manures and cultivation, is in progress. Investigations are also carried out on the control of pests and diseases of various crops. Miscellaneous investigations such as silage-making, the evolution of improved *gur* furnaces, meteorological records, farm castings, etc., are other features of the work. As a result of the work done in the botanical section and on these farms very marked success has attended the evolution and introduction in the Province on a large scale of 4F American cotton and other improved varieties of *desi* cottons, wheat types 11 and 8A, and Coimbatore sugarcane. All these improved varieties of crops bring higher yields and additional income to the growers.

The Department also has in various parts of the Province a number of seed farms on which the improved seeds evolved in the Botanical Section and on experimental farms are multiplied up for subsequent distribution and sale to the cultivators. In addition, there is in the majority of districts a small district farm where the local applicability of the results of research work done at the main experimental stations can be tested, and where suitable demonstrations of the methods of cultivation and the growing of particular varieties of crops can be given.

In the Chemical Section a large amount of analytical work on soils, manures, fodders, etc., is done annually, and systematic investigations are carried out to determine the extent to which soils are being depleted of the various materials of plant food.

In the Entomological Section the life histories of a large number of pests of important crops have been studied and in each case suitable methods of control have been determined.

In the Engineering Section valuable work has been done on the evolution of improved strainers for tube wells, and a number of tube wells with these strainers has been sunk. An important activity of this section is the work done on the augmentation of the supply of water in ordinary percolation wells. The well boring section annually bores about 1,000 wells for cultivators all over the Province.

Demonstra-
tion and
Propaganda.

The policy of the Agricultural Department so far has been to explain and demonstrate to farmers the results of investigations carried out on its experimental farms and elsewhere. The work is carried out by means of

- (1) Demonstration plots which are laid on *zamindari* lands demonstrating the advantages of improved varieties of the various crops, methods of cultivation, use of manures, protection against pests and diseases, etc.
- (2) On occasions where large numbers of farmers meet such as cattle fairs, etc. demonstrations of improved implements are given, and improved seeds and other produce are exhibited. These demonstrations are accompanied by short lectures illustrated by magic lantern views. Ploughing matches are held on these occasions where the District Boards concerned offer prizes. In such competitions ploughs and other improved implements are often given as prizes by firms who sell agricultural implements.
- (3) Improved implements are lent out to farmers who wish to try them for themselves and in many cases the cultivators buy them at the end of the trials.
- (4) Popular lectures are given by staff when touring in villages.

The Department also gives important assistance to cultivators in several other directions. Amongst these the layout of fruit orchards, the supply of good varieties of fruit trees, the development of cottage industries where climatic conditions are favourable, the production of silk by the rearing of silk worms, the cultivation of lac and the keeping of poultry may be mentioned as examples.

Improvement
in Methods of
Agriculture.

22 One of the most difficult problems is to revolutionize the existing system of growing crops. Cultivators are very conservative in adopting any new line until they are satisfied that it is a distinct improvement upon their own practice. Once they are convinced of its advantages, however, they will readily take to it. Notable examples are the rapid spread of American cotton and improved wheats in the Province during the last two decades and the introduction of improved Coimbatore canes during the last few years. The figures below give an idea of the extent to which improved varieties of cotton and wheat have been introduced of the two varieties of wheat Punjab 11 and 8A, the former is no longer popular while the latter now occupies an area exceeding two million acres.

Year	Area in Acres		Cotton acreage (sq. ft.) in the Punjab for both American and Dom.	
	Punjab 11	8A.		
1912-13			1,152,975	
1913-14			1,925,149	
1914-15			1,437,762	
1915-16	27,900		876,294	
1916-17	87,000		1,041,811	
1917-18	184,000		1,811,555	
1918-19	307,000	1	1,117,995	
1919-20	277,800	403	2,070,517	
1920-21	624,000	2,423	1,957,166	
1921-22	719,000	22,337	↑ American (187)	Dom.
1922-23	750,785	83,000	661,241	717,661
1923-24	814,116	171,579	511,319	879,200
1924-25	902,800	237,900	664,232	1,062,377
1925-26	825,651	831,411	1,117,779	1,834,637
1926-27	570,493	917,475	1,131,113	1,545,665
1927-28	487,221	1,376,118	730,230	1,491,124
1928-29	231,770	1,521,800	871,270	1,511,841
1929-30	131,054	1,177,000	850,000	1,672,625
1930-31	75,600	2,270,000	434,700	1,827,531

† Introduced during 1911-12 season, and according to it its area is stable and on a scale of 8 acres at present.

‡ Prior to 1911-12 all cotton was returned under our own line, and therefore the growth of the American varieties from 1911-12 to 1920-21 is not traceable.

23 The planting of fruit gardens has been on the increase during the last few years. It is difficult to obtain accurate information as to the area under fruit gardens. An attempt was made by the Agricultural Department to ascertain the area in 1928, and as a result it was considered that such area amounted to about 49,000 acres. In colony areas it is not easy to increase the area under fruit substantially at present, as the additional water supply which fruit trees require is not readily available.

24 It was remarked in the last Census Report (page 21) that the absence of any manufacture of agricultural implements was most noticeable. The last decade, however, has witnessed a very marked advance, particularly so in the manufacture of fodder-cutters, sugarcane-crushing mills, iron persian wheels, ploughs and to a lesser extent other implements. Whilst the manufacture of these implements is done at a large number of centres all over the Province, Batala, in the Gurdaspur District, appears to be most prominent in this respect. An inquiry made in 1930 by the Director of Agriculture showed that it possessed no less than 21 iron foundries with a total annual output of over 19,000 implements of all sorts, valued at Rs 537,000/-.

According to the information collected by the Agricultural Department for the year ended 30th June 1931, the number of improved implements of Indian manufacture shown in the margin was sold in the Punjab. It is believed that most of these were manufactured within the Province. In addition to these some 4,700 agricultural implements of all sorts but of foreign manufacture were also sold in the Province during the year. It may be remarked here that in most of the districts the iron persian wheel has replaced the old persian wheel.

Until the general agricultural depression set in, the use of artificial fertilisers was steadily increasing in the Punjab. The fall in prices of all farm produce has, however, given a set-back to their use, as very few crops continue to give an economic return from the application of artificial manures at present even though a reduction has been made in the cost of fertilisers.

25 The Veterinary Department plays an important part in the lives of agriculturists. It was established as far back as 1891 when the Government of India laid down that though in the first instance its primary duty was to deal with cattle disease, in the future horse-breeding duties would be paramount. The department was provincialized in 1901 and placed under the charge of the Director of Agriculture. In 1903, the Government of India transferred the entire control of horse, mule and donkey breeding in 15 selected districts of the Punjab to the Army Remount Department. Later on, the Army Remount Department ceased to function in certain selected districts, such as Lahore, Amritsar, Ferozepore, Gujranwala and Dera Ghazi Khan. In the first three districts, the horse, mule and donkey breeding work is controlled by a society known as "Lahore-Amritsar-Ferozepore Horse, Pony and Mule Breeding Society." The other two districts have been declared as non-selected districts and transferred to the charge of the Civil Veterinary Department.

The Director of Agriculture remained head of the Veterinary Department up to the end of the year 1927-28 when, on the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, it was separated from the Department of Agriculture.

and placed under the charge of the Director of Veterinary Services. As head of the Department he exercises a general control and supervision over the work of the Principal, Punjab Veterinary College the Live Stock Officer the Superintendent Government Cattle Farm, Hissar and other Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents working in the various districts of the Province.

Cattle Farms.

In 1900 a scheme was formulated for a Dhanni Cattle Breeding Farm near Sardodha at *sakhs* Dhareana and Risala, but the matter was dropped in 1910 as the lands required for the purpose could not be transferred from the Military Department.

In 1912 the Hissar Cattle Farm of over 39 000 acres, which was hitherto under the control of the Government of India was handed over to the Punjab Government and placed in charge of officers of the Civil Veterinary Department. Since then the number of Hissar bulls supplied by the Government Cattle Farm, Hissar to the Punjab districts amounts to 4 702 bulls. The total number of stud bulls at work throughout the Province on 31st March 1931 was 3,517 Of these, about 90 per cent. were supplied at concession rates from the Government Cattle Farm, Hissar

The Punjab Government is giving liberal grants annually for the improvement of the Dhanni and Hariana breeds of cattle in the famous Dhanni and Hariana cattle tracts to —

the District Boards of Attock, Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Shahpur and Mianwali in the Dhanni tract for the improvement of the Dhanni breed of cattle, and

the District Boards of Hissar Rohtak and Gurgaon in the Hariana tract for the improvement of the Hariana breed.

In accordance with the policy of the Department to concentrate attention on certain areas best suited for cattle and buffalo breeding the above system of grants was introduced for the Dhanni cattle tract in 1919-20 and for the Hariana cattle tract in 1924-25 In addition to the Government Cattle Farm at Hissar situated in the centre of the Hariana tract, schemes for the opening of Government farms in the Dhanni tract as well as in the Nili Bar Canal Colony are under contemplation It is feared that owing to financial stringency the carrying out of these projects will be held in abeyance for some time.

Five grantee cattle farms of a total area of about 15,300 acres have been opened in the Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony Out of these, two are maintaining herds of pure bred Montgomery cattle and the remaining three for Hissar cattle. In addition, a grantee dairy farm comprising an area of 485 acres has been started near the town of Montgomery Besides there are in the neighbourhood of Shergarh (in Montgomery District) at a distance of about 12 miles from Rennla Khurd Railway Station, Shergarh Small holders Grants comprising 218½ rectangles of land in seven different *chaks* or villages. The lands have been allotted in small parcels of half a rectangle and one rectangle amongst 233 grantees whose conditions require them to maintain one cow of the Montgomery breed to the satisfaction of the Civil Veterinary Department for each half rectangle of 12½ acres.

26. The Punjab always stands in need of efficient cattle to meet the demand for milk and *ghis* as well as bullocks for the plough The Province has a well earned reputation for producing good live stock including *ballahors* of high milking capacity and in certain areas the local agriculturists are dependent almost entirely on the breeding of stock and the sale of milk for their livelihood

The areas, however in which stock breeding can be carried on with profit were up to the present period of depression gradually dwindling as the result of

the increase in irrigation facilities and consequent rise in the value of land and farm produce

The Live Stock Officer and other District Veterinary Officers of the Civil Veterinary Department provide the advising and inspecting agency for the entire veterinary activities in the Province, including live-stock improvement work and the control of diseases under the direct supervision of the Director of Veterinary Services

Hitherto, the only agency for the supply of suitable bulls for breeding purposes was the Government Cattle Farm, Hissar, but the establishment of the grantee farms in the Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony and the introduction of the Dhanni and Hamiana schemes in the districts forming the home of these breeds has made it possible to arrange for the supply of pedigree bulls of such breeds as are popular in the various districts of the Province

In addition to the supply of bulls, the Government Cattle Farm, Hissar, meets the requirements for horse and donkey stallions in the non-selected districts of the Province. Facilities are being developed for the supply of pedigree buffalo-bulls, sheep and goats to interested breeders. In many districts the income derived from horse and cattle fairs by the District Boards is quite a substantial amount and the tendency is towards exploring this method of raising revenue

Horse and cattle fairs and the 'one day village cattle shows' provide the opportunity for the carrying out of live-stock improvement propaganda by the Department. They are being taken full advantage of for the demonstration of the better types of stock as well as improved agricultural implements and farm produce. They tend to relieve the prevailing dullness of rural life by providing an occasional district fete

27 There are now 287 Veterinary Hospitals in the Province each in charge of a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon or Veterinary Assistant, whose duties are mainly centred on the prevention of disease within his area by the inoculation of cattle and other live-stock with protective sera and vaccines. The number of animals treated by the staff is yearly increasing. A very gratifying indication of the way the Department is gaining the confidence of the public is shown by the number of offers received from private individuals towards the cost of establishing veterinary hospitals in different areas

Prevention
and Treat-
ment of Cattle
Diseases.

This institution was established in 1882 for the instruction of Indians, civil and military, in veterinary medicine and surgery. The college is thoroughly equipped and has exceptional facilities for teaching purposes. It has proved a great success. The course of study of the college was previously for three years in Urdu and a 4 years' course in English was started in 1921. In this institution stipends are given both by Government and local bodies to students to enable them to qualify themselves for the veterinary profession

Punjab Vete-
rinary College,
Lahore

28 The agricultural prosperity of the Province is to a very large extent dependent on irrigation. The canals are a most valuable asset and protect the Province against famine even in a dry year

The main sources of irrigation are indicated in the margin, as also the extent

Government canals	695	of irrigation from each source	Canals of all kinds
Private canals	33	irrigate 728 out of every 1,000 irrigated acres as	
Wells	262	against 648 at last census	The majority of these
Other sources	10	canals are owned and worked by Government	
	1,000		

Next in importance come wells with total irrigation amounting to 262 out of

every 1 000 acres as against 299 at last census. The decline is due to the increased irrigation from canals. The wells are generally private property owned by the land owners or by groups of land-owners. During the past decade masonry wells in use have increased from 265,879 in 1920 to 292 103 in 1930. It, however does not follow that the well irrigation has increased in the same proportion, as irrigation from wells is extended in a dry year and contracts considerably when monsoon conditions are normal. The irrigation from other sources is mostly by lift from ponds, rivers and streams. The table below shows for each district the percentage of the average area irrigated from the different sources during the last decade the districts have been arranged according to the extent of canal irrigation.

District.	Percentage of canal irrigation.	Percentage of well irrigation.	Percentage of other sources of irrigation.	District.	Percentage of canal irrigation.	Percentage of well irrigation.	Percentage of other sources of irrigation.	District.	Percentage of canal irrigation.	Percentage of well irrigation.	Percentage of other sources of irrigation.
Ludhiana	88	1		Gujrat	71	29		Ludhiana	23	76	
Hoshiarpur	80	1		Muzaffargarh	68	29	3	Rawalpindi	23	48	29
Multan	80	8	2	Karnal	66	32	2	Attock	13	53	34
Faisalpur	78	12		Jhang	66	34		Amboke	4	61	35
Montgomery	84	14		Amritsar	55	44		Sialkot	2	91	7
Bhakkar	81	15	1	Gujranwala	53	45	1	Simla			100
Ferozepore	83	16		Gurdaspur	42	57	1	Kangra			100
Lahore	80	20		Guwahati	38	54	4	Jalandhar	100		
Dera Ghazi Khan.	79	18	3	Hoshiarpur	36	61	3	Jhelum	91	8	
Rahilly	77	23		Mianwali	33	66	1	British Territory	73	26	1

It will be seen that in 10 districts more than half of the irrigated area is served by canals and in the other 13 barring Kangra and Simla the same amount is irrigated by wells. In Kangra and Simla the only source of irrigation is streams and springs.

Canal
Irrigation.

The canal irrigated area has been steadily rising during the last decade

Year	Area (in acres)	Percentage of total irrigated area
1887-88	2,300,000	100
1888-89	2,300,000	100
1889-90	2,300,000	100
1890-91	2,300,000	100
1891-92	2,300,000	100
1892-93	2,300,000	100
1893-94	2,300,000	100
1894-95	2,300,000	100
1895-96	2,300,000	100
1896-97	2,300,000	100
1897-98	2,300,000	100
1898-99	2,300,000	100
1899-00	2,300,000	100
1900-01	2,300,000	100
1901-02	2,300,000	100
1902-03	2,300,000	100
1903-04	2,300,000	100
1904-05	2,300,000	100
1905-06	2,300,000	100
1906-07	2,300,000	100
1907-08	2,300,000	100
1908-09	2,300,000	100
1909-10	2,300,000	100
1910-11	2,300,000	100
1911-12	2,300,000	100
1912-13	2,300,000	100
1913-14	2,300,000	100
1914-15	2,300,000	100
1915-16	2,300,000	100
1916-17	2,300,000	100
1917-18	2,300,000	100
1918-19	2,300,000	100
1919-20	2,300,000	100
1920-21	2,300,000	100
1921-22	2,300,000	100
1922-23	2,300,000	100
1923-24	2,300,000	100
1924-25	2,300,000	100
1925-26	2,300,000	100
1926-27	2,300,000	100
1927-28	2,300,000	100
1928-29	2,300,000	100
1929-30	2,300,000	100
1930-31	2,300,000	100

TOTAL IRRIGATION FROM CANALS IN THE PUNJAB 1887-88 TO 1930-31 THE FIGURES OPPOSITE EACH YEAR SHOW THE PLUGHED AREA IRRIGATED DURING THE YEAR.

The statistics are available from the year 1887-88 when all the canals then in existence irrigated only 2.3 million acres. With the opening of the Lower Chenab Canal the canal irrigated area rose to 6 million acres in 1900-01. A further development took place mainly during the

decade 1911-20 when the Triple Canal Project materialised and in 1920-21 the canal irrigation amounted to a fraction more than 10 million acres, which is nearly equal to the total ploughed area of England and Wales (10.5 million acres). The

feature of development during the last decade is the opening of the Sutlej Valley Project, a description of which appears in the next paragraph. As a result the canal-irrigated area rose to the unprecedented figure of 12.4 million acres in 1929-30. The diagram given on page 38 shows the extent of canal irrigation in the Punjab for each year of the period, 1913-14 to 1930-31. Separate figures for the Punjab prior to 1913-14 are not available as the Delhi Province was then a part of it. For this reason the rectangles for the period, 1887-88 to 1912-13, do not appear in the marginal diagram, and can be seen at page 13 of the 1921 Report.

The following statement gives the various particulars about the principal canal systems —

Serial No	Name of canal system	Length of main line in miles	Length of Distributaries in miles	Culturable area in thousands of acres	Average area irrigated annually in thousands of acres	Date of commencement of construction	Date of first irrigation	Date of completion of construction
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Western Jumna	335	1,892	2,305	877	{ Before annexation 1888-Sirsa Branch	1820 1891 92	{ 1886 1895 }
2	Sirhind	537	3,446	2,093	1,774	1867 68	1883 84	1886 87
3	Upper Bari Doab	341	1,535	1,452	1,304	1849 50	1860 61	1878 79
4	Lower Bari Doab	132	1,244	1,532	1,181	1906	1913 14	31 3 1917
5	Upper Chenab	173	1,250	1,453	596	1905	1912 13	31 3 1917
6	Lower Chenab	471	2,522	2,724	2,520	{ 1884 (a) 1890	{ 1887 (a) 1892	{ 1889 1900 }
7	Upper Jhelum	128	608	545	332	1905	1915 16	31 3 1917
8	Lower Jhelum	181	1,011	1,240	876	1897	1901	31 3 1917
9	Upper Sutlej (inundation canal)				337	{ Some existed before annexation and some added later 1855 70	1855 1884	{ 1858-59 1885 86 }
10	Sidhnai	67	253	396	299	1883 84	1886	1886
11	Indus (inundation)	441	269	649	236	{ Existed before annexation 1862—64 1896 97	Prior to 1849	1849 50
12	Shahpur "	116	117	116	67	1862—64	1870	1870 71
13	Ghaggar "	97	33	108	16	1896 97	1897	1898 99
14	Lower Sutlej "				333			{ Some improvements were finished in 1895
15	Chenab "	227	130	386	193	{ Before annexation	{ Were in operation prior to the annexation of the Punjab by the British	{ —Do—
16	Muzaffargarh ,	446	543	647	337			{ Some improvements were finished in 1896
17	Pakpattan Canal	200	975	1,103	276	1923 24	1926 27	31-3 1932
18	Dipalpur Canal	157	866	888	391	1924 25	1927 28	31 3 1932
19	Eastern Canal	79	377	423	137	1924 25	1927 28	31 3 1932
20	Mailsi Canal	107	643	739	239	1925 26	1927 28	31 3 1932

(a) As an inundation canal system

NOTE.—The average area shown in column 6 is for the ten years, 1921-22 to 1930-31 inclusive, but in the case of the Upper and the Lower Sutlej inundation canals the average area is for the years 1921-22 to 1927-28. These two systems were, thereafter, amalgamated with Dipalpur and Mailsi canals, respectively, of the Sutlej Valley Project. The Sutlej Valley Project canals have not been in existence for the whole decade, the average area in their case, therefore, is for the years they have actually been in operation.

29 The last four canals shown in the above statement belong to the Sutlej Valley Project, which consists of four weirs, three of which are on the Ghara reach of the Sutlej and one on the Panjnad. The uppermost weir is at Ferozepore and from it takes off one perennial canal, which commands an area of 730,000 acres in the Bikaner State and two perennial canals which have replaced and extended the inundation canals known as the Upper Sutlej Series on the right bank and part of the Grey Canals on the left bank. The second weir is at Suleimanke and controls three canals, on the right bank the Pakpattan Canal which will command about 700,000 acres in the Nili Bar, on the left bank there are the Sadiqia Canal which

commands 900 000 acres of land in the Cholistan desert of Bahawalpur State and the Fordwah Canal which will irrigate and extend the area formerly irrigated by the inundation canal. The third weir is at Islam and also controls three canals. The Mails Canal on the right bank protects the irrigation formerly done by the series of inundation canals known as the Lower Sutlej Series, and will in addition extend non-perennial irrigation in certain area of crown waste formerly desert. On the left bank the Bahawalpur Canal serves the dual purpose of irrigating land in Cholistan and protecting the area formerly irrigated by several small inundation canals. In addition, there is the Qaimpur Canal which is a small non-perennial canal serving the old inundation canal tract.

The above three weirs were completed and brought into action during the period covered by the census. The fourth weir is at the Panjnad below the confluence of the Sutlej and the Chenab. This weir has only been recently finished and will control two canals. The Abbana Canal is a small perennial channel designed to irrigate a further block of state waste in Cholistan. The Panjnad Canal is a large canal which will protect and extend the irrigation from the series of inundation canals in Bahawalpur which take off from the Chenab and Indus.

The whole Project commanded a gross area of 3 400 000 acres in the British Territory 3 900 000 acres in the Bahawalpur Territory and 700 000 acres in the Bikaner Territory. Some of the land in Bahawalpur has on further examination not been found suitable for irrigation, so that the final figures of this portion will be different from the above. The actual irrigation in 1930-31 is less than the final figures of irrigation contemplated as the canals are expanding and the area is not yet completely settled. The actual irrigation in 1930-31 amounted to 1 300 000 acres in British Territory 725 000 acres in Bahawalpur Territory and 330 000 acres in Bikaner Territory.

Water Logging.

While the canal irrigation has enhanced the prosperity of the Province to such a remarkable extent it must be mentioned that the canals have not proved an unmixed blessing. In several districts, particularly in Sheikhupura, Gujranwala, Sialkot and Gujrat, water logging conditions have been brought about during the last decade and a considerable area has been thrown out of cultivation. As a result of remedial measures, adopted by the Irrigation Department, a portion of the water logged area has been reclaimed during the last few years. These measures consist of drains, dug to carry off the seepage water, closure of canals for prolonged periods and the running of canals low as far as possible. The *seam* area by which is meant the land submerged under water or rendered unculturable owing to the great rise in sub-soil water has benefitted by these measures. For the reclamation of the *thoor* stricken area, rendered unfit for cultivation owing to the salts in the soil having been forced up by the rise in sub-soil water, a cure has been found but it has yet to be seen whether it would be economical. Government has been giving the matter its serious attention, and the whole question of water logging is being considered by the Water logging Board, which consists of the Financial Commissioner Revenue (President) and the three Chief Engineers and the Directors of Agriculture and Public Health (Members). The Board holds quarterly meetings and a conference is convened annually under the presidency of the Governor himself to review the situation.

Trade.

30 The statistics of imports into and exports from the Punjab are not available. In the absence of these statistics we have to take into consideration

Year	Imports	Exports	the imports and exports for the Indian
1920-21	3,355,900,000	2,400,100,000	continent The marginal statement shows
1921-22	2,663,400,000	2,313,800,000	in rupees the foreign trade of India in the
1922-23	2,327,000,000	2,991,600,000	last decade It will be observed that the
1923-24	2,276,100,000	3,488,300,000	balance of trade was unfavourable in the
1924-25	2,466,200,000	3,846,600,000	years 1920-21 and 1921-22, the imports
1925-26	2,261,700,000	3,748,400,000	being in excess of exports, but the situation
1926-27	2,312,200,000	3,014,300,000	thereafter improved and the balance was
1927-28	2,498,300,000	3,191,500,000	in favour of exports, which were 50 per
1928-29	2,533,000,000	3,301,200,000	cent in excess Since then, while both imports and exports have shown consider-
1929-30	2,407,900,000	3,108,000,000	able fluctuations India has enjoyed a favourable balance of trade, though during

the last two years (1930-31 and 1931-32) both imports and exports have fallen heavily as shown in the margin The extent to which India has been affected by the world-wide trade depression is indicated by the fact that in 1931-32 both imports and exports were nearly half those for the year 1929-30 On the whole the conditions of trade during the decade were favourable until the recent depression set in.

31 The decade 1921-31 witnessed a considerable advancement in the industrial and economic progress of the Province Transport facilities were largely augmented by the opening up of new railway lines, extension of metalled roads, provision of sidings to large mills and factories and private enterprise in motor lorry service But by far the most important project towards the

Year	No of Factories.	No of Operatives	industrialisation of the Province, which was under-
1921	297	42,428	taken during the decade, is the Mandi Hydro-Electric
1922	366	46,588	Scheme The statement in the margin shows the
1923	399	49,110	number of factories coming under the purview of the
1924	434	50,842	Indian Factories Act and the number of persons
1925	527	53,533	employed therein from year to year It is evident
1926	548	52,648	that the number of factories and the number
1927	546	50,088	of operatives employed therein steadily increased
1928	559	51,613	with slight fluctuations up to 1928 when the general
1929	521	49,875	trade depression began to make itself felt The
1930	526	49,549	number of factories in 1928 had nearly doubled

since 1921 A corresponding increase has, however, not taken place in the number of operatives, partly due to the fact that in the large factories, such as Railway workshops, labour-saving devices and other improvements having the same effect were introduced, and partly to the fact that many small factories were set up in diverse industries, which had received scant attention in the previous decade, such as hosiery factories, iron and steel-rolling mills, foundries, oil-mills, flour-mills, rice husking mills, etc

The geographical position of the Province and the large distance from the nearest seaport constitute a serious drawback, and the production in the Province is largely limited to the supply of local requirements A small amount of trade is, however, done across the frontiers with Afghanistan on the west and Tibet and China in the east, but the amount of such trade is almost negligible The internal production has, however, increased considerably as is evidenced by the increase

in the number of factories as shown on the last page. The increase in different kinds of factories is shown below —

Class of Factories.	No. in 1911.	No. at the close of 1921.
Cotton spinning and weaving	3	6
Woollen mills	2	3
Hosiery		4
Food, drink and tobacco	29	58
Chemicals, dyes, etc. (including oil-mills, soap factories, etc.).	2	17*
Printing presses	8	30
Presses relating to wood, stone and glass	3	9
Cotton ginning, husking and pressing	212	294
Minerals and metals (including foundries, petroleum refineries and salt-works)	7	26
Engineering		17

Of these 7 are oil-mills.

In addition to the factories coming under the purview of the Indian Factories Act, a large number of smaller factories chiefly soap works, hosiery factories, handloom weaving factories, foundries, flour and rice mills, chemical works, printing presses, furniture making factories, *darree* making factories, tanneries, etc. have been established during the decade.

Foundries.

The foundry oil-milling, weaving and hosiery industries received considerable impetus during the decade. The particular feature of the growth of the foundry industry which is localised at Batala Ferozepore, Bhiwani, Farrukhnagar Lahore, Lyallpur and Amritsar is the manufacture of improved agricultural tools and implements and industrial machinery including oil engines and parts thereof. The foundry worker has acquired a large measure of skill both as a result of facilities for training of efficient foundry workers provided in Government Industrial Schools and Institutes and of the general demand made from him by factory owners. The observation made in the last Census Report that enormous waste resulted in the Province due to machinery being out of action while spare parts were being awaited does not hold good now. Spare parts of almost every description are available, being made at local foundry works. The Government Metal Works Institutes at Ambala and Sialkot, the latter of which has been started since April 1932 specialise in the training of mechanics and engineers.

Oil-milling.

As regards oil milling industry the Department of Industries is devoting special attention to this subject. A large factory for the hydrogenation of oils and preparation of vegetable *ghee* has been set up at Lyallpur and is working successfully. Although the oil industry was badly hit owing to the general trade depression in the last two or three years of the decade it is hoped that the research conducted in the Department will place useful data in the hands of the industrialists engaged in oil-milling to improve the quality of their products and to produce chemical oils for industrial purposes.

Spinning and Weaving.

The decade was marked by a revival of the Swadeshi movement which provided a fillip to the hand weaving and hosiery industries. The industrialists engaged in these industries made good profits especially those engaged in silk weaving and woollen hosiery. A large number of handloom weaving factories were started for meeting the local demand, and the preference shown by the people for fabrics of local manufacture made it possible for factory owners to increase their output. The Mela Ram Cotton Spinning Mills, which remained closed for a considerable period, started working in the last year of the decade on account of the demand for country-spun yarn. Some of the leading industrialists of the Province have in hand projects for setting up large spinning and weaving mills in the Province and it is hoped that these will materialise before long.

The hosiery industry held its own against the keen competition from China, Japan and continental countries in woollen goods. Many of the hosiery factories have installed power-driven machinery. The Government Hosiery Institute Ludhiana, provides the necessary facilities for turning out expert workers, in the supply of marketable designs and in fitting and setting up of machinery. Hosiery.

The sugar industry received a great impetus during the last three years of the decade. The most important flotation was the Punjab Sugar Corporation which was launched with an authorised capital of 10 lakhs divided in 10,000 shares of Rs 100/- each. The Punjab Government purchased non-cumulative preference shares worth Rs 1,50,000. The factory started working towards the close of the decade. As a result of the grant of protection to sugar industry for a period of 7 years, about one dozen small scale factories for the manufacture of sugar by the open pan system were set up during the last two years of the decade. Sugar Industry.

The cottage industries of the Province and artware industries showed fair progress during the early years of the decade but with the setting in of the general trade depression in 1928, they received a severe set-back. The trade in carpets and general artware dwindled into insignificance. Cottage Industries.

As in the previous decade, the demand for industrialisation came from those seeking to employ capital and from middle classes seeking employment outside the overcrowded literary professions. This tendency is a happy sign of the times. Agriculture is an industry, which is subject to decreasing returns. The labour drawn into industrial concerns from the agricultural population benefits by coming to the towns, and at the same time relieves the pressure on agricultural land. A real need of the Province is the introduction of cottage industries among agriculturists to provide employment during off-seasons. With reference to the remarks in the last Census Report in this connection, it may be noted that particular industries are no longer the monopoly of particular castes. For example, it is now a matter of common knowledge that a weaver's son gives up his hereditary profession and becomes a tailor, while a blacksmith's son takes up carpentry as his occupation. The instinctive bias for a particular industry has to some extent lost its hold. Conclusion.

32 Two new sources of wealth, in importance second only to the Salt Mines at Khewra, have become available for the Province during the last decade. These are the Petroleum wells at Khaur in the Attock District and a hill of rich limestone at Wah in the same district from which cement can be manufactured with comparative ease. A description of these industries, supplied by the managers of the companies concerned, appears below. Two New Sources of Wealth.

The petroleum field is located centrally between the villages of Khaur, Ahmdal and Kamhal in the Pindigheb Tahsil. The first well was spudded in by cable in November 1914. Oil was found in commercial quantities at 144 feet and the well was put on production at 452 feet, flowing 350 barrels of oil per day from this depth. The development of the field was retarded by the conditions brought about by the war, though drilling proceeded continuously. Up to the present, 170 shallow and deep wells have been completed. Most of these are less than 600 feet deep, while one well is more than a mile in depth. As with all the other known occurrences of oil in India, Burma and the neighbouring countries, the oil occurrences of the Punjab are confined exclusively to rocks of Tertiary Age. Tertiary rocks underlie the whole surface of the Pothwar plateau, fringed on the north and south by Mesozoic and older rocks, which form the main mass of the Petroleum Wells

northern hill range and outcrop in a thin ribbon along the scarp of the Salt Range. The oil bearing rocks which have been penetrated by the drill at Khaur consist entirely of upper and lower Murree beds, of Miocene (Hevetian to Burdigalian) Age. Oil is found at a great number of levels, of which the most highly productive are known as the 400 foot sand, the 1 600 foot sand the 3 100 foot sand the 3 800 foot sand and the 4,800 foot sand. Water is also present frequently in large volume, the main water sands being known as the 500 foot, the 2,800 foot and the 4,300 foot sand. Attempts have been made to stimulate production by "shooting" by the application of vacuum, and the injection of air or gas under pressure, but the results achieved have been meagre. The shallow wells—that is, those less than 2,000 feet in depth—are pumped by means of central powers driven by electric motors and gas engines, while the deep wells either flow naturally or are pumped "on the beam" by electric motors. The hardness of the strata has rendered drilling a slow and expensive proposition, although the Company has kept well abreast of modern practice. At present with the most modern and high powered rotary drilling equipment it takes six months to drill a well to 4 800 feet depth.

The greatest difficulty in the present development of the field is caused by the extremely high pressures encountered. Measurements made in some of the deep wells give records very much exceeding the hydrostatic head of a column of water of equivalent depth. In one well nearly 5,200 feet deep the rock pressure is known to be at least 5 100 lbs. per square inch. The explanation given by the Company geologists for these extremely high pressures is that the rocks are still under the influence of the Himalayan folding movements. The means employed to combat the high pressures consist of the use of specially weighted mud fluid and of various mechanical devices allowing of drilling under pressure.

Since the refinery was opened in 1922, annual production has been as given in the margin. The crude is refined into the following products

Year	Barrels of 40 Imperial Gallons.	
1922	182,904	Petrol Kerosene, Lubricants, Diesel
1923	285,114	Fuel, Wax and Candles. A 6"
1924	286,843	diameter pipe line conveys the crude
1925	201,180	oil from the oil field to the Company's
1926	186,528	Refinery at Morgah, near Rawalpindi,
1927	286,890	
1928	206,334	
1929	480,222	
1930	191,684	
1931	154,843	

a distance of 42 miles.

Cement
Works.

The cement works are situated at Wah, a railway station on the North Western Railway between Rawalpindi and Campbellpur. The Managing Company started working in May 1922, and the figures in the margin give the annual output of cement since 1923. The exports from this Company have so far been limited to various districts within the Province

July—December 1922	6,939 Tons.
Jan.—December 1923	21,276
Do. 1924	26,048
Do. 1925	41,143
Do. 1926	43,297
Do. 1927	56,202
Do. 1928	69,251
Do. 1929	64,441
Do. 1930	32,459

Joint Stock
Companies.

33 The last decade witnessed an appreciable growth in joint-stock enterprise. The table on the following page shows the number of new companies registered and their nominal capital for the last two decades the number and capital of companies which went into liquidation or were otherwise dissolved and

the average number and capital of companies existing at the end of each year in the two decades

YEAR.	2		3				4			
	NEW COMPANIES REGISTERED		COMPANIES WHICH WERE LIQUIDATED OR OTHERWISE DISSOLVED				AVERAGE NUMBER OF COMPANIES AND CAPITAL EXISTING AT THE END OF EACH YEAR.			
	No	Capital (0,000's omitted) Nominal	No	Capital (0,000's omitted)			No	Capital (0,000's omitted)		
				Nominal	Subscribed	Paid up		Nominal	Subscribed	Paid up
1911 12 to 1920 21	159	7,653	194	8,253	2,018	943	1097	5,783	2,989	2,208
1921 22 to 1930 31	337	14,320	150	6,331	2,338	1,689	1827	12,268	4,613	3,148

The above table reveals some interesting features of the development of joint-stock enterprise and the commercial and industrial life of the Province. In the first place, it will be observed that whereas the total number of new companies registered during the last decade was more than double the number of new companies registered during the previous decade, the increase in nominal capital was slightly less in proportion. The average nominal capital of the companies existing at the end of each year, shown in column 4 of the table, gives an increase of 112 per cent, the average increase in the number of companies being only 65 per cent. The subscribed and paid up capital, which is a true index of the financial position of a company, showed an increase of 54 per cent and 37 per cent respectively, as compared with the 65 per cent increase in the number of companies. The fact that the subscribed and paid up capital did not keep pace with the increase in the number of companies was due partly to over-caution on the part of the average investor, imposed by his past sad experience, and partly to uncertain trade conditions towards the close of the decade. While the average nominal capital of companies which went into liquidation in the two decades ending 1920-21 and 1930-31 was about the same, i.e., Rs 42.5 lakhs, the average subscribed and paid up capitals during the last decade were higher, i.e., Rs 15.6 and Rs 11.3 lakhs as compared with Rs 10.4 and Rs 4.9 lakhs, respectively, for the previous decade. This is accounted for by the fact that the companies which went into liquidation had larger subscribed and paid up capitals.

The number and capital of the companies in existence on 31st March each year are shown in the following statement, which also gives similar details in respect of new companies registered and companies which were liquidated or ceased to work in each year —

YEAR	NEW COMPANIES REGISTERED				COMPANIES WHICH WERE LIQUIDATED OR OTHERWISE DISSOLVED				COMPANIES EXISTING AT THE END OF THE YEAR			
	Capital (0,000's omitted)				Capital (0,000's omitted)				Capital (0,000's omitted)			
	No	Nominal	Subscribed	Paid up	No	Nominal	Subscribed	Paid up	No	Nominal	Subscribed	Paid up
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1921 22.	23	1,426			10	293	164	154	112	1,083	451	357
1922 23	23	1,097			5	1,040	672	660	130	1,022	352	219
1923 24	33	3,742			17	270	42	33	149	1,204	355	278
1924-25	26	1,038			16	225	244	123	159	1,099	391	220
1925-26	23	418			13	900	117	37	168	1,071	420	280
1926-27	29	2,479			21	882	123	38	173	1,269	456	314
1927 28	31	603			17	733	174	120	187	1,258	494	329
1928 29	36	1,046			11	144	21	4	212	1,366	571	367
1929-30	57	1,476			17	508	165	40	252	1,463	575	397
1930 31	56	995			23	1,327	616	471	285	1,435	518	367

NOTE — In the year 1921 22, two companies were transferred from Delhi to the Punjab and in the year 1922 23 one company was transferred to Bengal and one company from Bengal was transferred to the Punjab. In the years 1923-26, one company was transferred to Bengal and three companies were transferred from Delhi to the Punjab and in the year 1926-27, one company was transferred to Delhi and two to United Provinces.

The table shows that the revival which set in in the year 1920-21 was maintained in the succeeding two years, followed by a big increase in the number of new companies registered in the year 1923-24 after which there was a lull for two years. From 1926-27 onwards the number of new companies rose from 29 in 1926-27 to 36 in 1928-29 and then by a rather sudden leap to 57 in 1929-30.

The decade was not marked by any serious financial crisis or bank failures. The abnormal number of failures in the last year of the decade was apparently due to the continued trade depression, which also resulted in an increasing tendency among capitalists to withdraw rather than invest money. During the whole of the decade most of the new flotations were minor trading concerns and joint-stock organizations, with a tendency to group themselves into commercial and banking corporations rather than into industrial organizations. The last two years were remarkable for the increased interest in the flotation of loan companies.

The nature of companies in existence in 1921 and 1931 is shown in the table below.

Nature of Company	X	CAPITAL, 0,000* CURRENCY.		
		Number.	Subscribed.	Paid up.
Banking and Loan	1921. 25	4,73.8	—,73.7	2,20.3
	1931. 24	4,83.4	—,03.1	1,01.1
Insurance	1921. 4	30.0	16.7	8.0
	1931. 1	78.1	36.8	6.8
Transport	1921. 4	9.8	—,6	2.0
	1931. 4	6.5	1.7	1.2
Trading and Manufacturing	1921. 41	1,07.2	34.8	23.8
	1931. 191	4,93.3	1,4—,2	1,04.4
Mills and Presses	1921. 9	1.3	14.3	18.3
	1931. 14	1,86.8	87.0	80.3
Mining and Quarries	1921. 2	3.3	3.1	3.1
	1931. 3	6.8	1.8	1.3
Estate Land and Building	1921. 4	1.3	2	1
	1931. —	—	—	—
Breweries and Distilleries	1921. 3	3—,9	32.9	3.9
	1931. 2	38.0	34.0	34.0
Sugar	1921. 2	4	6.6	4.8
	1931. 6	46.0	73.9	23.3
Hotels, Theatres and Entertainments	1921. 3	36—	43.4	49.4
	1931. —	93.4	41.4	42.6
Others	1921. —	—	—	—
	1931. 1	1.0	—	—

It is evident that there was an increase in the number of companies in all branches of business, excepting breweries and distilleries which decreased from three in 1921 to two in 1931. Estate land and buildings, the two companies existing in 1921 were wound up eight years later. The number of transport companies remained stationary. Among other classes of companies, insurance companies have multiplied 2.5 times and trading and manufacturing companies 4.1 times.

The number of mills and presses companies has doubled, and that of sugar companies trebled. Hotels, theatres and entertainments companies have increased from 3 to 8, and banking and loan companies from 25 to 28.

During the decade 36 new banks were started and 32 were brought under liquidation. The higher percentage of fall in the paid up capital of banking and loan companies was due to the failure of some banks with a higher proportion of paid up capital.

The large increase in insurance companies is not necessarily a sign of satisfactory progress as a fairly large number of such companies has been started by men of small means and with little experience of their working. The majority of trading and manufacturing companies are private limited companies as distinguished from public limited companies. Most of these companies are working satisfactorily. The increase in mills and presses and sugar companies indicates healthy growth. The increase under hotels, theatres and entertainments is due to the flotation of film companies, which have received much patronage from the public during the concluding portion of the decade.

The nominal, subscribed and paid up capital of all companies at the close of the decade was Rs 143,503,380, Rs 54,813,100 and Rs 36,655,924, as compared with Rs 108,301,940, Rs 45,128,850 and Rs 35,769,359 in 1921, respectively.

The increasing interest evinced by the industrial and commercial community of the Province in joint-stock enterprise during the last ten years was due to the comparative prosperity and high level of prices during the first half of the decade. The abnormal increase in the number of companies, which commenced in 1929-30, continues and as many as 80 companies, which is a record number, were registered during the year 1931-32. The flotation of trading and manufacturing and provident insurance companies is becoming more popular. Companies falling under the former category are intended to further industrial objects, such as supply of pure *ghu*, silk and hosiery manufacture, manufacture of chemicals and drugs, export and import business and commission agencies. On the whole the increase in the number of registered companies indicates an increasing realisation of the benefits of joint-stock enterprise. During the decade undesirable and financially weak concerns continued to go into liquidation, but there is still a considerable number of spurious companies. The continued increase in the number of companies indicates a return of confidence in their working, which was so badly shaken at the close of the previous decade. It is anticipated that with the rise in the general level of prices and the end of prevailing trade depression, more capital will be diverted into joint-stock companies.

34 The wages of agricultural labour continued to remain at a high level up to 1927-28. During this period an appreciable improvement was noticed in the position of labourers, which is evident from the fact that many landlords found it difficult to secure tenants. A slight fall in wages was noticed in the year 1928-29, after which there has been a continuous fall in agricultural wages. In his Report for the year ending 30th June 1931 the Director of Land Records, Punjab, remarked, "Wages of agricultural labour have gone down to some extent though not in proportion to the decline in prices." This remark is also true of labour employed in factories registered under the Indian Factories Act. The figures quoted on the next page show the wages of various classes of workmen employed in factories during the last decade, and also compares them with the wages prevalent in 1911 and 1915.

Statement of monthly wages (in rupees) of factory operatives

Wages.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
<i>Monthly.</i>																					
Electric driver	25-0	15-0	40-0	30-0	35-0	35-0	40-0	42-0	41-0	44-0	43-0	41-0	41-0	41-0	41-0	41-0	41-0	41-0	41-0	41-0	41-0
Boilerman	17-0	15-0	35-0	25-0	28-0	28-0	30-0	30-0	33-0	33-0	33-0	33-0	33-0	33-0	33-0	33-0	33-0	33-0	33-0	33-0	33-0
Blacksmith	24-0	1-0	40-0	35-0	31-0	33-0	40-0	41-0	41-0	44-0	43-0	41-0	41-0	41-0	41-0	41-0	41-0	41-0	41-0	41-0	41-0
Fitter	24-0	20-0	40-0	30-0	30-0	30-0	30-0	30-0	30-0	30-0	30-0	30-0	30-0	30-0	30-0	30-0	30-0	30-0	30-0	30-0	30-0
Carpenter	28-0	20-0	40-0	35-0	40-0	40-0	41-0	45-0	46-0	43-0	43-0	43-0	43-0	43-0	43-0	43-0	43-0	43-0	43-0	43-0	43-0
Gasman		10-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0
Mech.				30-0	30-0	30-0	30-0	30-0	30-0	30-0	30-0	30-0	30-0	30-0	30-0	30-0	30-0	30-0	30-0	30-0	30-0
Refriger.	8-0	18-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0
Weaver	10-0		40-0	30-0	30-0	30-0	40-0	40-0	41-0	40-0	40-0	40-0	40-0	40-0	40-0	40-0	40-0	40-0	40-0	40-0	40-0
Dyer	11-0		30-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0
Reeler (woman)			15-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0
Press Compositor		20-0	31-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0
Press Distributor		8-0	14-0	18-0	18-0	18-0	18-0	18-0	18-0	18-0	18-0	18-0	18-0	18-0	18-0	18-0	18-0	18-0	18-0	18-0	18-0
<i>Daily.</i>																					
Cook (operator)		8-0		0-18	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0
Cook (man) on grain.	12-0-0	0-10																			
Cook (woman) on grain.	8-0-0	0-5		0-5	0-5	0-5	0-5	0-5	0-5	0-5	0-5	0-5	0-5	0-5	0-5	0-5	0-5	0-5	0-5	0-5	0-5
Cook (man) on grain.	8-0-0	0-5		0-7	0-5	0-5	0-5	0-5	0-5	0-5	0-5	0-5	0-5	0-5	0-5	0-5	0-5	0-5	0-5	0-5	0-5

It will be seen from the above statement that wages reached the maximum limit in 1926 and remained stationary with very slight fluctuations till 1928 after which a gradual fall commenced in sympathy with the general trade depression and fall in prices. The downward tendency still continues as is apparent from the figures for 1931. It is also noteworthy that as compared to 1921 the wages in 1926 had increased by 33 to 50 per cent. for the various classes of workers. Even in 1930 they were about 20 to 25 per cent. in excess of those in 1921 though in the case of unskilled daily labourers they fell about 25 per cent. in 1931 as compared with 1921. The increase in wages since 1911 has been enormous, and in 1926 it was 100 to 400 per cent.

Prices.

35. The average price of wheat in the preceding decade (1911-20) was Rs. 4.398 per maund as compared with Rs. 5.180 for the 10 years ending in 1930 which gives an increase of 20 per cent. The highest price was reached in the year 1921 when it was Rs. 7.647 per maund. There was a fall in 1923 but thereafter till the end of 1929 prices ranged high. The course of prices has been similar in the case of inferior food grains. The price of cotton was very remunerative throughout the decade excepting the last two years when it fell suddenly like all other prices.

The average prices of food-stuffs are given in the table below for all the years of the decade.

*Average annual prices in the Punjab expressed in rupees and decimals of a rupee per maund**

Year.	Wheat.	Rice.	Bajra.	Jowar.	Gram.	Mahoe.	Bell.
1921	7.647	9.112	8.43	7.354	6.904	6.956	6.219
1922	6.993	8.747	4.974	6.377	4.941	6.040	6.232
1923	4.076	7.111	2.191	3.183	3.219	3.976	3.976
1924	4.411	7.272	2.850	3.34	3.370	3.153	3.766
1925	6.008	7.901	3.943	4.708	4.411	3.679	4.344
1926	6.123	7.901	3.835	4.377	4.213	4.207	4.141
1927	4.84	7.819	3.637	4.785	4.644	4.411	4.323
1928	6.909	7.620	3.747	4.639	3.974	4.870	4.925
1929	6.703	7.417	3.942	4.41	4.744	4.870	4.837
1930	5.141	5.12	3.13	3.94	3.743	3.441	3.943

Averages are based upon figures given in Punjab Year Book of Food Grains. Prices by Professor B. N. S. as subsequently brought up to date by Punjab Year Book of Food Grains.

Index numbers of prices are not published by any agency in this Province Cost of living
It is, therefore, not possible to give an accurate idea of the general level of prices and their relation to wages. As regards the relation between the fall in the prices of food grains and wages of agricultural labour, the opinion of the Director of Land

(July 1914-100)

Year	Food Index No	Non food Index No	General Index No
Twelve monthly average for			
1918	171	275	239
1919	202	234	221
1920	206	219	216
1921	193	201	198
1922	186	187	187
1923	179	182	181
1924	173	188	182
1925	165	167	163
1926	145	152	149
1927	143	148	147
1928	144	146	146
1929	149	143	145
1930	121	127	126
1931	95	116	109

Records, Punjab, has been quoted above. But a large number of non-food articles enter into the family-budget of a worker regarding which no reliable information concerning the Punjab is available. An idea of the fluctuation of prices may be formed from the table in the margin which shows annual movements in food, non-food and general wholesale prices in Bombay. It is evident that the actual index numbers of food and non-food articles for the Punjab would be different from those of Bombay but it may be assumed that the

trend of the curve of index numbers for the Punjab would run on the whole almost side by side if not quite parallel to that of Bombay. The above table shows a fall of 64, 63 and 64 per cent in food, non-food and general index numbers, respectively, in 1930 as compared with 1921. Assuming that the prices of food and non-food articles in the Punjab nearly fell to the same extent, we could safely say that while wages were still high in 1930 as compared with 1921, prices had gone down considerably, indicating that a labourer was better off than in the previous decade.

36 Whereas the increase in the mileage of metalled roads during the previous decade amounted to 318 (from 2,619 to 2,937 miles), the corresponding figure for the last decade is 1,136 miles or nearly four times as much, and the total mileage now is 4,073 miles. These figures, however, do not indicate the actual development, which has taken place in the form of bridges over rivers and nullahs and inter-district connections being established in various directions. The effect of such development on the agricultural and industrial life of the Province cannot be over-estimated. Road Communications

The first step was to reclassify the roads on a systematic basis and by the reclassification scheme sanctioned during the last decade 42 important lines of communication were arterialized. Main roads of secondary importance remained with the local bodies. The District Boards also maintained certain roads which were not included in the above two categories. The total mileage of metalled road increased from 2,937 miles in 1920-21 to 4,073 miles in 1930-31. Important road-bridges were completed over the Chenab and Palkhu at Wazirabad, over the Beas near Dera Baba Nanak, over the Sutlej near Ferozepore, over the Chenab at Chinot, over the Jhelum at Khushab, the weir across the Sutlej at Sulemanki, over the Bakralla Nallah in the Jhelum District, at Haro on the Grand Trunk Road in Attock District, over Binwan Khud in Kangra Valley, over Deg and Dehri streams and over the Bhimber near Gujrat. A large number of smaller bridges was also constructed or rebuilt and boat-bridges were thrown across the river Chenab at Talibwala and a suspension bridge† over the Choi Nallah on the Pindigheb-Campbellpur Road. A span of the Kohala Bridge on the Rawalpindi-Kashmir Road was washed away by the abnormal floods of 1929.

*Bombay Labour Gazette Vol XI, No 8, April 1932 page 752

†The bridge was washed away in August 1929 soon after completion.

thus impeding communication with Kashmir and is now (1939) under reconstruction. Considerable lengths of metalled roads have been treated with tar thus eliminating the dust nuisance and above all reducing the cost of maintenance. Other improvements carried out consisted in widening the road lands and metalled widths, improving alignments, easing gradients, bridging gaps, and providing culverts on all the arterial roads in so far as it was possible to do so within the funds available.

It is now possible, although in some cases in fair weather only to motor between places such as—

- 1 Lahore and Mianwali (via Sargodha and Khushab).
- 2 Lahore and Bhakkar (via Lyallpur and Jhang)
- 3 Lahore-Multan-Dera Ghazi Khan and Rakhni.
- 4 Delhi Hissar and Malaut.
- 5 Pakpattan-Multan.
- 6 Rawalpindi Khushalgach and Kohat
- 7 Jhelum-Chakwal Talagang Pindigheb and Campbellpur
- 8 Jullundur Hoshiarpur Dharamsala.
- 9 Lyallpur-Sargodha.
- 10 Sialkot-Gujranwala Pindi Bhatian and Chinot.
- 11 Toba Tek Singh Kamalia and Burewala.
- 12 Jhang Kabirwala

In addition, communications in the Nili Bar Colony area have been provided at a cost of over a crore. Quarries at Taxila Taraki, Wah, Warcha and Chandigarh were all developed to meet the increasing demand for stone metal.

The last year of the decade saw the inauguration of the Central Road Fund by which the Provincial Government received its share from the increased tax on petrol for development of roads.

The length of unmetalled roads in 1930-31 was 23 100 miles, and at the end of 1939-40 it was 20 719 miles. The decrease is mainly due to the fact that some of the unmetalled roads have been metalled during the last decade.

Unmetalled roads were also considerably improved. The policy has been to maintain larger length as a fair weather motorable road rather than metal smaller lengths and increase the recurring charges on their maintenance.

An idea of the increased mechanical traffic can be formed from the figures

Year	Motor Cars and Cycles, Lorries.	Total.	Year	Motor Cars and Cycles, Lorries.	Total.		
1913	116	316	462	1921	261	828	1,090
1914	136	221	357	1922	264	1,123	1,379
1915	121	187	308	1923	278	1,615	1,896
1916	146	220	366	1924	285	2,166	2,451
1917	151	24	43	1925	297	2,682	2,979
1918	118	109	314	1926	230	1,877	1,677
1919	163	218	401	1927	246	1,110	2,119
1920	232	85	1,221	1928 (up to 30-6-31)	26	829	916
1921	201	99	1,000	Total	4,146	17,780	21,926
1922	271	12	854				
1923	271	849	822				

of motor vehicles given in the margin, which have been supplied by the Police Department. These of course do not contain figures of vehicles maintained for military purposes or those registered in other provinces and states while a number of the registered vehicles may not be actually in use.

37 The increase in railway traffic has not been inconsiderable during the last decade although the great increase in motor traffic has been more in the public eye. A keen competition has existed between the two but it seems that

Motor
Transport

Railway
Transport

things are now settling down, the railways being the carriers *par excellence* of heavy goods and long distance passengers and motor vehicles dealing with lighter

Year	New Railways	Mileage	Year	New Railways	Mileage
1923-24	Kasur Pakpattan	86.80	1928-29	Batala Qadian	12.04
	Lodhran Mailsi	40.20		Channi Khichi Hundewali	21.85
1925-26	Pakpattan Mailsi	87.00		Sargodha Shalipur	22.22
1926-27	Shahdara Narowal	47.73		Rohtal Panipat	44.01
1927-28	Verka Dera Baba Nanak	27.80		Bahawalnagar Fort Abbas	63.08
	Jassar Narowal	5.71		Pathankot-Jogindarnagar	103.03
	Jassar Chak Amru	26.50	1929-30	Jassar Dera Baba Nanak	5.29
	Chak Jhumra Chiniot	16.93	1930-31	Fort Abbas Bagdad	88.20
	Lyallpur Jaranwala	22.10			
	Sirhind Rupar	30.53		Total	751.08

goods and short distance passengers. In the table in the margin is given the detail of new railway lines opened

during the decade and their mileages

The number of passengers who travelled on the North Western Railway during the last ten years is 817,380,800 as against 619,909,000 for the previous ten years, as detailed below

Year	Total number (in hundreds) of passengers ordinary and military carried	Year	Total number (in hundreds) of passengers ordinary and military carried
Calendar year 1911	535,598	1921-22	747,902
Calendar year 1912	540,477	1922-23	747,479
Quarter ending, 31st March, 1913	140,495	1923-24	773,715
1913-14 (1st April to 31st March)	613,495	1924-25	781,105
1914-15 Do	624,565	1925-26	579,308
1915-16 Do	608,991	1926-27	852,557
1916-17 Do	660,007	1927-28	573,670
1917-18 Do	568,330	1928-29	597,022
1918-19 Do	577,446	1929-30	857,969
1919-20 Do	580,590	1930-31	740,081
1920-21 Do	688,951		
Total	6,199,090	Total	8,173,608

The figures for 1930-31 show a falling off, and in 1931-32 there was a further decline when the number of passengers dropped to 58,608,100 or by about 32 per cent since 1929-30. This is mainly due to the general economic depression and also to the lorry competition.

The table below shows the goods carried from all stations on the North Western Railway to Karachi.

Statement showing the total arrivals into Karachi from N W R. Stations (figures are given in tons)

Year	Wheat	Sundries	Other Grains	Cotton	Coal	Wool	Hides and skins	Bone	Oil - Commodity
1924-25	1,105,212								
1925-26	263,437	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
1926-27	118,228								
1927-28	429,717	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
1928-29	242,122			171,873					
1929-30	118,921	330,482	191,698	199,438	7,528				
1930-31	784,358	277,083	207,815	159,891	14,088	1,001	6,100	2,252	117,043
1931-32	358,116	319,468	267,277	155,841	9,600	11,997	6,498	2,210	117,043

Though these figures do not exclusively represent exports from the Punjab as railway stations in the United Provinces, Sind, Baluchistan and the North West Frontier Province are also included yet the share of the Punjab must be regarded as by far the largest. With further extension in road communications the possibilities of road transport acting as feeder to railways are almost unlimited.

Post Office,
Telegraph and
Telephone
Services.

38 The postal and telegraphic communications have been considerably influenced by the general advancement of the Province during the last decade. The increase in the number of post offices during the decade amounts to 843. The total number of post offices at the end of the last two decades appears in the margin, as also the number of letters delivered in the Province for the period 1928-29 to 1930-31. Every town in the Province has now suitable postal facilities, and on an average every 18 villages enjoy the advantages of a post office. The number of telegraph offices has increased from 330 in 1921 to 524 in 1931. Every town in the Province has a telegraph office, and one out of every 97 villages is similarly equipped.

The telephone system has been greatly extended during the last decade.

Rawalpindi Division.	Delhi Division.	Lahore Division.	At the close of 1921
1. Murree.	1. Bahawal.	1. Lahore.	there were only 18
2. Gujrat.	2. Simla.	2. Lahore Cantt.	towns possessing
3. Jhelum.	3. Multan.	3. Amritsar.	telephonic connec-
4. Sargodha.	4. Dera G.	4. G. Rawala.	tions and the number
5. Campbellpur.	5. Kasur.	5. Lyallpur.	of such towns at the
6. Khewra.	6. Kalke.	6. Daltown.	close of 1931 was
7. Rawal.	7. Ludhiana.	7. Ferozepore.	37. The names of
8. Muzila.	8. Solan.	8. Gurdaspur.	the towns are given
9. Noon.	9. Sahiwal.	9. Hoshiarpur.	in the margin.
	10. Ambala.	10. Jalandhar.	
	11. Ambala City.	11. Kasur.	
		12. Montgomery.	
		13. Multan.	
		14. Okara.	
		15. Qidderpur.	
		16. Sahiwal.	
		17. Wazirabad.	

Co-operative
Movement.

39 Paragraph 50 of the Census Report of 1911 describes the beginnings of the co-operative movement in the Punjab and paragraph 32 of the Census Report of 1921 deals with the progress made up to that year. The movement has made great strides during the last decade as will appear from the account that follows.

In 1931 the total number of co-operative societies in the Province was

Particulars	Agriculture Credit.		
	1911 Lakhs.	1921. Lakhs.	1931 Lakhs.
Share Capital	8.84	51.7	11.76
Loans from Members	0.93	11.13	21.9
Non-members	4.0	11.1	24.74
Other Services	0.94	2.07	2.0
Central Banks	1.77	51.76	14.58
Government	17	1.7	1.7
Re-survey Fund	17	51.73	14.53
Total	26.79	116.13	117.91

The village credit society is then still the chief concern of the Registrar and his staff. It is nevertheless true as remarked in the review for 1929 "ten years ago the co-operative movement limited its activities to credit and supply and to a small extent to assistance to village artisans. To-day it embraces most of the economic interests of the people." The potentialities of expansion can be gauged from the elements that go to form a co-operative credit association which

may be summed up as a voluntary association of individuals with unrestricted membership and collectively owned resources formed by small producers (or artisans, traders, or wage earners) conducted on a democratic basis under joint management and for mutual service by accumulating the savings of the members and granting them credit on easy terms by using the joint responsibility of its members as a security for loans obtained from outside, surpluses being placed to reserves. In the Punjab an additional element of saving has been incorporated by the subscription of shares payable by instalments over a period of ten years after which they are returnable. In the beginning three-quarters of the profits were divisible among members as non-returnable shares, and the remaining quarter was utilized to form a reserve fund, since 1918 the principle of indivisible profits has been incorporated in the by-laws. Members are encouraged to start paying in another series of shares, or adopt a system of making compulsory deposits at regular intervals on which interest is paid.

The encouragement of thrift and the advancing of loans only for legitimate purposes are the principles which credit societies seek to observe. Every village society has its fixed maximum credit limit beyond which it cannot borrow. This limit covers the central bank loan and deposits of all kinds. Loans are

<i>Agricultural Credit Societies</i>			advanced to its members within their prescribed limits for the purpose of clearing off debt or for the purpose of financing the course of husbandry or meeting domestic expenses. Recoveries are made at harvest on the basis of a fluctuating demand fixed in accordance with an estimated appraisalment of the borrower's capacity to repay. The table in the margin notes the volume of credit
Year	Loans to Members Lakhs	Recoveries Lakhs	
1921	82.9	41.8	and repayment transactions from 1921 onwards. These recoveries include payments on account of interest which is normally 12½ per cent. The percentages of recoveries (principal) on the amount of loan outstanding at the beginning of the year reflect the economic strain which set in at the end of the decade. These are quoted below.
1922	79.3	66.6	
1923	71.9	79.2	
1924	101.9	101.5	
1925	158.9	126.4	
1926	177.3	150.4	
1927	220.2	171.5	
1928	236.6	206.0	
1929	241.0	215.0	
1930	215.9	204.0	
1931	140.3	174.0	

and repayment transactions from 1921 onwards. These recoveries include payments on account of interest which is normally 12½ per cent. The percentages of recoveries (principal) on the amount of loan outstanding at the beginning of the year reflect the economic strain which set in at the end of the decade. These are quoted below.

1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31.
35	34	33	28	23	16

The volume of advances for the three years preceding 1928 began to make its cumulative effect felt, and the economic depression which set in at the end of 1929 caused a big slump in recoveries. Societies were compelled to draw in their horns. At the end of 1931 loans outstanding amounted to 718 lakhs, overdue interest being about one crore. The average debt per member (whether indebted or not) was Rs 144 in 1931, as compared with Rs 78/- ten years ago. The Punjab Banking Enquiry Committee analysed in the beginning of 1930 the loan position in 3,341 societies. It was found that only 13 per cent of the members were free of debt, 46 per cent did not borrow at all throughout the year, and on the average members took only about three loans each in two years. The end of the decade saw business declining, a growing alarm at the burden of indebtedness, and recoveries presenting an increasingly difficult problem. The owned capital of the societies has, however, trebled in the last ten years as shown in Lakhs of Rupees.

in the margin. The element of	1921	1923	1927	1931	allocation to reserve" is a powerful limb
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	in the co-operative enterprises the societies
Shares	51	81	67	100	now own 30 per cent. of their working
Reserve	81	78	101	184	capital but it is nearly all of it in the
Profits	10	14	40	32	business.
Total	142	163	108	317	

In 1926 the classification of societies was revised in accordance with a resolution passed at the Conference of Registrars in 1926. The classification at the end of 1931 was as given in the margin. A and B societies are efficient financially and more or less fully co-operative, C in varying stages of tutelage and D in various stages of decay.

	Approximate percentage in 1931.	Approximate percentage in previous quinquennium.
1. Cattle	18	15
2. Fodder	9.5	3
3. Seed	2	2
4. Revenue	24	3
5. Grain	1	7
6. Debt	25	18
7. Land improvement	3	4
8. Land purchase	5	2
9. Building	6	4
10. Education	9.5	3
11. Trade	9	19
12. Miscellaneous	5	5

The objects for which loans have been borrowed have been tabulated from time to time for representative societies. In 1931 an analysis of loans made in that year (in 193 societies) showed the distribution in the margin. Enquiries are made annually into the condition of societies which have completed ten years of existence. As an illustration of the achievements of such societies, the results of the enquiry in 1928 may be set down, the figures in the margin being for the preceding ten years. On this showing co-operative credit has materially strengthened the economic position of the members of these societies out of 82,584 co-operators, who are mostly land owners, 43 per cent were returned as being entirely free of debt. Co-operative credit does not necessarily mean cheap credit and nothing else. Since 1928 consolidation rather than expansion has been the accepted policy and emphasis has been laid on the need of multiplying co-operators rather than societies and avoiding too rapid and precarious expansion. The need for such consolidation has been accentuated by the unparalleled economic storm which commenced at the end of 1929. The Punjab Banking Enquiry Committee in 1930 envisaged the goal of co-operative credit being brought to the gates of every village in the Punjab within 15 years, but 60 per cent of the villagers are as yet untouched, and straitened finances and depleted or dislocated resources have now made that goal more remote. Adjustments have become necessary and progress will be rather slow.

Class of Societies.	% of total No. of Societies	% of total Assets	Class of Societies	% of total No. of Societies	% of total Assets
III. Purchase and Sale Supply	15	1.140	(1) Co-operative shops and Sale Societies	27	2.013
III. Production—			VI. Other forms of Co-operation—		
(1) Milk-burying	14	74	(1) Grain thresh	7	241
(2) Stock-burying	144	2,914	(2) Land revenue redemption	11	137
(3) Milk co-ordinating	12	4.0	(3) Land holdings	5	94
IV. Production and Sale			(4) Fodder storage	3	41
(1) Better farming and reclamation of land	12	2,423	(5) Crop failure relief and provision of food and medicine	42	1,124
(2) Consolidation of holdings	795	47,948	Arbitration	54	2,896

tabulated in the margin. In 1921 the main types were purchase and sale (11) arbitration (27) consolidation of holdings (60) and cattle insurance (37) out of a total number

of 446 societies (including 45 night schools) The supply societies which in 1920 sold goods to the amount of 5 lakhs rapidly ceased to function with the return of normal conditions after the War To quote the Registrar " the work of purchase and distribution requires precision and punctuality and an understanding and practice of elementary business principles " All the arbitration societies were cancelled in 1923 under instructions from Government, but in 1925 a redraft was made of the by-laws, and the societies decided 371 disputes in 1931 These societies are now classed as non-agricultural, and they attempt to practice one of the most difficult forms of co-operation The cattle insurance societies were all cancelled in 1924 Adult schools have mostly gravitated to the District Boards Better farming societies with the object of popularizing improved seed and introducing improved implements were started in 1925 Cattle breeding societies have expanded in number during the past ten years but they are little more than associations of cultivators, who feel the need for better cattle but find it difficult to breed them Commission shops were first established in 1921 in Lyallpur replacing the cotton sale societies Their object, *i e*, to introduce co-operative marketing, is excellent, their working is surrounded with difficulties, and the number of shops (25) has not been increased in the last three years, during which the value of the produce sold has been Rs 4,74,130, the fall in the value being entirely due to the slump in prices A third of the custom still comes from non-members, and the supervision of these shops demands much time which the staff with its multifarious duties can ill afford The working capital in 1931 was over 7 lakhs

The outstanding achievement during the past decade has been the progress made in the work of consolidation of holdings In 1920 Mr Calvert first drew up a scheme for a co-operative consolidation of holdings' society with voluntary membership involving certain obligations including the settlement of disputes by arbitration The movement has gone from strength to strength in a way that must be very gratifying to its founder In 1931, 142 new societies were founded, work was in progress in 13 districts and in 208 villages and the work done in that year is shown in the margin In 1920, 625 acres had been consolidated, in 1925, 10,411, and all told since 1920 336,283 acres have been consolidated at a cost of Rs 2.5 per acre all of which has been done by persuasion and persuasion only, but at the same time at the expense of Government, which in 1931 entertained 8 Inspectors and 124 Sub-Inspectors at a cost of 1½ lakhs, *i e*, at a cost of Rs 1.12 per acre consolidated The benefits of consolidation are almost innumerable including provision of scope for sinking wells, preserving rainfall, bringing waste land under cultivation, stimulating the desire for better farming, increasing rent, decreasing the causes of litigation and quarrels, etc

Mention has now only to be made of mortgage banks, and the review of the important group of agricultural societies is completed The first bank was registered in Jhang in 1921 In 1931 there were 12 banks, with the figures as in the margin Item (a) includes 5 lakhs of debentures issued by the Provincial Bank, and the balance is lent by Government Mortgage banks charge their borrowers 9 per cent The economic depression has made repayment of

	Lakhs
Working Capital	22.8
(I) Share Capital	1.2
(II) Reserve Funds	7
Loans	
(a) Punjab Provincial Co operative Bank, Ltd.	19.3
(b) Punjab Co operative Union	1.3
(c) Government	3

Consolidation
of Holdings

instalments difficult and very difficult in places. Loans advanced to members declined as follows (lakhs) 0.3 (1929) 3.3 (1930) 1.5 (1931). It has been found necessary to reduce the amount of instalments and prescribe restrictions as to the maximum loan and the basis of calculation of credit.

At the time of the last census, non-agricultural societies numbered 377 the

	Societies. Members Working capital			principal figures being given in the margin. The most important societies (credit limited or urban societies) were the N W R. Employees Society and the Telegraph Department Society which supplied half the membership of this class. In 1931 the credit societies numbered 82 (limited) 1 019
			(Lakhs).	
Weavers	55	1,197	1.2	
Credit unlimited	169	3,491	6	
Credit limited	70	4,200	5.1	
Supply	82	7 182	1.7	
Thrift	25	653	.7	

(unlimited) with a membership of 54 713 and a working capital of over one crore. Half of these societies are urban and half rural but over two-thirds of the membership is urban. Thirty nine societies are societies in Government offices, and since 1926 many traders credit societies have been registered in towns. The V W R. Society and the Telegraph Department Society between them account for 13 300 members and Rs. 36 lakhs working capital. In these societies membership covers a catholic range

Thrift societies now number over a thousand with nearly twenty thousand members contributions and deposits totalling 11.8 lakhs. In this number women societies are included, i.e., 164 with 2 871 members, and a working capital of 1.4 lakhs. Women societies were first started in 1925 with varying fortunes.

In 1920 there were 112 urban supply societies but they have generally failed to hold together and in 1931 the number had declined to 18 the most notable being the Dharawal Woollen Mills Society (membership 3,318 turnover 4 lakhs)

Industrial societies now number 314 (including 192 weavers societies) It was after 1925 that industrial societies other than weavers began to be registered. Membership in 1931 was 5 721 with a working capital of 6.7 lakhs (owned capital 2 lakhs) value of raw material advanced 1.1 lakhs, value of members goods sold 1.1 lakhs. The supervising staff is paid by Government. The economic position of the handloom weaver has sadly declined in the past decade. Marketing is a difficulty which the setting up of a sales depôt in Lahore has done little to solve and even the business of supplying raw material at the cheapest possible rate calls for much improvement. These societies are financed by the Central Industrial Bank, Amritsar which has grown out of the original Weavers Central Co-operative Store Amritsar

Better living societies are a new feature which shows every sign of life. In 1931 the societies numbered 339 with a membership of 13 000. With credit till dominating everything else thrift is beginning to gain ground and credit societies are incorporating rules with the object of reduction of expenditure on social ceremonial and the like

Arbitration societies have been noted elsewhere and it only remains to mention compulsory education societies which are dwindling in number (101 in 1931)

Central Fin-
ancing Insti-
tutions

In 1920 there were 27 central banks and 50 banking unions. The number			rose to 112 in 1923 since when it has remained stationary. In 1921 the working capital of 94 institutions was 129.6 lakhs out of which the owned capital amounted to 10.8 lakhs. In 1923 the working capital had nearly trebled. The table in the margin which gives the financial position in 1931 displays the progress made during the decade.	
1931.	CENTRAL BANKS.	UNIONS.		
Number	47	65		
No. of members:—				
(a) individuals	3,338			
(b) societies	12,771	3,040		
Share capital	(Rs. lakh.) 79.4	(Rs. lakhs) 2.3		
Loans and deposits from:—				
(i) individuals and other sources	461.8	44.4		
(b) central banks	49.0	22.2		
(c) societies	22.7	19.9		
Reserve Funds	32.1	4.8		
Working capital	606.3	94.5		
Profit of the year	2.6	.4		

operatively they frequently put the banks to shame. As a rule they operate within a radius of 10 or 15 miles, whereas banks are district (some taluk) institutions. Many of the older unions are homely and staunch affairs which carry on unperturbed by any disturbances in prices or credit. Central banks are the main financial arteries of the movement. They are the focusing points for the finances of a wide range of societies. Their function is to get into touch with the savings of the man in the street and the man in the village and the accumulation of funds should be their first task. Security, redeemability and liquidity of position are three primary objectives. Lahore, Jullundur and Lyallpur had a working capital of Rs. 77.03, 40.10 and 30.88 lakhs, respectively in 1931.

	Lakhs of Rupees.	
Local bodies	60	As regards their function of securing deposits, the analysis of the 1931 position was as shown in the margin.
Other bodies	43	As regards their complementary business of lending to their member societies, the amount on loan at the end of 1931 was 230 lakhs. In 1931 (August) 389 lakhs. The economic
Officials and professionals	118	
Professional men	44	
Traders	63	
Women	22	
Minors	31	

depression however was responsible for a decline in the amount advanced in that year from 373 lakhs in the previous to 290 lakhs. The percentage of overdue, i.e., on the basis of a demand as assessed every harvest loans in accordance with societies' estimated capacity to repay has up to 1929 been steady for several years at 14 per cent. The slump in prices, however, has performed for the time being transformed short credit into medium credit. In 1930-31 the demand from primary societies was fixed at 1.11 lakhs or under one-fifth of the amount out on loan. This consideration to clients resulted in most of the demand being paid but the arrears of interest mainly owing to lean years in the south-east Punjab have been swelling uncomfortably.

The margin between borrowing and lending rates in a central bank is usually about 2 per cent. or just above. Working expenses are about half per cent. of the working capital. Savings bank accounts are encouraged and in towns where there is no commercial bank, bill, etc. are collected. Branches have been opened

Female Education

		1921.	1931.	Proper attention
Government	Primary	3	1	has been paid during the last decade to the education of girls. The marginal statement shows the number of girls schools now and ten years ago.
	Middle	3	6	
	High	3	22	
Board	Primary	676	1,043	
	Middle	28	37	
	High			
Private	Primary	338	504	
	Middle	81	83	
	High	15	15	

Technical Education.

Technical education has also made a distinct advance during the last decade. The opening of the MacLagan Engineering College at Moghulpura in October 1923 met a long felt want by rendering possible the supply of properly trained electrical and mechanical engineers. A lead was also given in technical training by the opening in 1923-24 of a Government Dyeing and Calico Printing School at Shahdara. An up-to-date tannery for imparting education in modern methods of tanning was also started at Shahdara in February 1925 but had to close down two years later as it was running at a loss. The number of industrial schools where minor crafts such as carpentry smithy weaving and pottery etc., are taught has increased from 19 with 1 731 scholars in 1921 to 28 with 4,336 scholars in 1929-30.

Panchayat System.

41 With a view to ameliorate the condition of the rural communities and to educate the people in the art of self-government, Government decided to revive the ancient system of *Panchayats* in the Province. The legal sanction to the system was given by the passing of Punjab Village Panchayat Act in 1921 which provided for the establishment of *Panchayats* consisting of members or *Panches* to be elected by the people of a single village or group of villages.

The main object of *Panchayats* is to settle petty civil and criminal disputes that may arise among the villagers, and thus to save them from the evil effects of protracted litigation. Other main duties are to improve the conditions of village life and to look after the sanitation, e.g. the construction and maintenance of wells, tanks, drains, roads, etc. The *Panchayats* are moreover required whenever Government so desires, to arrange *thikri pakra* (patrol duty at night) to regulate *wara-bandi* " (fixing the turns and duration for taking canal water) and to act as school committees. In addition to these multifarious duties the *Panchayats* might take upon themselves the duties, which are optional of improving agriculture, agricultural stock cottage industries and maintenance of libraries the prevention of nuisances, and the supervision of the conduct of pat wars and other petty officials. The *Panchayats* thus have a wide and useful range of activities.

The system as contemplated by the Act was slow to take root and it was considered necessary to start propaganda for its encouragement. With this object in view a conference of officials and non-officials was convened in Lahore at the end of 1926. As a result *Panchayat* officers were appointed in selected districts with a view to explaining to the people the advantages of *Panchayat* system. The number of *Panchayats* has been on the increase since 1916 though some of them had to be abolished because of feuds or local jealousies, which made

it impossible for them to function or where qualified men were not forthcoming for being elected as *panches*. In the margin is shown the number of *Panchayats* during each year of the decade

At the beginning of	Year	Number
1916	1916	219
1917	1917	270
1918	1918	30
1919	1919	226
1920	1920	371
1921	1921	433
1922	1922	713

Fees and fines and a few voluntary contributions are almost the only source of revenue, but in the case of a few *Panchayats* village and special rates are also imposed

Most of the *Panchayats* did not become fully conscious of their duties and responsibilities until the end of 1924-25 and consequently the outturn of work was meagre. On the other hand some of the *Panchayats* gave a good account of themselves. The 64 *Panchayats*, which were empowered to try criminal cases, disposed of 854 cases involving 1,333 persons, and 84 *Panchayats* empowered to deal with civil litigation heard 3,210 suits and disposed of 2,020. With the lapse of time the outturn of the *Panchayats* has further increased. By 1929-30 the number of *Panchayats* had risen to 733, the number of civil and criminal cases disposed of being 3,657 and 10,540, respectively

42 This movement is of recent growth, being initiated by Mr Brayne in Rural Uplift the Gurgaon District in 1921. The uplift work was started in almost all the districts at one time or other. It aimed at—

- (a) *improving the farming,*
- (b) *cleaning the villages,*
- (c) *making the houses neat and airy,*
- (d) *taking precautions against epidemics, and*
- (e) *making the home sweet and beautiful*

The methods adopted by Mr Brayne towards the attainment of these objects were as follows —

The necessity of introducing modern implements of agriculture and using good seeds was explained to the cultivators. The conservative *zamindars* of Gurgaon was not easily to be won round, and it required prodigious labour and propaganda work to persuade him to take to modern appliances. Pits were dug in villages for storing manure. Magic-lantern shows and lectures were arranged to educate the masses in keeping their houses clean and well ventilated. Female education was introduced in villages and parents urged to send their daughters to schools for boys as long as separate schools for girls were not started. By the year 1928, about 1,500 girls had joined their brothers in the village primary schools. Besides the imparting of primary education the girls were taught knitting, sewing, ironing and first-aid work. The schools of Rural and Domestic Economy were opened for the training of men and women, so that they might go out as missionaries into villages and teach the people how to make themselves happy and prosperous. Village Guides were appointed, one in every *zail*, to help the *zamindars* in their troubles and to do uplift work. Adequate arrangements were made, through the Health Department, for inoculating men and cattle against epidemics. Approved stud bulls from the Hissar Cattle Farm were introduced to improve the stock of the district both for draught and milk purposes. The figures below indicate the extent to which these measures were successful in ameliorating the social condition of the agriculturists of the district

	1921	1927		1921	1927
Approved stud bulls in use	8	557	Working capital	Rs 130,224	Rs 2,288,041
Hissar heifers		123	Hospitals	11	24
Iron ploughs		1,000	Pits 6 feet deep for village		
Iron persian wheels		800	refuse and manures, &c		40,000
Re-afforestation of hills	acres 1,325	acres 6,780	High schools	2	4
Area under 8A wheat	Do	Do 36,750	Boys in schools	10,839	28,744
			Girls in boys' schools		1,334
Co operative Societies	153	822	Night schools		152
Members	3,303	19,126			

Rural Up-
lift Work by
Y. M. C. A.

The Provincial Y. M. C. A. organization is also carrying on the village uplift work. It has opened a Rural Re-construction Centre at Vanake (District Amritsar) since September 1930. The main object is to develop a programme of rural re-construction suited to the Punjab conditions. This uplift work is different from Mr. Brayne's in that it is concentrated in a small area and efforts are made to bring to bear on the locality all possible forces of uplift both official and non-official. A considerable progress has been made in improving the sanitary conditions by the introduction of *patra* drains and a simple type of latrine which is new to the Punjab. A District Board Co-education Primary School has been started and a very effective *Panchayat* is set up. Sports, games, lantern lectures, wireless receiving set, reading room, model poultry farm, etc. are included in the programme. An endeavour is being made to draw out the initiative of the villagers and to develop among them the idea of self help. The organisers hope at no distant date to open a training centre at Vanake for rural workers.

Undoubtedly these activities have so far touched the mere fringe of the population but they have at least succeeded in pointing out the extreme necessity and usefulness of the uplift work and the direction in which it can profitably be carried on. An essential condition for the success of the movement is that the effort should come from the people themselves, and it is for the leaders of thought in the Province to take up the work in right earnest and to ameliorate the conditions in which the bulk of the population lives.

The Mandi
Hydro-Elec-
tric Scheme

43. Of all the schemes undertaken to supply the Punjab with electric energy the Mandi Hydro-Electric Scheme is by far the most important. Work on this scheme was started in 1926 and is now rapidly approaching completion. It is expected that the spring of 1933 will see many towns in the Punjab electrified and cheap power for industries and home consumption available even in out of the way places. The scheme consists of tapping the waters of the Uhl river a tributary of the Beas, passing it through a mountain by means of a tunnel $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and 6½ feet in diameter and dropping it by means of two steel pipes down the hill-side 2 000 feet to Jogindar Nagar (in Mandi State) where the power house is situated. The water will operate four generators which will pass their electrical energy on to a transformer station and by means of over 400 miles of transmission line to various parts of the Punjab.

The total cost incurred up to the 31st March 1932 is Rs. 382.46 lakhs. The figures for the two principal items are quoted below:

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| (1) the tunnel | Rs. 81.05 lakhs |
| (2) the trunk and branch transmission lines | „ 117.26 |

No other scheme hitherto launched has such far reaching possibilities as the Hydro-electric Scheme. As at present estimated power for industrial purposes will be available at one-third the present rates and for lights and fans at half the present rates. The scheme is thus expected to give a great impetus to a general industrial development in more ways than one.

Broad-
casting.

44. Broad-casting is one of the wonders of the present age. It enables an audience by means of radio to hear from incredibly long distances speeches, music, commercial news, etc. It is the cheapest and the quickest means of approaching the public. Broad-casting sets can be fixed up in hundreds of towns and villages and enable their possessors to hear from a central transmitting station simultaneously. This method of education is more effective than any other kind of propaganda—press, platform or the screen. Any knowledge imparted by this means

among the illiterate masses of this Province, who cannot be taught by any other means, can surely be regarded as of inestimable value. At the present moment the only transmitting station in the Province, which was opened in Lahore in October 1930, is maintained by the Young Men's Christian Association and functions only from October to May. It can be picked up regularly throughout the central Punjab and occasionally in the whole of the Northern India. The total number of receiving sets in the Province is about 1,500.

Broad-casting is still in its infancy in the Punjab, but in view of its increasing popularity it has, I believe, a great future before it.

SECTION 6.—MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

45 Having summarized in the last section the progress made by the Province in several directions we may now examine the intercensal increase in the population. The population of the Punjab has increased during the last decade by 3,389,343 or by 13·5 per cent, which is a rate of growth higher than that recorded at any previous census. The increase in British Territory amounts to 2,895,374 or 13·9 per cent and that in the Punjab States to 493,969 or 11·2 per cent. During the last fifty years the population of the Province has risen from 20,800,995 to 28,490,857 or by 37 per cent. The corresponding figure of increase for British Territory is 6,641,540 or 39·2 per cent and for Punjab States 1,048,322 or 27·1 per cent. The table below shows for the Punjab and some of the principal foreign countries the actual rise in population since 1881 together with the percentages of increase.

Country	1931	1881	Variation	Percentage
Punjab	28,490,857	20,800,995	7,689,862	37·0
British Territory	23,580,852	16,939,312	6,641,540	39·2
Punjab States	4,910,005	3,861,683	1,048,322	27·1
India	352,837,778	253,896,330	98,941,448	39·0
England and Wales	30,988,000	25,974,439	4,013,561	54·0
France	41,800,000	37,672,048	4,127,952	11·1
Sweden	6,162,000	4,566,008	1,595,992	35·0
Japan	64,700,000	35,769,000	28,931,000	80·9
United States of America	124,070,000	50,156,000	73,914,000	147·4

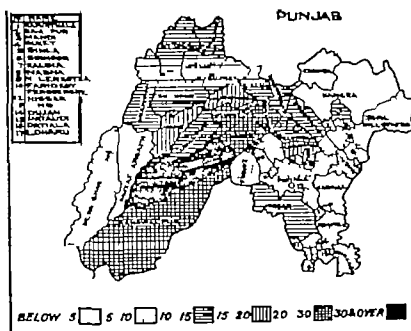
During the last fifty years the population of this Province has risen by a percentage almost equal to that of India. The rate of growth is, however, much smaller than that of England and Wales for the same period, although the latter lose much of their population by emigration. France, which has the smallest rise of all civilized countries, is of course an exception. The rise in Sweden is about the same as in India, and it would have been much greater but for large emigration to America. The rise in Japan, which is due more or less to natural causes, is twice as much as in the Punjab, while the extraordinary rise in the population of the United States of America is nearly four times as much.

The increase during the last decade is phenomenal, and was certainly not expected, particularly when it is realised that the number of deaths caused by the influenza epidemic of 1918 in British Territory alone was about a million, out of which the deaths in the reproducing section (aged 15—40) were 417,699 (205,399 males and 212,300 females). The recuperative power of the Province is, however, well-known and the birth-rate after an epidemic or famine soon recovers its former level, while the death-rate keeps low. This has been ascribed sometimes to the weeding out of the weak elements of society, as evidenced by the fact that in 1919 the death-rate fell to 28·3 *per mille* and in 1922 to 22·3 *per mille*, which is the lowest on record since 1877. As regards the birth-rate, it had dropped to 39·6 *per mille* during 1918, the year of the influenza, but rose to 40·3 in the following year and to 42·9 in 1920 as against 43·8, the average of the decade.

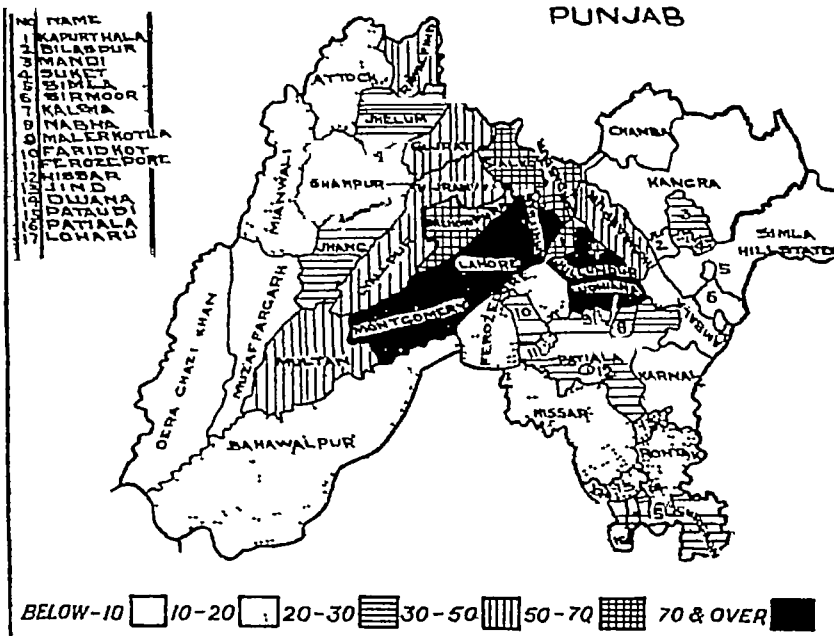
During the last decade the birth rate maintained a high level while the death rate was particularly low during most of the years. The natural increase i.e. the excess of births over deaths, though considerable, does not account for the total rise in population, and the amount of migration has further to be taken into account and undoubtedly has a considerable effect on the population figures. The exodus from the Province is much greater than the influx. The statistics obtained at this census show that 703 603 Punjab-born persons were enumerated outside the Province while 674 152 persons enumerated within the Province had been born outside its limits. This excess of emigration over immigration has also to be reckoned with.

It has also to be borne in mind that the record of births and deaths cannot be entirely depended upon, and errors apart from omissions which must be considerable especially in the case of births, are also accompanied by errors that creep in during compilation under a system which does not enjoy the benefit of centralisation.

Before entering upon further discussion about the rate of increase in the population and ascertaining how far it is due to natural causes it will be well here to indicate by means of a map the varying rates of increase in different parts of the Province. In colony areas, where there is a considerable amount of immigration, and where the economic prosperity and sanitary conditions secure for the populace



a case in point and although it is the 23rd district in the order of absolute increase, it has the ninth highest percentage of rise. A more suitable way to estimate the rise in population of a locality is to examine the rise in the number of persons per square mile, for this correlates the rise in the number of persons with the extent of the area on which they are spread. The map in the margin shows the increase in the number of persons per square mile in each district and state



Increase in the number of persons per square mile (1921—31)

during the last decade. It will be seen that Montgomery is among the few districts, which claim an increase of over 70 persons per square mile and it has also the highest percentage increase. On the other hand Lahore, Amritsar, Jullundur and Ludhiana, while showing a large increase in the number of persons per square mile, do not exhibit such a large percentage of increase for the obvious reason that they were already congested. In Lyallpur, Sialkot and Gurdaspur the population has risen considerably both in respect of the total increase and increase per square mile. In Multan and Bahawalpur the increase per square mile is still very much less than in the districts mentioned above. Before Bahawalpur becomes densely populated like the neighbouring District of Multan, it will absorb nearly 200,000 more persons, and in view of its agricultural development, such a contingency does not appear to be very remote.

46 In the ordinary course of events the population may vary at each census owing (1) to a difference in the standard of accuracy attained at different censuses, (2) to variation in area, (3) to excess of births over deaths or *vice versa* and (4) to migration. For the sake of convenience the last three causes will be dealt with first. To illustrate the variation in population resulting from changes in area, it may be stated that the population of the Punjab in 1901 was smaller than in 1891 because during the intervening period a considerable portion had been taken away from it to constitute the North-West Frontier Province. As a matter of fact in the areas, which continued to form the Province, the population showed an increase as observed in Section 4 above. When we refer to the population of the Province or any of its parts at a past census, we mean the population that resided in the area as constituted at present. In this way alone a comparison is possible, and it is after the necessary adjustments that variations at each census are given in Imperial Table II for the Province as well as for all districts and states.*

The Causes
of the Variation
in the
Population

*The revised total population of Lyallpur and Sheikhupura for 1921 comes to 1,009,570 persons (562,320 males, 447,250 females) and 582,895 (326,404 males, 256,491 females), respectively, and not as shown in Imperial Table II.

The external changes of boundaries during the last decade which affect the population of the Province have been described in Section 1 and the increase in population due to them is only 454 for the 1921 Census, which is negligible. All the same the figures of 1921 and of previous censuses in Table II have been adjusted.

Natural
Increase,
Births and
Deaths.

47 We can now take up the subject of natural increase in the population. There have been 8 700 082 births and 0,260 408 deaths during the last decade in British Territory where a uniform system of registration obtains.* The above figures do not include those for the Biloch Trans-frontier tract of Dera Ghazi Khan District, for which vital statistics are not available.

Ignoring the effect of migration for a moment and adding the births to and subtracting the deaths from, the population enumerated at the Census of 1921 we would obtain the population of the Province, as warranted by natural increase. This simple expedient applied to the figures for British Territory

Census population of 1921	20,658,770	gives result as shown in the
Add excess of births over 1921-30 deaths during the decade 1921-30	8,439,674	margin. This indicates that the
Calculated population 1921	29,098,444	actual population is greater
Census population 1921	22,661,210	than the estimated population.
Excess in census population 1921	6,437,234	

An attempt may now be made to calculate the population after taking into account the element of migration during the last decade. The vital statistics do not include the particulars of persons, who were born in the Punjab but left it during the decade or those who were born elsewhere and came to reside therein. As no information is available as to the number of such persons the only alternative is to make an estimate from the material at our disposal. That material consists of the number of persons enumerated in the Punjab with a foreign birth place (immigrants) the number of the Punjab-born enumerated in other provinces and some foreign countries (emigrants), and the total number of births and deaths recorded during the last ten years. In making an estimate of migration we will have to assume that the waves of migration are constant from year to year and that those who migrate do not return. The proportion of the population, which migrates to and from the Province is so small, being only between 3 and 5 per cent. respectively of the total population that it should not affect the results to any appreciable extent even if the calculations err slightly on one side or the other.

The number of the present migrants is known to us, and we can obtain from the last Census Report the number of persons born in the Punjab and enumerated outside in 1921 while the same Report will also give us the number of persons born outside and enumerated in the Province in 1921. These we may call the emigrants and immigrants of 1921. The figures of emigrants of 1931 as communicated by the Census Commissioner and immigrants in our own record contain some of the persons, who had migrated prior to 1921 and were still alive. If we could find out their number we would be in a position to ascertain the number of persons who migrated during the last decade. The only means to ascertain the former figure is the application of a suitable death rate to the total number of migrants of 1921. While determining the death rate we have to bear in mind the fact that the persons who leave the Province of their birth are generally in the prime of their lives and as a rule come from the more energetic and healthy section of society. They include a comparatively small

* 11,296 births and 30,104 deaths, registered in easternmost areas of the British Territory have been added to figures supplied by the Punjab Health Department for the Provincial Punjab.

number of children and aged people, and consequently the death-rate among them is considerably smaller than in the total population. The mean death-rate of the Punjab for the last decade was 28.6 *per mille*, and assuming that the emigrants do not go to localities more unhealthy than their own, and in this assumption we are on firm ground since most of the emigrants were enumerated in the neighbouring provinces or states a death-rate of 20 *per mille* will be quite appropriate to adopt. If this death-rate is applied we find that $\frac{1}{50}$ th of the persons, who had migrated prior to 1921, died every year so that at the time of the present census $\frac{1}{5}$ th of them in all would be dead and the number of present survivors will thus be $\frac{4}{5}$ th of the total strength of the emigrants in 1921.

Having ascertained the number of survivors among persons, who went from or came into the Province prior to 1921, we can work out similar figures for the last decade. It will not, however, suffice merely to subtract the survivors from the total emigrants or the immigrants recorded at this census, because some of the immigrants or emigrants of the decade too must have died during the decade. Applying the same death-rate and still keeping to the assumption of the constant waves we find that of 1,000 emigrants leaving the Province during the first year of the decade ten will have died at the end of the year, and 20 will die in each of the next nine years, leaving 810 of them surviving in 1931. Similarly, of the 1,000, who went out in the second year of the decade 830 will have been left and so on in the ascending scale till we find that of 10,000 emigrants going out of the Province in each of the ten years, 9,000 will be surviving at the time of the census. The same method may be used in respect of the immigrants. Now if we subtract the survivors of the immigrants of the period prior to 1921 from all the emigrants of 1931 we will obtain $\frac{9}{10}$ th of the emigrants of the last decade. The result can be shown in the form of the following equation --

$$E_{31} - \frac{4}{5}E_{21} = \frac{9}{10}E$$

or

$$9E = 10E_{31} - 8E_{21}$$

Where E_{31} represents emigrants of 1931, E_{21} emigrants according to the 1921 Census and E the emigrants of the decade, 1921—31.

Similarly, if I (denoting immigrants) is substituted for E in the above equation, we can obtain the number of immigrants coming into the Province during the last decade.

We know that $E_{31} = 1,065,897$ and $E_{21} = 903,348$

$$I_{31} = 895,547 \text{ and } I_{21} = 856,951$$

By substituting these values in the above formula we get $E = 381,354$, and $I = 233,318$. Therefore $I - E = 148,036$, or in other words the excess of emigration over immigration in the Punjab during the last decade amounts to 148,036. Sub-

Calculated population (1931) by vital statistics	23,098,394
Deduct excess of emigrants over immigrants during the decade	148,036
Estimated population	22,950,358
Census population of 1931 excluding Biloch Trans frontier Tract	23,551,210
Excess of census population over estimated population	600,852

tracting this from the figures obtained in the elementary table above we get the result as shown in the margin. The last line in the table indicates that there is an excess of about 600,000 in the enumerated over the calculated population of British Territory in 1931. We may now proceed to explain this excess.

The enumerated population of 1921 was in defect of the calculated population of that year. If re-calculated with the help of the vital statistics and the figures of migration since 1911 by the same method as has been used above

Census population of 1911 (excluding Baloch Trans-frontier Tract)
Add excess of births over deaths (1911—20)

19,330,459
1,409,348

Deficit excess of emigrants over immigrants during (1911—20)

20,909,807

Calculated population 1921

141,483

Census population 1921

29,819,244

Deficit in census population 1921

20,684,720
149,624

the population of 1921 appears to have been under-enumerated by about 160 000 as indicated in the margin. Subtracting this figure we find that there is an excess of 441,028 in the enumerated population of British Territory over the calculated population. Some of the remaining portion of this excess is accounted for by the over statement of the population which can be tested by other internal evidence afforded by the statistics. An attempt will be made at the end of the next section to summarise the causes of inaccuracy in the figures of the total population on this account. Further allowance has to be made about the return home of demobilized soldiers and rehabilitation of certain emigrants. Some portion of this excess perhaps results from a more complete enumeration of backward areas. It will be reasonable to assume that these factors account for half of the excess the remainder works out at 84 per cent. of the total population.

Age Distribu-
tion.

48 We may now attempt to study how the increase in population has altered the age distribution of the Province or the proportions of the sexes. We shall also notice in the next paragraph what influence the different religions have on the growth of the population.

The effect of the movement of the population on age distribution can be examined by means of the

Province and Natural Division	All ages	0—10	10—15	15—40	40—60	60 and over
Punjab Province	+13.5	+14.9	+17.1	+29.8	+2.5	-14.2
1. Indo-Gangetic Plain West	+11.4	+17.6	+17.4	+19.1	+3.1	-17.1
2. Himala an	+8.4	+9.9	+8.1	+9.2	-0.2	-9.6
3. Sub-Himalayan	+11.9	+13.7	+13.4	+17.8	+1.2	-15.7
4. North-West Dry Area	+1.8	+1.2	+2.2	+29.9	+7.6	-12.3

examined by means of the marginal table. Certain quinquennial age-groups have been amalgamated to eluminate as far as possible the effect of different methods of tabulation adopted at this and the last census, and to show the results in a form easily comprehensible. The groups appearing in this table coincide with well known divisions of human life, viz, childhood youth and middle and old ages. The figures are given for the Province as well as for Natural Divisions. The most striking fact is an all round decline in the number of persons aged 60 and over. This is, however entirely due to the figures of the present census having been compiled by methods different to those of 1921. This subject is further discussed in Chapter IV where the cause of this deficiency is fully explained. The next age period which attracts attention is that of ages 15 to 40 and in this there is generally a large increase over the figures of 1921. This is due to the corresponding age period at last census having been adversely affected by the influenza epidemic. The effect of that epidemic is also noticeable in the age period 40 to 60 which shows a comparatively small increase the persons now between these ages being the survivors of the affected population.

The effect of immigration into the North West Dry Area is reflected in the larger percentage of increase in the population aged between 15 and 40 which is usually the most active period of life. The same reason accounts for the proportionately higher increase in ages 40—60 in this area. The growth in the population under 10 and from 10 to 15 is comparatively high in all Natural Division and indicates the "renewal" of the population.

49 The movement of the population has but slightly altered the sex proportion of the Province or its Natural Divisions as indicated by the table below, which also gives the figures for certain other provinces

Sex Proportion.

Number of females per 1,000 males (Actual Population)

Locality	1931	1921	Locality	1931
Punjab Province	831	828	North West Frontier Province	843
British Territory	831	830	Delhi	722
Punjab States	832	820	United Provinces	906
Indo Gangetic Plain West	813	805	Bihar and Orissa	1,008
Himalayan	906	907	Bengal	924
Sub-Himalayan	847	852	Burma	958
North West Dry Area	831	827	Central Provinces	9,996
Urban	705	719	Madras	1,025
Rural	950	841		

The proportion of females has on the whole increased slightly, but is still one of the lowest in India. The conditions in each Natural Division remain much the same as in 1921. A slight decrease is noticeable in the case of the Sub-Himalayan and Himalayan Divisions. In the case of the former the decrease is to a considerable extent due to the return of disbanded soldiers to the Districts of Jhelum, Attock, Sialkot and Gujrat. The insignificant decrease in the Himalayan Division is due to the decrease in Kangra for the same reason.

There has been an increase in the number of females in rural areas and corresponding decrease in urban areas, which shows that more males than females have moved to the towns from rural areas.

50 In order to ascertain the influence of religion on the movement of the population we will examine the distribution of the population according to religion at different periods. An examination on these lines indicates that every 10,000

Influence of Religion on the Movement of the Population

Year	Hindu	Sikh	Muslim	Christian	of the population at each census was distributed as in the margin. These figures indicate that
1881	4,381	824	4,758	14	the proportion of Sikhs, Christians and Muslims to the total population has been on the increase during the last fifty years. In other words these communities have increased at a higher rate than Hindus. Such an examination of the figures, however, does not indicate the actual pace at which the population of each religion has varied or the extent to which it has affected the total population. The percentage of actual variation is shown in the marginal table for different religions for the past six censuses. It is evident that Hindus have decreased while the other communities have increased. The increase among Christians and Sikhs, as we shall see later on, is not due to natural causes alone, but is also due to a considerable extent to conversion. The rise among Muslims, which would seem entirely to be due to natural increase, is considerably higher than the rise in the total population which would not be so great if the Muslims did not form the pro-
1891	4,358	822	4,778	21	
1901	4,127	863	4,901	27	
1911	3,579	1,211	5,107	82	
1921	3,506	1,238	5,105	133	
1931	3,018	1,420	5,240	148	

RELIGION	1881 to 1891	1891 to 1901	1901 to 1911	1911 to 1921	1921 to 1931	1881 to 1931
Hindus	9.8	7	-15.3	3.4	2.3	-5.8
Sikhs	10.2	11.6	37.0	7.8	31.0	138.1
Muslims	10.9	10.4	0.5	5.5	16.5	51.2
Christians	70.5	35.5	201.3	70.5	26.0	1394.8
Total	+10.2	+6.3	-2.4	+5.5	+13.5	+37.0

shall see later on, is not due to natural causes alone, but is also due to a considerable extent to conversion. The rise among Muslims, which would seem entirely to be due to natural increase, is considerably higher than the rise in the total population which would not be so great if the Muslims did not form the pro-

portion of the total population that they do. The very high percentage of rise among Sikhs and Christians does not affect the total population to any appreciable extent.

1921—31.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Indian Christians.	The above remarks are borne out by the table in the margin which show the number of births in each community and the average birth death and survival rates for the last decade
Births (thousands)	3000	4874	133	
Average birth-rate	40.85	42.88	44.10	
Average death-rate	30.23	30.43	27.88	
Survival rate	10.63	12.45	16.22	

The term *Hindus* includes Sikhs Jains and Buddhists for whom separate figures are not available. In the case of Christians the figures for Indian Christians alone are shown for the purpose of comparison. It is evident from this table that the survival rate is highest among Indian Christians and fairly high among Muslims, who have higher birth and death rates than the Hindus.

SECTION 7—MOVEMENT IN SMALLER UNITS

Movement in
Natural
Divisions.

51 In the last section certain maps were inserted to show the distribution and movement of population. From a closer study of these an idea of the density by districts and the rate of increase in different areas can be formed. In this section we shall endeavour to examine the increase in the smaller units and find out its cause and effect and thus come to some conclusion as to the possible trend of future growth.

We shall begin by examining the growth in each Natural Division and

Natural Division.	Absolute increase	INCREASE PER CENT. IN POPULATION.		then work down to individual districts and States. The table in the margin shows the absolute and percentage increase during the last decade as well as the percentage increase during the previous decade in each Natural Division. The percentage increase for the last decade is largest in the
		1921—31.	1911—21.	
Punjab	3,319,243	12.8	8.8	
Indo-Gangetic Plain West.	1,314,001	11.4	6.8	
Himalayan	83,641	8.4	5	
Sub-Himalayan	658,240	11.0	7	
North-West Dry Area	1,292,409	13	9.4	

North West Dry Area, being 21.5 per cent. It is close upon 12 per cent. in the Sub-Himalayan slightly less in the Indo-Gangetic Plain, and only 5.4 per cent. in the Himalayan. The absolute increase, however is greatest in the Indo-Gangetic Plain though the North West Dry Area is not far behind in this respect. The Sub-Himalayan comes next and the Himalayan last of all. The large increase in the population of North West Dry Area is responsible to a large extent for the remarkable rise in the total population of the Province. This area which is still far from being fully developed claimed the highest percentage of increase even during the previous decade when the population of the Himalayan and Sub-Himalayan Divisions was almost stationary

Serial No	District	Variation in population in thousands 1921-30	Increase or decrease in cultivated area in thousands of acres 1921-22 to 1930-31*	Excess of births over deaths in thousands 1921-30
1	Montgomery	314	201	138
2	Multan	286	270	148
3	Lahore	249	21	115
4	Amritsar	188	14	130
5	Lyallpur	142	132	220
6	Jullundur	121	9	148
7	Gurdaspur	119	20	124
8	Sheikhupura	114	65	80
9	Gujranwala	113		72
10	Ludhiana	105	15	88
11	Hoshiarpur	105	20	127
12	Sialkot	102	-1	91
13	Shahpur	102	157	87
14	Gujrat	98	23	58
15	Jhang	94	67	98
16	Hissar	83	9	94
17	Attock	72	-6	40
18	Rawalpindi	65	-5	51
19	Jhelum	64	1	37
20	Ambala	61	12	56
21	Ferozepore	58	65	131
22	Gurgaon	58	12	70
23	Mianwali	53	213	61
24	Kangra	35	4	27
25	Rohtak	33	-8	40
26	Dera Ghazi Khan	25	-174	32
27	Karnal	24	-40	7
28	Muzaffargarh	23	-8	31
29	Simla	-0		1

Movement in Each British District

52 The table in the margin compares the actual variation in population for each district with the fluctuation in cultivated area and the excess of births over deaths. The districts are shown in the order of increase in total population. In the Districts of Montgomery, Multan and Mianwali cultivated area has increased by more than two lakhs of acres in each case, accompanied by a big natural increase. The former feature indicates undoubtedly the large influx of cultivators into the two first-named districts. In Mianwali the indigenous population has multiplied at a rate unknown since 1881, obviously owing to the large increase† in cultivated area. The percentage of matured area in this district is now much larger than it was during the previous decade.

*For the purpose of this column the figures of 1921-22 and 1930-31 have been taken

In districts such as Shahpur, Lyallpur, Sheikhupura, Jhang and Ferozepore, cultivated area has risen substantially though not at all to the same extent as in the three districts, mentioned above, and in these also there has been a large natural increase which in the case of Lyallpur, Jhang and Ferozepore is even higher than the total increase.

In certain other districts there has been a large natural increase, unaccompanied by a corresponding rise in cultivated area. The total rise in population in these districts, however, is smaller than the natural increase, indicating that there has been actually some emigration from them. Such districts are Jullundur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Rohtak, Hissar, Gurgaon, Dera Ghazi Khan and Muzaffargarh, which comprise some of the best and some of the poorest districts of the Province. It can safely be said that in these districts the population has reached a stage where its pressure is being felt on the resources. Of course, the rate of the natural increase in population varies considerably in various districts, and presumably fluctuates with the ability of the inhabitants to improve the means of subsistence. The true extent of migration from these districts is not equivalent to the difference between the actual and the natural increase, but the figures point to the existence of this important movement in no uncertain manner.

As regards the remaining Districts, namely Lahore, Amritsar, Gujranwala, Ludhiana, Sialkot, Gujrat, Attock, Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Ambala, Kangra and Karnal, the actual rise in population is not fully accounted for, either by natural increase as indicated by vital statistics or by the increase in cultivated area.

† It is problematic as to whether increase in resources results in larger population or rise in population results in increased resources. In this Province the former seems to be the general rule.

Some of these districts have a large urban population which is not solely dependent upon land and it will, therefore,

District.	RURAL POPULATION		INCREASE OR DECREASE PER CENT IN		EMIGRATION TO ALL COLONIES DURING THE DECADE
	Absolute Increase (1921-31)	Natural Increase (1921-31)	Average yearly matured area.	Average yearly irrigated area.	
1. Lahore	66,621	96,777	+7	+11	21,279
2. Amritsar	78,848	109,104	+10	+20	21,863
*3. Sialkot	-5,918	73,772	-9	+—	76,047
†4. Gujranwala	7,479	63,232	+4	+7	901
5. Gwalior	87,129	5,968	+77	+82	21,866
6. Ludhiana	66,803	72,782	+10	+21	11,144

be better to examine the growth of the rural population. Some of the relevant figures are quoted in the margin for the districts which possess a large urban population, and for Gujrat which lies close to them. This analysis clearly explains the rise in the rural population of districts like Lahore Amritsar Sialkot and Ludhiana where there is a larger natural increase than the absolute increase recorded at the census. The conditions in these districts thus resemble those obtaining in Jullundur Gurdaspur and other districts in the third group dealt with above, and there is a considerable emigration from them. The conditions in the villages of Sialkot District, in point of emigration, are even more advanced as there is an actual decrease in the rural population, and the whole of the large natural increase has proved inadequate to counteract it. Numerous cultivators of this district, whose lands were damaged by water logging have been allotted colony land in the Montgomery District, and in some cases whole villages have been transplanted to the Nihari Colony. There has also been emigration from the district to Bahawalpur State and even to such distant places as Rampur Gwalior Bikaner and Sind.

The rise in the rural population of Gujranwala may be partly due to the increase in irrigated area. The increase in Gujrat is undoubtedly due to a large extent to the extension of canal irrigation, particularly in the uplands of Phalia Tahsil, as indicated by the marginal table.

Tahsil	Population in 1931	Per cent of rise
Gujrat	214,374	7.0
Phalia	272,917	10.3
Phalia	220,116	18.6

The figures for the rural population of the remaining districts, which lie in the east north and north-west are given in the margin. The absolute increase in Karnal District is the

District.	RURAL POPULATION		Migration to colonies.	PERCENTAGE OF AREA	
	Actual 1921-31	Natural 1921-31		Average matured area.	Average irrigated area.
Karnal	2,109	4,648	1,143	8	8
Kangra	22,79	48,846	1,277	7	—12
Jhelum	54,983	23,411	10,863	11	—1
Rawalpindi	49,303	11,840	5,777	12	—1
Attock	83,124	48,430	4,020		

lowest while the figure of natural increase is also insignificant mainly owing to its bad climate. In the other four Districts, Kangra Jhelum, Rawalpindi and Attock, rural population has risen considerably more than the natural increase would warrant. These four districts are foremost in the Province in providing recruits for the Army and evidently the large number of men demobilised during the last decade is to a great extent responsible for the difference in the natural and the actual increase. It is also probable that the vastness and hilly nature of these districts and the dearth of suitable roads render their vital statistics comparatively less reliable.

The area figure of 54,000 sq. miles is for 1921-22.
† The figures in this table are for the districts of Karnal, Gwalior, Bahawalpur and Gujranwala. The figures for the districts of Ludhiana and Amritsar are not given as they are not part of the Punjab Province.

Reference has been made in the table in the last paragraph to the amount of emigration to colonies in the case of certain districts. A study of the effect of the total inter-district migration is not possible, as figures of birth-place by districts were not sorted on the present occasion except in the case of colony districts. Most of the inter-district migration except to towns is, however, of the casual type and more or less balanced by equal movements in opposite directions.

Lack of
Migration
Figures

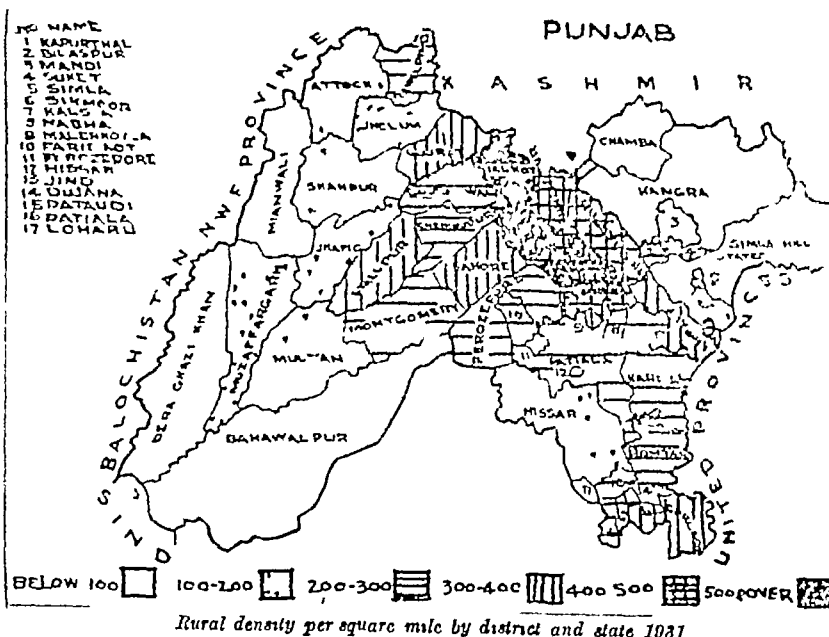
As regards the growth of the population in towns, it is obvious that the causes for the growth are not so apparent in their case as in rural areas. In the case of towns in most cases the natural increase is only a fraction of the rise in actual population, the main factor being immigration from rural areas, other towns or even from places outside the Province. The subject of the increase in urban areas will be examined at length in the next Chapter. Here it will suffice to say that the urban population, which is only about one-seventh of the rural, has increased at a comparatively much faster rate.

53 The subject of pressure on resources is a rather complicated one, and in the census report of a province, which is predominantly agricultural, all that we can do is to study the pressure of population on agricultural resources, with main reference to the density of rural population and its incidence on sown and matured areas. Reference has already been made in the last paragraph to the pressure on the resources of certain districts, from which there is a steady stream of emigration to the canal colonies. This migration tends to equalize the pressure on the resources in different parts of the Province, but there are certain impediments to perfect equalization, for example the great attachment of human beings to the surroundings in which they have been brought up. We can on the whole make general remarks about the conditions in each area as found at the time of the census to indicate where there is room for further expansion.

Pressure on
Resources

The conditions in each district vary considerably, and the rural population though mainly supported by agriculture is also helped by the presence of other natural advantages, such as extensive pasturage and income from the sale of milk, *ghu* and wool. The Punjab peasant or the village menial has not yet taken, to any appreciable extent, to subsidiary industries such as sericulture, lac-rearing, orchard-growing, bee-farming, etc., for augmenting his income directly or indirectly so that he is almost entirely dependent

on agriculture. First of all we may examine the density of rural population per square mile of the rural area. The map in the margin shows this at a glance. The districts



District.	Density per square mile	District.	Density per square mile
1		1	2
British Territory	288	Rawalpindi	287
Jallandar	427	Ferozepore	46
Sialkot	548	Karnal	41
Amritsar	577	Montgomery	218
Gurdaspur	480	Sheikhpura	509
Hoshiarpur	423	Jhelum	182
Ludhiana	403	Mulhan	178
Oyana	386	Jhang	172
Lyallpur	313	Shalpur	152
Lahore	231	Rawal	181
Amritsar	220	Attock	120
Gurgaon	301	Muzaffargarh	300
Rohitak	180	Kangra	63
Sheikhpura	287	Mianwali	69
Gujranwala	372	Dera Ghazi Khan	49

are arranged according to rural density in the table appearing in the margin. This table, while showing the districts such as Jullundur Sialkot, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Ludhiana, Gujrat and Lyallpur as having a high density does not really indicate the extent of the pressure on resources of certain other districts such as Kangra, Simla, Dera Ghazi Khan, Muzaffargarh and Rawal pindi, which possess extensive areas but very little cultivation. No doubt, the pressure of the rural population on resources can be better studied if we know the total annual value of agricultural produce for each district. This information, however is not readily available and an attempt to obtain it would be an exceedingly laborious task, involving the calculation of (a) the annual matured area under each crop grown in the district, (b) the normal yield per acre of each crop and (c) the commutation price per maund of each crop. Further we will have to make these calculations in respect of several years, and then to strike an average in order to know the value of the total produce of a district during an average or representative year of the last decade. Obviously an attempt at these elaborate and extensive calculations is not worth the trouble for our purpose. We have, therefore, to be content with the examination of the incidence of rural population on a square mile of sown and matured areas. It may be necessary to mention that the extent of sown area varies from year to year being mainly governed by rainfall. In a dry year it contracts, while in a year of copious rainfall it extends considerably. So the suitable method is to take the average of the decade and this is done in the table below which also gives the incidence of population on average matured area. Similar figures of incidence for the previous decade have also been given with a view to show in what districts the incidence has materially altered during the last decade.

INCIDENCE OF THE RURAL POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE ON													
District.	Average sown area for the decade ending in			Average matured area for the decade ending in			District.	Average sown area for the decade ending in			Average matured area for the decade ending in		
	1911	1921	(Rank)	1921	(Rank)	1921		(Rank)	1911	1921	(Rank)	1921	(Rank)
British Territory	428	476		436	492								
1. Hoshiarpur	671	622	(2)	748	(2)	303 (2)	18. Sheikhpura	429	443 (12)	4.3 (21)	430 (13)		
2. Sialkot	864	821	(3)	722	(3)	719 (3)	19. Montgomery	433	407 (9)	472 (19)	443 (9)		
3. Kangra	629	623	(1)	804	(1)	874 (1)	20. Ludhiana	433	404 (20)	448 (17)	444 (20)		
4. Jallandar	622	677	(4)	671	(4)	636 (4)	21. Gujranwala	433	414 (17)	444 (22)	443 (21)		
5. Sialkot	676	649	(5)	671	(5)	644 (5)	22. Dera Ghazi Khan	429	446 (19)	425 (19)	443 (22)		
6. Gurdaspur	365	511	(7)	611	(6)	617 (6)	23. Lahore	429	470 (21)	465 (20)	444 (23)		
7. Rawalpindi	541	494	(11)	646	(7)	623 (7)	24. Lyallpur	419	37 (22)	429 (21)	404 (23)		
8. Amritsar	546	627	(8)	649 (10)	641 (10)	622	25. Karnal	417	43 (13)	421 (14)	456 (13)		
9. Oyana	515	541	(9)	643 (11)	644 (11)	611	26. Gurgaon	379	364 (23)	435 (11)	423 (16)		
10. Muzaffargarh	623	602	(1)	629 (9)	642 (11)	625	27. Attock	347	351 (27)	433 (23)	437 (22)		
11. Jhang	496	454	(12)	496 (1)	474 (19)	470	28. Shalpur	333	34 (74)	390 (74)	404 (74)		
12. Multan	459	417	(13)	443 (14)	444 (15)	471	29. Rohitak	330	363 (25)	429 (25)	404 (18)		
13. Amritsar	454	423	(14)	454 (15)	474 (14)	474	30. Ferozepore	291	299 (74)	344 (7)	370 (27)		
14. Jhelum	443	411	(16)	540 (15)	507 (17)	529	31. Mianwali	293	363 (21)	343 (27)	412 (24)		
							32. Rawal	290	311 (77)	321 (79)	344 (79)		

1. The case of Sheikhpura and Gujranwala the figures of sown and matured areas are not available for the period prior to 1919-20, and an average has been taken on the figures of the two years 1919-20 and 1920-21.

The districts have been arranged in the table according to the incidence on the average sown area of the last decade. It is evident that Hoshiarpur, Simla, Kangra, Jullundur, Sialkot, Gurdaspur, Rawalpindi, Amritsar and Gujrat are the most densely populated districts inasmuch as they have the largest number of persons per square mile of the sown area. The position of most of these is practically the same as at last census. According to the incidence on matured area the most congested districts are Kangra, Hoshiarpur and Simla, followed by Sialkot, Jullundur, Rawalpindi, Gurdaspur, Amritsar and Gujrat. There are two other districts not in this group, which are 6th and 9th from the standpoint of incidence on the matured area and these are Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan. In both these districts the percentage of matured area during the last decade has fallen considerably, being 80 and 69 as against 92 and 80 for the previous decade respectively. This drop in the matured area can offer some explanation for the small rise in the population of the two districts.

It is important to realise that the mere fact that certain districts are at the head of the list does not necessarily mean that there is a severe pressure on their resources. As a matter of fact their fertility of soil or other characteristics enable them to support a large population without being subjected to any undue strain on the resources. With this note of caution I would resume discussion of the nine districts at the top of the list. Hoshiarpur, Simla and Kangra head the list in the order of incidence both on sown and matured areas but they all possess several additional advantages. In Hoshiarpur rainfall is copious and unlike other districts valuable crops, such as maize, cotton and even sugarcane can be grown on lands which are solely dependent on rain. Many of its inhabitants serve in the Army, earn their livelihood in other districts as skilled labourers and domestic servants, and also go to the colonies across the sea and make much money. The men of Kangra are to be found in the Army in considerable numbers, and also go out to other districts for odd jobs. In the small rural area of Simla the people have the advantage of selling milk and vegetables during the summer in Simla town, where they have also a field for employment of a varied nature. Sialkot has a productive soil, good rainfall and a very diligent peasantry. Its marketing facilities have considerably improved as a result of the extension in road and railway communications. But as already remarked there has been a large exodus from the district during the last decade, indicating much pressure on the resources. Gurdaspur and Amritsar lie in the same fertile tract, and the ample rainfall in the former is made up by a larger irrigation in the latter. Jullundur has a very fertile soil, good rainfall, numerous wells, excellent marketing facilities and agriculturists reputed for exceptional diligence. Many of its inhabitants serve in the Army and also migrate to Australia and other colonies and at regular intervals send considerable sums of money to their families. This district, as also Hoshiarpur, is, however, faced with an acute problem which has an important bearing on its future agricultural prospects. The spring level in the greater part of the two districts has been falling steadily during the last decade, and in numerous cases a considerable expense has to be incurred by the owners to keep the wells working by means of boring and further digging, while many wells have dried up altogether. The fall in the sub-soil water level appears to be due to the decrease in rainfall and the increase in the number of wells. Unless the conditions improve perceptibly, the two districts will have to face an excessive strain on their resources. Rawalpindi which was 11th on the list according to the incidence on sown area at last

census is now 7th. Numerous men of this district take up military service and thus relieve the pressure on its agricultural resources. The town of Rawalpindi as also Murree during summer months, offers considerable employment to the men of the neighbouring villages. Gujrat was 5th on the list at last census and is now 9th, having benefited considerably by the extension of canal irrigation during the last decade. The western part of the district is canal irrigated, while the eastern, which is outside the limits of canal-irrigation, receives ample rainfall and possesses good soil and industrious cultivators. It was remarked by my predecessor that there was a considerable strain on the resources of this district. As a matter of fact the population of the district has risen by 12 per cent during the last decade, and it seems capable of supporting an even larger population.

We shall now turn to the next group of districts, viz. Muzaffargarh, Jhang Multan, Ambala, Jhelum, Sheikhupura and Montgomery. As already remarked Muzaffargarh shows unusual pressure on its resources owing to the low percentage of its matured area during the last decade. Its position according to the incidence on matured area was 11th at last census, and is 6th now. Jhang Multan, Ambala and Jhelum are practically where they were at last census. Multan despite the enormous rise in population does not indicate any greater pressure on its resources than at last census, evidently due to the large agricultural development, which has recently taken place. In the case of Jhelum the low hills contain much unfertile land, but it has additional resources to support its population. Numerous men of this district are serving in the Army and many retired soldiers have been allotted colony land in the Gujrat District and the Nili Bar. Sheikhupura and Montgomery have fewer men to support on a square mile of the sown and matured areas than at last census, although population in both of them has risen very largely particularly in Montgomery which has registered the largest increase in the whole of the Punjab. The reason for this is not far to seek both the districts, particularly Montgomery have greatly developed their resources during the last ten years as a result of the canal irrigation. The obvious conclusion is that though these districts have claimed an unusual rise in population they are still capable of supporting a larger number of people at the standard of living that the people of congested districts are accustomed to.

The next group of districts comprises Ludhiana, Gujranwala, Dera Ghazi Khan, Lahore, Lyallpur and Karnal. As already remarked the pressure on the resources of Dera Ghazi Khan seems to be very great. Ludhiana and Gujranwala despite a large rise in population have practically maintained their position on the list. In the latter district many thousand acres of cultivated land have been damaged by water-logging but irrigated area has increased during the last decade, as also the percentage of maturity. Thus the pressure on resources is in no way greater than it was at last census. Lahore and Lyallpur are exactly where they were on the list at last census, and in the case of the latter the indication in spite of the considerable rise in population is that it is still capable of supporting a larger number of people. Karnal was 15th on the list at last census and is now seven places lower down, evidently because its population has risen by no more than 2 per cent., which by itself is an indication of the great pressure on its resources.

The remaining seven districts are Gurgaon, Rohtak, Attock, Shahpur, Ferozepore, Mianwali and Hissar. Their position at the bottom of the list does

not really indicate prosperity or any abundance of resources. The first-named district according to the incidence on matured area should be eleven places higher up, and it is significant that the percentage of maturity has considerably fallen during the last decade, and is only 67. Thus the pressure on its resources is undoubtedly very great. The rise in population in the Rohtak District is less than 5 per cent, which is symbolic of the large pressure on its resources. But for the small rise in its population its position on the list should be considerably higher than it is. Attock remains on the list practically where it was ten years ago. It has a considerable area near the Indus, which is one of the best *chahi* (well-irrigated) tracts in the Province, but for the most part the district has to depend for its cultivation on rainfall. Like Jhelum it has numerous men in the Army and many retired soldiers have been allotted colony land. Moreover, its inhabitants are well-known for their enterprise, and many go out to trade in distant places and even across the sea and become prosperous. On the high seas men of this district are to be found serving as *lashais* on steamers. But for these additional advantages the district would have a great strain on its resources. The position of Shahpur is unchanged. It has the benefit of canal irrigation in three tahsils, while the fourth (Khushab) is purely dependent on rainfall for its crops, but has numerous men serving in the Army. This district is, therefore, not faced with any great pressure on its resources. Ferozepore has benefitted by canal-irrigation from the Sutlej Valley Project during the last decade, and is easily capable of supporting its population, though the emigration to canal colonies is an indication of the increasing pressure. The bulk of the cultivated area in Mianwali is *barani* (dependent on rainfall), but the construction of Nammal Dam during the previous decade has provided irrigation to thousands of acres of arid land. The cultivated area has enormously increased during the last decade, and the district is now regarded as one of the greatest producers of gram. This increase in cultivated area seems to have been mainly responsible for the rise in population. Hissar is at the bottom of the list as at last census. The greater part of the district is sandy and unirrigated. Its agricultural resources are therefore, much restricted, but they do not seem to be subject to any undue pressure of population.

From what has been said above it can be safely inferred that Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan in the south-west and Rohtak, Karnal and Gurgaon in the south-east are subject to a great pressure on their resources, and any considerable rise in their population on future occasions is not to be anticipated. The same applies to Sialkot. The Hoshiarpur and Jullundur Districts, which have an unusually large density of population and which have in the past been able to support it by means of their agricultural and other resources, are faced with a grave situation owing to the receding spring level and diminished rainfall. These districts have sent a very large number of cultivators to the various canal colonies during the past few decades, and while emigration is likely to be resorted to as a means of relieving the increasing pressure, the growth of the population on future occasions will be comparatively restricted. The colony districts, particularly Montgomery, Multan, Sheikhupura and Lyallpur, are likely to maintain their large increase at the next census.

54. The rate of growth of the population in Punjab States during the last decade may now be examined. Vital statistics and the figures of cultivated, sown and matured areas are not available for all the Punjab States, and in their

Movement in
Punjab States.

Natural Division. Percentage Increase 1911-21. Total Absolute Increase Percentage Increase 1911-21. case a discussion like the one for British Territory is not possible. The figures in the margin give the increase per cent. in the population of the states according to the Natural Divisions in which they are situated and also compare their percentage rise to the total rise in the Divisions. It will be seen that the rise in both cases is greatest in the North West Dry Area, which comprises only one state, viz. Bahawalpur. This state has recently become extensively colonized and the increase is mainly due to immigration. The next highest percentage of increase is to be found in the case of the states situated in the Indo-Gangetic Plain West. In this Division are situated the majority of the Punjab States, namely Patiala, Dujana, Loharu, Jind, Patiala, Nabha, Maler Kotla, Kapur thala and Faridkot. The rise in all of these when grouped together is lower than in the whole of this Natural Division, and the cause is apparent enough. These states on the eastern side adjoin the Districts of Rohtak and Karnal where the rise in population has been very low and on the north the State of Patiala runs actually into the Himalayan Natural Division with its slow rate of increase and one of its three districts at the extreme south-east of the Province borders on the Bikaner State. On the west these states touch the desert Districts of Ferozepore and Hissar and on their north are the prosperous Districts of Ambala, Ludhiana and Jullundur. The conditions obtaining in these districts are more or less reflected in the states situated in the same neighbourhood. On the whole therefore, the rise in all the states is quite in accord with their location.

The rise in the population of the states in the Himalayan Division is 7.2 per cent. or higher than in that Division taken as a whole. The main increase has taken place during the last decade in the Mandi State, being partly due to the migration of persons employed on the construction of the Hydro-Electric project at Jogindarnagar and its neighbourhood.

In the Sub-Himalayan Division lies the bulk of the solitary State of Kalua. The soil is generally poor and irrigation negligible, and the small rise is therefore not surprising.

d iv i s	State	Increase in population (1901- 1921) (Square).	Percentage (actual increase).	Natural Increase (absolute figure).
	Indo-Gangetic Plain West	221,215	8.3	
1	Loharu	7,717	17.2	
2	Dujana	2,243	9.3	
3	Patiala	778	1.2	
4	Kapurthala	32,182	11.4	
5	Mal Kotla	1,250	3.4	
6	Faridkot	12,293	9.1	11,477
7	Patiala	123,781	4	81,962
8	Jind	16,493	3.4	43,764
9	Nabha	21,110	3	4,493
	Himalayan	66,346	7.2	
10	Sirmoor	4,120	3.4	1,731
11	Banik Hills & Co.	1,171	7.9	
12	Simla	2,924	3.1	
13	Mandi	22,417	12.1	11,237
14	Shimla	4,800	7.5	1,731
15	Chamba	3,713	3.8	112 (of Chamba Town only)
	Sub-Himalayan	2,477	1.3	
16	Kalua	2,477	1.3	
	North-West Dry Area.	291,121	26.9	
17	Bahawalpur	291,121	26.9	

The table in the margin shows the absolute increase as well as the increase per cent in the population of all the states separately together with the figures of the natural increase wherever available. It will be seen that the vital record is far from being complete except in very few cases.

The material to compare the movement of population in the various states

with that in the neighbouring British Territory is readily available in the maps on pages 64 and 65. From these it would appear that the increase is in keeping with what might have been expected.

55 After having examined the movement in the population of each and every unit of the Province we may take up the question of accuracy of the figures. In a country, where baseless rumours can cause a mutiny, or a small incident be so distorted as to lead to most serious riots, it is only natural that an operation like the census should come in for its share of criticism and suspicion. While in the past all sorts of motives were imputed to Government for taking a census, the populace is no longer in doubt as to its objects and appreciates its far-reaching consequences. All the same misapprehensions were not entirely absent. For example, a harmless instruction about the choice of certain distinctive colour for slips, on which entries of certain sects were to be copied to save a little labour in abstraction, was construed into an attempt to perpetuate a sectarian division among the members of the most intellectual communities in the Province.

Accuracy
of Census
Figures

Under the circumstances it is not surprising that while some people complained of omissions in enumeration, some asserted a swelling of the figures of communities other than their own by means of bogus entries. It has to be remembered that in the course of an operation of such magnitude as the census, some omissions are bound to occur. But, as remarked by most of the District officers in their reports, there was a general tendency on the part of the various communities to have each and every member of theirs enumerated. This is corroborated by the fact that the census population during the last decade has shown an increase unequalled in the past. There cannot, therefore, have been many omissions.

Coming to the question of artificial swelling of the figures, we find as already explained in paragraphs 51 and 52 that the rural population has increased in all areas as was to be expected from the development of the resources in each district. In this Province as perhaps elsewhere too, the pace of increase depends on the development of material resources. For example, with the improvement in agricultural conditions in an area its population goes up. No attempt is made by the people to keep down their number or to raise their standard of living to a level obtaining in the western countries. It is however, undeniable that of late the standard of living has been rising though it has recently been overshadowed by the prevailing economic depression. For instance, an average person, whether in towns or rural areas, now enjoys many more luxuries and amenities of life than his forefathers did. In most of the districts, particularly in colony areas, he is better fed, better clothed and better housed. Earthen utensils have made room for utensils of brass and other metals, and even glass and china are no longer a rarity. A motor vehicle, which was an object of wonder not many years ago, is now the commonest means of conveyance in all parts of the country. All the same the fact remains that the standard of living is still susceptible of much improvement and great leeway must be made before the standard of western countries is reached. In these circumstances the phenomenal rise in population cannot be regarded as an unmixed blessing. Be that as it may, the rise in the population of rural areas is due to natural increase and migration, and not to any errors in enumeration worth the name.

The rise of population in urban areas, which will be discussed fully in the next Chapter, is to a large extent the inevitable result of the increased pros-

penity commented upon in Section 5 of this Chapter. While in rural areas the work of preliminary enumeration was done by the *patwaris* who under the supervision of their superior officers almost invariably discharged their duties faithfully in most of the towns this work was entrusted to the enumerators, who belonged to numerous categories, such as clerks, teachers, students, municipal employees, businessmen, etc. It is, therefore not surprising that the enumeration work in towns was not characterised by the same amount of carefulness and accuracy as in villages. Another factor came into play on the present occasion and deprived the census operations of the calm atmosphere, which is essential to the obtaining of correct returns. The people had realised that their political rights depended upon the census figures. The new constitution for India was to be framed at no distant date, and the value attached to the communal figures brought out by the census was greater than ever. Consequently the atmosphere was surcharged with propaganda carried on through various agencies, and attempts were made in some places by the enumerators to swell the figures of their community by means of bogus entries, or to curtail the strength of a rival community by scoring out persons who were actually present in their houses on the final census night. There were also some cases, in which the residents of houses returned bogus names with the same motive. This mostly took place in certain urban areas, the worst offender in this respect being the city of Amritsar. In the Montgomery town the various communities actually summoned their friends from the neighbouring villages on the final census night in order to have them enumerated as residents of the town and thus to secure more seats on the municipality. This effort proved valueless, as it made a uniform addition to the numerical strength of the communities and left the previous proportions unchanged. In this particular case the total census figures remained unaffected as the villagers recorded as residents of the town on the final census night were scored out from the enumeration books of the villages. It may also be remarked that while bogus entries were made to swell the figures, in some of the large towns the apathy on the part of the enumerators was responsible for certain cases of omission. For example in Lahore several cases came to notice, in which whole families were left unenumerated. The effect of bogus entries made to swell the census figures, was to some extent counter-acted by cases of omission and also by the scoring out of entries, referred to above. Having given the matter my careful consideration I estimate that the process of the artificial swelling of figures has resulted in an error representing not more than 1 per cent of the total population.

SECTION 8—HOUSES AND FAMILIES

General.

50 During the last decade there has been no change worth the name in the type of houses built except that *paces* houses are springing up in villages particularly in the canal irrigated tracts, which ben fited a good deal during the period of high prices following the Great War. In cities and towns, particularly in Lahore buildings of the Europeanungalow type are coming into prominence and are generally built outside the congested areas.

Definition of
Census House

51 The definition of a census house has varied considerably. In 1881 a house was defined so as to comprise all buildings possessing a common court yard, and in 1891 no rigid definition was laid down, a house being defined as comprising buildings located within a common enclosure or having a common courtyard excepting lanes and semi-public spaces in towns as well as outlying

huts and shelters. In 1901 the definition was widened and a house came to be defined as any place which happened to be occupied on the final census night, the selection being left to the discretion of the local census officers. In 1911 the definition was made rigid, and has remained unchanged since then. In villages a house now means a separate *chulha* or hearth, while in towns it means a building intended for the exclusive residence of one or more commensal families apart from other residents of the street or lane. The definition is reproduced below from the Census Code.

In rural areas, House means a structure occupied by one commensal family with its resident dependants, such as widows and servants. Such detached structures, as have no hearth but are likely to have one or more persons sleeping therein on the night of the final enumeration should be treated as separate houses, so that no person may escape enumeration.

In towns and cities, "House" means a structure intended for the exclusive residence of one or more commensal families apart from other residents of the street or lane. In hotels or *serais* each separate room or suite of rooms should be treated as a separate house. Shops, schools and other institutions, having no hearth, but which may possibly have some one sleeping therein on the night of the final enumeration should be numbered as separate houses. In Civil Stations each tenement in a row of servants' quarters will be treated as a separate house.

It is evident that while in villages a house represents one commensal family, in towns it may mean in many cases several commensal families.

58. The figures in the margin show the average number of persons per

Year	Number of houses per square mile	Number of persons per 100 houses	100 houses and houses per square mile recorded at all the censuses since 1881,	Number of Persons per House
1	2	3		
1881	25	181	but in view of the change in the definition	
1891	27	199	since 1911 no real comparison is	
1901	70	620	possible except in the case of the last	
1911	40	450	three censuses. The number of houses	
1921	40	460	per square mile varies in each Natural Division, being the smallest in the Himalayan and the largest in the Sub-Himalayan. The North-West Dry Area has only a few more houses per square mile than the Himalayan, while the Indo-Gangetic Plain has a few less than the Sub-Himalayan. The following table compares the number of houses per square mile at the present census with those in 1921 by Natural Divisions.	
1931	44	470		

per square mile varies in each Natural Division, being the smallest in the Himalayan and the largest in the Sub-Himalayan. The North-West Dry Area has only a few more houses per square mile than the Himalayan, while the Indo-Gangetic Plain has a few less than the Sub-Himalayan. The following table compares the number of houses per square mile at the present census with those in 1921 by Natural Divisions.

Natural Division		Average number of houses per square mile	
		(1931)	(1921)
1	Indo Gangetic Plain West	68	64
2	Himalayan	21	18
3	Sub-Himalayan	76	70
4	North-West Dry Area	25	23

Special instructions were issued on the present occasion requiring that houses which were most unlikely to be inhabited on the final census night should not be numbered, and yet we find that the number of occupied houses was only 73 per cent of the total number of houses as indicated below —

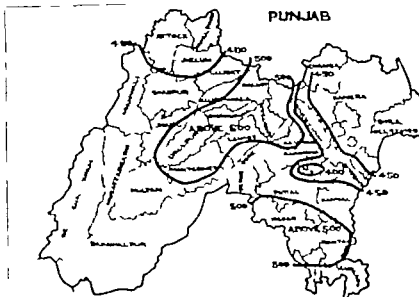
Number of houses recorded during the preliminary enumeration	8,167,739
Number of houses found occupied on final census night	5,943,652

As compared with the last census the number of occupied houses has increased by 411,347 or by 7 per cent. As against this the population has increased by 14 per cent. which indicates that the provision of new accommodation has not kept pace with the increase in the population.

The size of families in 1931 is compared with the corresponding figure for 1921 in Subsidiary Table XI to Chapter II for each tahsil and city in the Province. An extract from this table is reproduced below. It will be seen that the size of the family has not altered much, and tracts with large families in 1921 are even now characterised by the same feature.

Districts and States with large families.	NUMBER OF PERSONS PER 100 HOUSES.		Districts and States with small families.	NUMBER OF PERSONS PER 100 HOUSES.	
1	1921. 2	1931. 3	1	1921. 2	1931. 3
Lyaipur	572	537	Simla	325	435
Lahore	557	570	Maler Kotla	291	270
Montgomery	533	499	Jhelum	462	375
Amritsar	525	482	Attock	419	406
Malot	525	449	Bhawalpur	411	406
Sheikhpura	514	504	Dera Ghazi Khan	422	402
Faisalabad	511	437	Amritsar	424	407
Hunee	506	482	Rawalpindi	437	418
Rohilk	506	482	Hoshiarpur	447	419
Jind	506	480	Kalea	414	430
Quidpur	491	456			
Dera	487	500			
Ferozpur	495	470			

The same remark applies to the tract having exceptionally small families. Thus Maler Kotla, which had the smallest number of persons per 100 houses at last census, is even now lowest in this respect among the districts and states except Simla District, where the bulk of houses is within the limits of Simla Municipality which were practically deserted at the time of the census, most of them having only a *chaudidar* each.



The map in the margin shows the number of persons per 100 occupied houses; the greatest depression has Maler Kotla as its centre. The central districts have the largest families

Number of persons per 100 occupied houses.

while the eastern part of the Province has the smallest except in the Haryana tract in the south east where the families are comparatively bigger. The sub-montane districts of Jhelum, Rawalpindi and Attock have small families (less than 4.0 persons per 100 houses) and in the Himalayan tract an average family is slightly larger.

The size of the family in this Province is compared below with the corresponding figures of certain other provinces

Province	Number of persons per 100 houses.		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Punjab	479	477	493
United Provinces	477	482	440
Bengal	514	518	467
Bihar and Orissa	518	519	482
Bombay	501	490	545

The variation in the number of persons in rural and urban families from census to census is of considerable interest

	<i>Number of persons per 100 houses</i>		
	1931	1921	1911
Rural	479	476	446
Urban	505	444	473

The figures for the last three censuses are given in the margin for the British Territory. The number of persons per family has increased. The figures of urban family showed a considerable decline in 1921 when they dropped even below those of a rural family. The only comment that can be offered on this variation is that the definition of 'house' in town or city is in a way arbitrary and rather difficult of uniform interpretation.

Soon after the final census a special family census was held in typical tracts of the various districts and states. The results obtained are discussed in Chapter VI, Civil Condition.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Density Water-supply and Crops.

DISTRICT OR STATE AND NATURAL DIVISION.	Mean density per square mile in 1921.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AREA.		PERCENTAGE TO CULTIVABLE AREA OF		Percentage of total area on cultivated area.	Average rainfall in inches.	PERCENTAGE OF WHOLE CULTIVATED AREA UNDER			
		Cultivable.	Net Cult. total.	Net Cult. total.	Double cropped.			Wheat.	Rice.	Other cereals and pulses.	Other crops.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
PUNJAB	210	77	52	66	11	57	27-55	23	4	43	23
L—Indo Gangetic Plain West	230	91	70	76	11	36	20-42	36	2	46	26
1. Rawar	172	56	73	77	3	12	17-05	4		73	21
2. Lahore State	103	59	74	79	1	19	19-70	4		62	4
3. Rohtak	128	53	75	80	10	20	31-04	11		61	28
4. Dehra State	215	59	66	66		1	31-81	2		79	19
5. Gurgaon	129	58	66	67	6	16	23-19	8		63	24
6. Patna State	144	52	81	87	13	18	21-81	8		66	24
7. Karnal	173	54	46	53	10	19	27-44	21	5	44	23
8. Jalandhar	113	53	77	87	23	49	4-08	36		27	27
9. Kapurthala State	83	51	60	70	17	19	22-70	28		27	27
10. Ludhiana	481	51	81	86	16	41	22-33	31		43	27
11. Maler Kotla State	203	51	69	73	12	22	22-33	13	1	41	28
12. Ferozepore	183	54	77	83	9	53	16-40	27	1	45	28
13. Faridkot State	324	54	77	83	9	53	16-40	27	1	46	28
14. Patiala State	274	51	68	75	12	26	1-29	13	1	63	23
15. Jind State	230	54	73	79	13	21	19-10	6	1	60	31
16. Nabha State	204	52	73	78	13	23	19-29	9	3	51	47
17. Lahore	637	56	80	70	12	53	20-56	33	3	52	40
18. Amritsar	711	57	72	83	11	74	19-83	33	4	48	28
19. Gajrawala	219	57	80	84	9	84	22-82	41	16	18	23
20. Bhokharpora	203	57	82	83	9	84	14-26	35	11	19	33
II.—Kashmir	83	43	28	60	21	18	62-06	30	11	45	14
21. Srinagar State	143	26	15	57	29	16	65-22	29	6	35	26
22. Baramulla	400	43	14	27	14	6	67-78	31	6	35	3
23. S. side Hill States	67	75	33	44	20	13	81-41	18	23	31	18
24. Baramulla State	223	54	30	36	14	23	44-30	13	6	41	41
25. Kangra	86	16	9	40	29	4	179-99	21	15	48	9
26. Mandi State	182	49	61	66	84	11	62-36	24	22	40	4
27. Suket State	149	19	22	34	4	23	73-41	41		87	3
28. Chamba State	47	19	22	34	4	23	73-41	41		87	3
III.—Sub-Kashmir	341	63	54	78	11	19	30-86	40	3	36	21
29. Ambala	295	73	60	82	13	6	29-37	29	6	35	26
30. Kalua State	216	72	65	77	15	16	37-43	29	6	35	26
31. Hoshiarpur	473	76	80	73	23	11	29-86	33	2	29	24
32. Gurdaspur	828	61	76	86	16	79	31-41	37	7	28	28
33. Ballal	612	69	72	81	11	48	31-23	46	6	23	26
34. Gurdaspur	419	62	63	77	4	48	28-24	40	2	31	24
35. Jhelum	185	49	56	74	4	3	26-90	49		41	36
36. Rawalpindi	211	62	41	73	7	3	37-17	40		62	6
37. Attock	182	49	53	71	4	7	24-16	46		36	6
IV.—North-West Dry Area	130	84	34	60	4	71	9-81	26	3	39	31
38. Montgomery	226	90	45	84	7	95	9-57	22	2	17	49
39. Sheikhpur	172	76	39	81	4	67	14-63	34		79	27
40. Mianwali	76	81	23	23	1	6	12-19	29		86	15
41. Lyallpur	284	83	63	67	10	95	11-99	37		17	46
42. Jhang	183	91	34	37	4	85	10-66	44		23	23
43. M. Nara	472	55	29	44	6	81	6-25	26	2	31	40
44. Bahawalpur State	67	79	29	27	3	74	8-25	31	4	36	29
45. Multan State	105	67	17	20	2	72	7-23	47	4	21	32
46. Dera Ghazi Khan.	84	71	15	21	2	52	5-67	39	12	49	6

NOTE. Figures in Column 1 have been calculated from latest survey area. Figures in Columns 2-7 and 9-12 for British Districts have been calculated from tables of Agricultural statistics published by Director of Land Revenue, Punjab for the year 1920-21 and those for Punjab States from figures supplied for the same year by District Superintendents of those States. Rainfall figures recorded in Column 8 are those recorded by the headquarters of districts and states and are averages for the years 1921-22 to 1923-24. The Revenue record of the States are much more complete than heretofore let reference noted below have been compiled from statistics for neighbouring British Districts.

columns 2-7 and 9-12 for Chamba, Muler Kotla and Faridkot and Columns 8-12 for Kalua, Srinagar, Lahore, Patiala and Kapurthala and columns 8 to the case of Dehra, Muler Kotla and Feroz Hill States.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV
Variation in Natural Population.

	Punjab.	British Territory	Punjab States.
1	2	3	4
Population 1921			
Actual Population	28,491,537	23,540,633	4,910,006
Immigrants	671,181	803,847	617,906
Emigrants	703,403	1,001,997	322,845
Natural Population	28,522,310	23,781,902	4,674,996
Population 1921			
Actual Population	23,101,814	20,643,478	4,418,038
Immigrants	637,137	859,851	611,643
Emigrants	819,396	901,348	37,851
Natural Population	23,023,763	20,721,973	4,277,047
Variation per cent. 1921-31, in Natural Population increase (+), decrease, (-).	+14.0	+14.6	+9.3
Total excess of immigrants over emigrants during the decade assuming death-rate of 20 per mille amongst them	-104,959	-119,036	+137,061

-SUBSIDIARY TABLE V
Comparison with Vital Statistics (For British Territory only).
(Increase : Natural Population of the Punjab Provinces 3,112,553).

DISTRICT AND NATURAL DIVISION.	IN 1911-30 TO ALL SUMMER OF		NUMBER PER CENT. OF POPULATION OF 1921.		EXCESS (+) OR DEFICIENCY (-) OF BIRTH OVER DEATHS		Increase (+) or decrease (-) of population of 1931 compared with 1921
	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
PUNJAB	8,700,983	6,220,408	43.1	30.3	+2,480,574	+2,480,574	
I.—Indo-Gangetic Plain West	3,327,489	2,622,830	43.0	31.7	+1,504,659	+1,504,659	
1. Nisour	319,824	236,064	43.8	31.3	+83,760	+83,760	
2. Daultak	327,190	238,846	43.7	31.4	+88,344	+88,344	
3. Gurgaon	321,081	211,133	47.0	33.8	+109,948	+109,948	
4. Karnal	324,848	217,111	39.8	25.3	+107,737	+107,737	
5. Jalandhar	371,136	229,011	48.8	27.5	+142,125	+142,125	
6. Ludhiana	372,200	189,909	48.3	29.8	+182,291	+182,291	
7. Ferozepore	470,031	294,334	37.0	27.1	+175,697	+175,697	
8. Lahore	449,281	240,111	49.8	29.1	+209,170	+209,170	
9. Amritsar	444,962	214,989	47.9	23.9	+229,973	+229,973	
10. Gwalior	281,401	209,067	43.1	31.6	+72,334	+72,334	
11. Khushkhar	243,373	180,111	30.3	23.3	+63,262	+63,262	
II.—Himalayan	233,445	230,441	36.5	32.1	+3,004	+3,004	
12. Simla	10,561	8,879	21.0	1.2	+11,682	+11,682	
13. Kangra	222,884	221,562	35.5	30.9	+11,322	+11,322	
III.—Sub-Himalayan	2,238,373	1,794,110	41.7	31.4	+444,263	+444,263	
14. Ambala	278,813	223,511	41.0	25.5	+55,302	+55,302	
15. Hoshiarpur	404,118	278,846	43.8	29.8	+125,272	+125,272	
16. Gurdaspur	401,295	278,841	47.1	31.8	+122,454	+122,454	
17. Multan	374,011	238,902	45.3	28.3	+135,109	+135,109	
18. Gujrat	321,233	206,819	39.4	27.3	+114,414	+114,414	
19. Jhelum	180,633	117,111	37.9	24.0	+63,522	+63,522	
20. Rawalpindi	214,233	163,111	37.6	27.7	+51,122	+51,122	
21. Attock	191,277	134,277	36.4	26.7	+57,000	+57,000	
IV.—North-West Dry Area	2,185,905	1,282,937	42.1	26.5	+902,968	+902,968	
22. Montgomery	317,044	178,277	46.2	27.1	+138,767	+138,767	
23. Multan	270,191	187,011	39.1	26.9	+83,180	+83,180	
24. Ferozepore	137,111	106,811	41.8	26.8	+30,300	+30,300	
25. L. Ahlyar	48,111	23,811	41.8	20.3	+24,300	+24,300	
26. Jhelum	180,633	117,111	37.9	24.0	+63,522	+63,522	
27. Multan	180,633	117,111	37.9	24.0	+63,522	+63,522	
28. Rawalpindi	214,233	163,111	37.6	27.7	+51,122	+51,122	
29. Attock	191,277	134,277	36.4	26.7	+57,000	+57,000	

- NOTE**—1. Figures for the actual population 1921 (columns 4 & 5) are those given in Imperial Table II, 1921.
2. No vital statistics being available for the Ferozepore, Multan, Gujrat, Jhelum, Rawalpindi, Attock, District, its population has been omitted in calculating column 7.
3. While calculating the increase in Natural Population of the Punjab Provinces given in the heading the figures of emigrants include figures for persons who have not taken their birthplace as Punjab & Unpopulated.
4. Results for Natural Population by Natural Division, District or State can not be given because details of emigrants are not available in this Census.
5. Details of births and deaths by sex will be found in Subsidiary Table V of Chapter V; birth and death registered in Census returns are not included in that Table as they are not recorded by sex.
6. This Table includes 41,394 Birth and 30,104 Death registered in Census returns.

CHAPTER II

CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES

60. General. 61. Division of population as rural. 62. Urban population. 63. Population of towns by class. 64. Individual cities and towns. 65. Urban population by religion. 66. Urban sex-ratio. 67. Rural population. 68. Average size. 69. Distance between villages. 70. Sex-ratio of rural population. 71. Rural population by religion.

Reference to Statistics.

Imperial Tables.—The figures of urban and rural population (with details for each district and state and the number of towns and villages as well as grouped houses in each) are given in Imperial Table I. Towns and villages classified by population are shown in Imperial Table III, and towns similarly classified with population for the last fifty years in Table IV. Certain details are given in Subsidiary Tables at the end of this Chapter.

Subsidiary Table I shows average population of towns and villages as well as number per mile of total urban and rural population residing in towns and villages of each class by districts and natural divisions.

Subsidiary Table II shows the number per mile of the total population of each main religion as live in the towns of each natural division.

Subsidiary Table III shows the number of towns in each class according to actual population together with percentage of total urban population in each class as well as the number of females per 1,000 males in towns of each class. The increase per cent. in towns of each class is also given for all past censuses as well as the total increase for the past fifty years.

Subsidiary Table IV shows the total population of selected cities and towns (in thousands) in 1931, the number of persons per square mile, and the number of females per 1,000 males and of foreign-born persons per mile of the total population of each as well as percentage of variation in population of each of the past censuses (since 1871) together with total increase per cent. since 1871.

Subsidiary Table V shows the number and population of towns by class for the last four censuses.

Subsidiary Table VI shows urban population by classes for 1921 and 1931 as well as variation in each class.

Subsidiary Table VII shows by district the population of the towns which have remained urban for each of the last six censuses.

Subsidiary Table VIII gives the change in population of towns and cities, shown in Subsidiary Table VII, whether positive or negative in each of the five inter-censal decades.

Subsidiary Table IX gives the total area of each taluk, minus the reserved area of towns which have remained urban throughout for each of the last six censuses, urban and rural population separately and rural density of each taluk for the two censuses, 1921 and 1931.

Subsidiary Table X shows the average population and area per village in each taluk.

Subsidiary Table XI shows the number of occupied houses, the population and the average number of persons per house in each taluk or state.

General.

59. This Chapter deals with some aspects of the urban and rural population of the Province. By urban population is meant the *de facto* population of the cities and towns and by rural population all the persons enumerated in villages. The persons, enumerated on highways or in encampments, boats or trains, etc. are included in the figures of the towns or villages in whose limits they were enumerated though separate figures for these for each of the small units are available by sex and religion in Village Tables. As all the figures of the census are of the *de facto* population (as pointed out in the last Chapter) this procedure is the simplest and least of objectionable in view of the small number of travellers, etc. involved. Moreover the accidental distribution of these persons between town and country can in the absence of any reason to the contrary be accepted as the result of a normal state of affairs.

Towns.

According to the Census Code as then in force (1) every Municipality (2) all Civil Lines not included within Municipal limits (3) every Cantonment (4) every other continuous collection of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons, which the Provincial Superintendent may decide to treat as a town for census purposes and (5) the capital of every Indian State except the minor Simla Hill States.

A 'city' means—

City.

(1) Every town containing not less than 100 000 inhabitants, (2) any other town which the Provincial Superintendent, with the sanction of the Local Government may decide to treat as a city for census purposes

The essential difference between a rural and an urban population is that the former is mainly engaged in agriculture and the latter in commerce, manufactures and other occupations. Thus a place having a population of over 5 000 would be considered a village if it did not possess urban characteristics. Of the places that the Provincial Superintendent classified as towns—and all of them except 23 had been treated as towns in 1921—51 were eventually found to have less than 5 000 inhabitants, while there were 103 'villages' which had a population of more than 5 000.

A 'village' (*dch*) means any area—

Village,

- (a) for which a separate record of rights exists or
- (b) which has been separately assessed to land revenue or would have been so assessed if the land revenue had not been released compounded for or redeemed, or
- (c) which the Local Government may, by general rule or special order, declare to be an estate

This definition is the same as that adopted at previous censuses. A village is a unit of area rather than a place of habitation. For the same reason the number of villages in some of the hill states varies from census to census. Indeed in the Himalayan Natural Division a village is a purely arbitrary division and though habitations are scattered in small groups of a few houses, the population of a village may sometimes amount to several thousands. Some sort of arrangement for grouping the houses is however, necessary, and the one adopted at the census has the advantage of being familiar to the agency that is employed on the work. Most of the Sub-Himalayan, the Indo-Gangetic Plain and the North-West Dry Area villages on the other hand, may be taken as being more or less units of habitation. Here most of the revenue estates possess only one village site and the census record takes into account the number of inhabited villages only.

The total population residing in the inhabited villages together with some moving population thus comprises the rural population.

60 The major portion of the population of this Province is still rural.

Urban and rural percentage of the total population

Division of
Population as
Rural and
Urban

Year	URBAN			RURAL		
	1-Punjab	2-British Territory	3-Punjab States	4-Punjab	5-British Territory	6-Punjab States
1931	12.4	13.0	9.2	87.6	86.1	90.8
1921	10.3	10.7	8.7	89.7	89.3	91.3
1911	9.8	10.1	8.4	90.2	89.9	91.6
1901	10.6	10.6	10.5	89.4	89.4	89.5
1891	10.7	10.7	10.7	89.3	89.3	89.3
1881	11.0	12.0	11.2	88.1	87.9	88.8

The statement in the margin shows the percentage of the total population of the Province and its main political divisions classed as urban or rural at this and each of the past censuses. Though the total population at this census has greatly varied as we saw in Section 4 of the last Chapter, the proportion of

urban and rural population has fluctuated only within a comparatively small margin.

Locality	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION.	
	Urban.	Rural.
Punjab (1881)	12.4	7.6
England and Wales (1881)	40.0	60.0
Netherlands (1880)	43.6	56.4
Canada (1871)	49.5	50.5
France (1876)	49.8	50.2

prominent by its smallness.

The marginal table compares the proportion of urban and rural population of this Province with the corresponding figures of some of the foreign countries the urban proportion for the Punjab is pro-

Urban
Population.

Census.	URBAN POPULATION.	
	Proportion of total figures.	Absolute figures.
1881	10.76	4,76,000
1891	10.73	4,34,901
1901	10.13	4,00,795
1911	11.4	4,34,445
1921	16.0	6,94,878
1931	14.4	5,51,449

01 The first four lines of the Imperial Table IV give the total urban population of the Punjab classified as such at each of the last six censuses the large actual increase noticeable is indicated by the table in the margin as well as the diagram below which shows the percentage it formed of the total population.

Census	Per- centage of total population	CTU URBAN
		figures
1881	11.9	4,76,000
1891	10.7	4,34,901
1901	10.1	4,00,795
1911	11.4	4,34,445
1921	16.0	6,94,878
1931	14.4	5,51,449

FIG. 1. 3
URBAN POPULATION OF 6 CENSUS 5

The increase in the last decade has been very marked but these variations have to be taken subject to the remarks that follow

A study of the increase in urban population is not altogether a simple matter because there are certain places which were treated as towns at past censuses but ceased to be so treated at the succeeding censuses as a result of decline in their population or a change in their characteristics, while some places heretofore treated as villages were declared as towns owing to an increase in their population or a change in their characteristics. The statement on the fly leaf to Imperial Table IV gives the number of the places together with the number of persons enumerated therein, which were added to or subtracted from the urban population at each census as a result of the changes in the number of towns. This statement also shows the variation in the population of those places that were towns at each of the sets of two consecutive censuses. In this connection it may further be remarked that the number of towns added or removed at each census as shown in this statement, is influenced by the fact that towns forming part of some other towns at one census and treated as separate at the next mean an increase in the number of towns. The total population however remains unaffected. To take an instance Jutogh was treated as part of the Simla town at last census but as it has no essential connection with it it has been shown separately at this census and has thus added to the number of towns.

Though the net increase in urban population shown on the fly-leaf to Imperial Table IV (after omitting variation due to inclusion and exclusion of towns) gives an idea of the increase in the urban population which remained urban at two consecutive censuses yet it is a fact that some of the towns newly added contain residents of places that were towns in the past but are no longer so. For instance the decaying towns of Kamalia, Dipalpur, Gogera and Shahpur ceased to be important because of many of their inhabitants having moved to the colony towns such as Lyallpur, Sargodha, Montgomery, Okara, Gojra, etc. Thus we have a set of people in the Punjab who are chiefly town-dwellers, and who on migrating from a decaying town settle in another urban area. Some of them would undoubtedly be included in the population of the towns that are newly added at any census and will thus contribute to the increase in urban population caused by the inclusion of new towns. The total increase on this score cannot therefore be rightly excluded from the real increase in urban population. We could thus safely say that the real increase in urban population at a census comprises the whole of the increase in the population of the places classed as towns at that and the preceding censuses and some of the persons enumerated in the newly-added towns. The gross increase in urban population during the last decade is 924,771 or 35.6 per cent over the population of 1921, while their net increase is 746,213 or 28.9 per cent in respect of the places treated as towns at both censuses.

For the convenience of those who may be interested in the total popula-

Places treated as towns in 1931 as well as at previous censuses

Particulars 1	1881 2	1891 3	1901 4	1911 5	1921 6
Number	168	163	166	167	185
Population	2,043,682	2,105,017	2,330,279	2,305,574	2,585,455
Absolute increase till 1931	1,107,407	910,194	840,222	905,059	746,213
Annual increase per cent till 1931	1.08	1.04	1.20	1.97	2.89

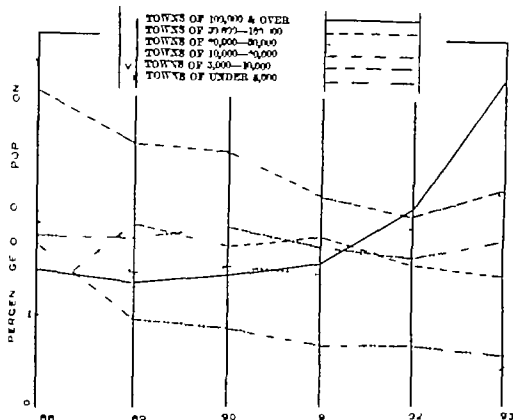
tion and its growth concerning places that are urban now and were also urban at each of the past censuses the table in the margin has been prepared. In addition to absolute figures it gives the percentage of annual increase, distributed over the period intervening

between the present and each of the past censuses.

62 At the present census the towns with a population of 5,000 to 10,000 comprise the largest number, *i.e.*, 96. Their population forms 2.4 per cent of the total population and 19.1 of the urban population. Towns having a population of between 20,000 and 50,000 each are 24 in number, and their aggregate population bears the same proportion to the total population as the class mentioned above. The class comprising towns with less than 5,000 inhabitants has 51 towns, but their total population forms only .6 per cent of the total population. There are only five towns (inclusive of cantonments) with a population of more than 100,000, and six with a population of between 50,000 and 100,000 each. The former class of towns claims 3.6 per cent of the total population, the highest proportion for any class, while the population of the latter is 1.5 per cent of the total.

Population of
Towns by
Class

Curves in the diagram below show the percentages of total population which resided in towns of each class at the time of the last six censuses.



It appears that until 1911 the tendency of the bulk of the urban population was to reside in smaller towns, as indicated by the fact that the curve of the class relating to places with a population of 100,000 or more was one of the lowest. Towns with a population of 3,000 to 10,000 were the most popular and these were evidently the typical urban areas, mainly serving as market towns for rural localities. The tendency of real urbanization, or the crowding of population into large towns started two decades ago as indicated by the abrupt rise of the unbroken line for cities, the main reason being the development of industries. The smaller variation in other classes at various periods is due to some growing towns passing from one class to another with considerable rapidity and thus temporarily swelling the figures.

There are 10 towns or cities which have made uninterrupted progress

during the last fifty years.

These are noted in the margin together with the increase per cent of population since 1881.

On the other hand there are three towns, which have been continuously losing in population at each census and these are Pind Dadan Khan (Jhelum District), Baria (Ambala District) and Dagla (Una

Town	Increase per cent. 1881-1931	Town	Increase per cent. 1881-1931
1	2	1	2
Lahore	147.7	Faisalabad	134.2
Multan	129.8	Kotliwala	425.6
Jalandhar	70.4	Muktsar	274.9
Gujranwala	124.3	Cumtappa	437.1
Kasur	170.0	Patiala	101.7
Jhang	86.8	Lahore	42.4
Bahawal	121.4	Jamshar	100.8
Montgomery	723.3	Bahawal	53.8
Rawalpindi	217.9	Muzaffargarh	14.8
Faisalabad			

District). The last named is a cantonment.

63 We shall now proceed to study the growth of some of the individual cities and towns. The figures of the population of towns at past censuses are given in Imperial Table IV and the population shown therein represents the number of persons found living within their limits at the time of each census. In cases in which at a subsequent census the limits of the towns have been extended, the population of the new area is given, no attempt being made to quote the rise in population due to the increase in area. This is contrary to the procedure adopted in the case of districts whose figures in Table II are given after necessary adjustment. This procedure apart from being simple is meant to save confusion, as the administrators as well as the public are anxious to have the figures for municipal or other well-defined areas. The population of the outskirts of towns, however, is given by religion and sex in Village Tables for the use of administrative officers, and in the case of Municipalities, it is shown as "*Berun Hadud*" (outside municipal limits) against the revenue estate or village, in whose limits it is situated.

Individual
Cities and
Towns.

At the last census there were three cities with a population of more than 100,000, namely, Lahore, Amritsar and Multan. To these might be added Rawalpindi and Sialkot which now (inclusive of cantonments) have a population exceeding one lakh. The towns of Jullundur and Ludhiana are growing at a good pace, and the former is now not much behind the one lakh figure. The towns of Ambala and Ferozepore with their cantonments are also fairly large, and all these towns and cities are designated as "selected towns" for census purposes. The figures of birth-place have been shown for all of them in Table VI, Part C, and of literacy in Table XIII, Part C, while in Table VII, Part C, figures of these places as well as of Ludhiana, Lyallpur and Sargodha have been

SELECTED TOWNS (1868—1931)
Annual percentage of variation

Serial No	Town.	1868 to 1881	1881 to 1891	1891 to 1901	1901 to 1911	1911 to 1921	1921 to 1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Lahore	+5.1	+1.2	+1.5	+1.3	+2.3	+5.3
2	Amritsar	+1.2	-1.0	+1.9	-0.6	+0.5	+6.5
3	Multan	+2.1	+0.9	+1.7	+1.4	-1.5	+4.1
4	Rawalpindi	+17.6	+3.9	+1.9	-0.1	+1.7	+1.8
5	Ambala	+13.3	+1.8	-0.1	+0.2	-0.5	+1.4
6	Jullundur	+5.5	+2.7	+0.2	+0.2	+0.2	+2.5
7	Sialkot	+8.1	+2.0	+0.5	+1.2	+0.9	+4.3
8	Ferozepore	+9.2	+2.8	-0.2	+0.3	+0.7	+1.9

given by age and civil condition. The statement in the margin shows the annual increase in the population of the cities and selected towns at each census since 1868.

With a view to ascertain what contributes to the increase in the population of cities and selected towns, it

will be useful to examine the natural increase in each of these urban areas during the last decade and the increase due to migration. In the table below is given the population in 1921 and 1931 according to the place of birth as well as the number of births and deaths recorded during the last decade together with the excess of the former over the latter.

City or selected town	Total Population 1931.	Increase in population during the decade	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths	CITY BORN INDIVIDUALS		BORN OUTSIDE THE CITY BUT WITHIN THE DISTRICT.		BORN OUTSIDE THE DISTRICT	
						1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921
Lahore City	429,747	147,966	96,035	84,631	11,404	209,273	127,929	15,328	29,857	205,146	123,995
Amritsar "	264,840	104,622	79,432	62,584	16,848	211,162	124,810	8,375	6,386	45,303	29,022
Multan "	119,457	34,651	40,455	30,273	10,182	76,097	62,332	20,968	3,506	22,392	18,968
Ambala Town	86,692	10,266	10,307	7,550	2,757	55,407	42,056	55,407*	48,421	31,185	27,905
Jullundur "	89,030	18,022	29,035	17,881	11,154	57,073	46,368	13,631	9,199	18,326	15,444
Ferozepore "	64,634	10,283	10,472	6,958	3,514	32,368*	25,980	32,368*	31,055	32,266	23,296
Sialkot "	100,973	30,354	30,283	19,767	10,516	83,207*	45,549	83,207*	58,245	17,766	12,374
Rawalpindi "	119,284	18,142	23,161	19,370	3,791	45,638	36,715	17,368	10,625	56,281	53,802

*These figures relate to total district-born including city born.

It will be seen that the natural increase forms only a small fraction of the actual rise in urban population. The figures of the city-born are obviously unreliable, as for instance, there is an increase of 81,354 in the city born enumerated in Lahore as compared to the excess of births over deaths, amounting to 11,404. It is absurd to suppose that all persons born in the city have survived and all persons with foreign births have died during the last ten years, or that at the time of the census a large number of the city born returned to the city of their birth. The figures in other columns seem reliable enough. Thus Lahore City as well as Rawalpindi gains comparatively more by immigration of persons born outside the districts of Lahore and Rawalpindi respectively. Amritsar Jullundur and Sialkot are, however not indebted to any such immigration for their growth.

Subsidiary Table IV gives figures of population, density sex proportion and immigration for these units. Certain other particulars regarding these urban areas are set forth below.

Lahore—The city (including the municipality and the cantonment) has an area of 30.38 square miles, and a population of 439,747 both being the largest in the Province, and its gain in population during the last decade is 52.5 per cent. The population has developed steadily ever since 1881 the rise in the first decade (1881—91) being 12.4 and in the next 14.8 per cent. The present population shows an increase of 187.7 per cent. as compared to 1881. The municipal town, which includes the Civil Station has an area of 20.06 square miles and a population of 400,075 which give a density of 15,352 persons to the square mile. The portion of the town within the old walls has a population of 176,702 persons living on 570 acres, i.e. a density of 310 persons per acre or in other words each person has at his disposal a space of 13 square yards. There is little or no scope for expansion within the walled town except in the form of more storeys being added to the existing buildings.

The tendency to live in detached houses of the European bungalow type is on the increase as shown by the large portion of the population residing in the area, called the Civil Station. It is in this area that the rise in population has been enormous during the last decade. The municipal town now extends from Baghbanpura in the east to Rajgarh and Chauburi Gardens Estate in the west and from the river Ravi in the north to the Jail and Mental Hospital in the south. The Civil Station has become linked up with the Cantonment by an almost continuous chain of houses. Its expansion is not confined to the municipal limits, and bungalows have already been built on the Ferozapore Road for

Locality	Area in acres.	POPULATION.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Lahore Town within the Circular Road	570	176,702	104,831	72,871
2. Lahore Bazar and East Gate, etc.	127	12,321	8,730	3,591
3. Anarthal	178	13,790	10,670	4,679
4. Muzang	80	20,857	17,742	12,622
5. Qila Qasr Bagh	14	8,894	8,619	2,275
6. Gawalmandi	25	17,179	11,234	5,945
7. Gurdhi Khamb	194	6,743	3,802	2,941
8. Old Cantonment	2,444	64,309	44,719	19,590
9. Khadi Khamb	649	4,480	2,944	1,536
10. Old Cantonment	8,434	47,045	33,441	13,604
11. Railway Colony	81	13,994	8,724	5,270
12. Railway Station, etc.	..	1,511	1,290	212

a considerable distance outside these limits. The Civil Station continues to expand and we may reasonably expect that at no distant date it will extend up to the Model Town. The present population of the different parts of the municipal town together with the figures of area is given in the margin.

Amritsar—This was the largest city of the Province

Census	AMRITSAR CITY		LAHORE CITY	
	Population (000's omitted)	Increase or decrease per cent	Population (000's omitted)	Increase or decrease per cent
1	2	3	4	5
1868	136		99	
1891	152	+12	149	+51
1891	137	-10	177	+12
1901	162	+19	203	+15
1911	153	-6	229	+13
1921	160	+5	282	+23
1931	265	+65	430	+53

place of honour to Lahore The table in the margin compares population of the two cities and their percentages of increase since 1868 The figures indicate that the population of Amritsar showed a decrease at two censuses, namely, 1891 and 1911, while the population of Lahore has been on the increase

throughout At this census the population of Amritsar, which is nearly two-thirds of that of Lahore, has shown a record increase of 65 per cent, a considerable portion of which is due to artificial causes as remarked in paragraph 55 The area of the city excluding the cantonment is 10 square miles, giving a density of 24,844 persons per square mile as against 15,352 in Lahore The increase in the number of persons per square mile is 11,141 as against 5,479, which is the corresponding figure for Lahore The increase in the density of Amritsar is thus double that of the capital town and denotes more congestion Amritsar continues to be an important commercial centre, having as its chief feature the wholesale trade in piece-goods and the manufacture of carpets, woollen fabrics and chemicals

Multan—The population of Multan in 1921 was 84,806 Owing to the prevalence of plague at the time of the census, a considerable number of persons had left their homes temporarily, and it was therefore decided to hold a supplementary enumeration in August 1921 when normal conditions were restored The supplementary census revealed a population of nearly a lakh As against this the present population is about 119,000, which means an increase of 19 per cent during the last decade

Rawalpindi—The development of Rawalpindi took place mainly during the period 1881—1901 as a result of its importance as a military station In recent years the rise in its population is due to the large motor and lorry traffic, particularly on the Murree-Kashmir Road During the last fifty years its population has more than doubled, and is now almost equal to that of Multan, though its area is two square miles less Nearly three-fifths of the inhabitants of Rawalpindi are foreign-born, and there is nothing surprising about this high proportion as a very large portion of the inhabitants are there on account of the existence of the cantonment

Sialkot—The population of Sialkot has doubled during the last thirty years The increase during the last decade amounts to 43 per cent, and the population of the municipal town and the cantonment now exceeds one lakh Referring to the large increase, the Deputy Commissioner of Sialkot says—“It is due to the fact that the Sialkot town is in flourishing condition, largely carrying on the sports trade for which most of the craftsmen and artisans of the neighbouring villages have taken up their abode in the city, and many of them who used to return to their villages after the day's labour, might have been detained on the night of the final census for swelling the figures of the population as the elections of the local bodies are carried out on communal lines” This, however, does not fully explain the enormous rise which has taken place, and it is probable that part of the increase is attributable, as in the case

of Amritsar to bogus entries. The area of Sialkot Municipality is 6 square miles and that of the Cantonment 9.5 square miles.

Among other towns the growth of Lyallpur and Gujranwala is remarkable. The former owes its prosperity to its position as the headquarters of the premier colony district, and the latter to its great industrial development brass copper and bronze utensils, and iron safes and almirahs being its main manufactures.

Urban Popu-
lation by
Religion.

Year	Hindu.	Muslim.	Sikh.	Christian	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1921	2,763	8,199	776	180	129
1921	4,021	8,090	879	206	96
1911	3,823	8,121	951	201	94
1901	4,223	4,989	487	120	94
1891	4,441	4,831	469	113	94
191	4,826	4,896	459	96	83

64 The marginal table shows the distribution of 10 000 of total urban population by religion for each census. The figures indicate that on the whole proportionately more Hindus are urban than Sikhs and Muslims, their proportion in towns

being considerably higher than in the total population. This table does not, however express the peculiarities of different parts of the Province. Proportionately more Muslims are urban than Hindus in the eastern Punjab while

Percentage of total population of each religion.

District or State	Hindu		Muslim		Sikh	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Amritsar	15	82	25	18	4	84
Karnal	7	83	23	78	8	92
Meerut	7	83	31	69	62	21
Gurgaon	8	83	12	88	24	74
Hissar	12	86	16	84	7	93
Patiala	12	86	20	80	4	96
Alwar	29	61	8	91	29	71
Rawalpindi	69	31	11	89	38	62
Thiruv	34	64	8	94	23	77
Muzaffar	36	64	7	93	19	81
Muzaffarpur	21	79	3	97	9	91
Meerut Ghaz Khan	41	59	9	91	23	77

in the west the reverse appears to be the case. The table in the margin shows the percentage of the followers of each of the main religions enumerated in urban and rural areas of the eastern and western parts of the Province. In the eastern Punjab where Hindus generally predominate in the total population Muslims reside in urban areas

in proportionately larger numbers, while in the western parts which are predominantly Muslim, the urban population has a large proportion of Hindus.

Urban Sex
Ratio.

65. A brief mention may be made here of the figures of sex ratio, which will be discussed at length in Chapter V. These figures are given for cities and towns classified by population in Subsidiary Table III and

are reproduced in the margin for convenience of reference. It is noticeable that the bigger the towns the smaller is the number of females per 1 000 males. The towns with a population of less than 10 000 inhabitants have a comparatively higher proportion of females. Such towns in many cases are really overgrown villages and in them the proportion of the

sexes remains practically unaffected by immigration.

Rural Popu-
lation.

66. In the last Chapter was discussed at length the density of the rural population in each district and of the total population in each state and a repetition is unnecessary here. The districts in which there has been a considerable increase in the number of inhabited villages during the last decade are shown in the marginal table. The increase may almost entirely be ascribed to the extension in canal irrigation. It is noteworthy that none of the old districts such as Jullundur Hoshiarpur and

Cardapur figures in the list.

67 Subsidiary Table I gives the average population per village for each district, and it can be remarked that in the districts with an extensive well irrigation, such as Hoshiarpur, Gurdaspur and Sialkot, an average village is comparatively small, though in certain districts of the same type such as Amritsar, Jullundur, Lahore and Gujrat, the village is slightly larger. In hilly tracts there is no uniformity and this is entirely due to the arbitrary grouping of habitations into villages. Thus an average village in Chamba has 2,654 inhabitants, in Kangra 1,113 in Sirmoor 146, and in Mandi State only 54. In the districts and states with large areas solely dependent on rainfall and with no facilities for the supply of drinking water the villages are comparatively larger, such as Hissar (963) and Rohtak (722). In rich tracts like Lyallpur, the village is developing in size owing to the larger number of persons finding it possible to be sustained on the produce of the neighbouring lands. In other districts such as Mianwali and Attock the necessity of protection against raids, arbitrary grouping of villages owing to the broken nature of the country and the desert conditions account for the comparatively bigger villages.

Average Size and Distance Between Villages

The number of residential villages and census villages is almost identical in the Punjab plains, and it may be of some interest to calculate the mean distance between villages for the various districts and states*. The necessary figures are given in the statement below.

District or State and Natural Division	Average distance between inhabited villages	District or State and Natural Division	Average distance between inhabited villages	District or State and Natural Division	Average distance between inhabited villages
1	2	1	2	1	2
PUNJAB	18	Lahore	16	Gujrat	13
Indo-Gangetic Plain		Amritsar	13	Jhelum	19
West	16	Gujranwala	15	Rawalpindi	14
Hissar	25	Sheikhpura	16	Attock	28
Lahore State	19	Himalayan	16	North-West Dry	
Rohtak	20	Sirmoor State	11	Area	24
Dugana State	18	Simla	0.67	Montgomery	16
Gurgaon	14	Simla Hill States	1.0	Shahpur	23
Parundi State	12	Hilaspur State	0.75	Mianwali	41
Karnal	16	Kangra	4.0	Lyallpur	17
Jullundur	11	Mandi State	0.6	Jhang	20
Kapurthala State	11	Suket State	2.4	Multan	19
Ludhiana	11	Chamba State	7.6	Bhawalpur State	20
Maler Kolla State	13	Sub-Himalayan	1.3	Muzaffargarh	28
Ferozepore	18	Ambala	1.1	Dera Ghazi Khan	38
Faridkot State	21	Katua State	1.1		
Patiala State	14	Hoshiarpur	1.1	British Territory	18
Jind State	16	Gurdaspur	1.0	Punjab States	16
Nabha State	10	Sialkot	0.9		

68 As the rural population for Natural Divisions is not readily obtainable

Some Statistics of Rural Population

Locality	Persons	Males	Females	Number of females per 1,000 males
Punjab	24,969,408	13,495,945	11,473,463	850
British Territory	20,513,388	11,074,038	9,439,350	852
Punjab States	4,456,020	2,421,307	2,034,713	810
Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	10,712,466	5,842,342	4,870,124	837
Himalayan	1,771,060	920,035	850,425	924
Sub-Himalayan	5,781,100	3,099,070	2,681,430	805
North West Dry Area	6,681,773	3,631,280	3,050,493	840

also given for facility of reference. The number of females is highest in the

* $d^2 = \frac{200}{\sqrt{3}}$ or $\log d = 1.03125$ (a constant) $-\frac{\log n}{2}$, where d = distance between each village, and n is the number of villages in 100 square miles. If N be the number of hexagons in 100 square miles, $n = 3N$.

$$\text{The area of one hexagon} = \frac{3d^2\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\text{and that of } N \text{ hexagons} = \frac{3Nd^2\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{nd^2\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

=(by hypothesis) 100 square miles

$$\text{Hence } d^2 = \frac{200}{n\sqrt{3}}, \text{ or } \log d = 1.03125 \text{ (a constant)} - \frac{1}{2} \log n$$

Himalayan and lowest in the Indo-Gangetic Plain. The proportion of females in rural population is everywhere higher than in the total population.

Rural Popula-
tion by
Religion.

69 The statement below shows the total rural population by religion, enumerated in British Territory Punjab States and each Natural Division. These figures too like those given above are not readily available from any of the tables.

Locality 1	Musls. 2	Sikhs 3	Muslms. 4	Christians 5	Others 6
Punjab	1,174,578	3,818,034	12,101,861	322,808	434,736
British Territory	6,507,341	2,838,443	11,702,800	348,152	400,822
Punjab States	2,971,734	837,571	1,288,161	2,436	34,086
Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	3,987,824	2,447,808	4,021,716	184,889	200,802
Himalayas	1,007,739	7,346	70,780	238	23,267
Sub-Himalayas	1,224,036	702,823	3,828,433	106,674	119,122
North-West Dry Area	698,676	436,308	5,232,040	78,478	74,379

The results derivable from the above figures are given in the marginal

Locality 1	PERCENTAGE OF THE RURAL POPULATION WHO ARE				
	Musls. 2	Sikhs 3	Muslms. 4	Christians 5	Others 6
Punjab	13.1	18.3	8.3	1.4	1.7
British Territory	13.4	12.9	5.7	1.7	2.0
Punjab States	16.5	21.8	31.1	1	8
Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	34.4	4.7	37.3	1.5	1.9
Himalayas	8.9	4	40	17	31
Sub-Himalayas	21.2	12.1	67.7	1.9	2.1
North-West Dry Area	10.3	6.6	67.5	1.2	1.1

table which shows the distribution of 1 000 of the total population of each unit by religion. The figures will be useful for purposes of reference. A similar detail for each district or state can be obtained

by the subtraction of the figures of Table V from those of Table XVI. No comment is called for

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I

Distribution of the Population between Towns and Villages

DISTRICT OR STATE AND NATURAL DIVISION	AVERAGE POPULATION PER		NUMBER <i>per</i> <i>mille</i> RESID ING IN		NUMBER <i>per mille</i> OF THE URBAN POPULATION RE SIDING IN TOWNS WITH THE POPULATION OF				NUMBER <i>per mille</i> OF THE RURAL POPULATION RE- SIDING IN VILLAGES WITH THE POPULATION OF			
	Town	Village	Town.	Village	20,000 and over	10,000 to 20,000	5,000 to 10,000	Under 5,000	5,000 and over	2,000 to 5,000	500 to 2,000	Under 500
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
PUNJAB	15,862	498	124	876	607	157	191	45	29	161	548	262
L—Indo-Gangetic Plain West	20,182	600	166	834	653	173	153	21	23	181	570	226
1 Hissar	19,033	815	127	873	535	326	139		30	209	626	135
2 Loharu State	2,956	291	127	873				1,000			322	678
3 Rohtak	13,089	989	114	886	385	298	317		32	318	543	107
4 Dugana State	1,561	833	55	945				1,000		246	639	115
5 Gurgaon	8,987	492	97	903	365	150	427	58	8	199	457	336
6 Patana State	3,667	380	194	806				1,000		167	450	383
7 Karnal	17,000	544	120	880	584	311	105		34	220	476	270
8 Jullundur	17,553	664	149	851	634		366		14	156	623	207
9 Kapurthala State	13,622	447	129	871	494	295	211		4	115	514	367
10 Ludhiana	28,515	656	170	830	839	104	57		5	170	632	193
11 Maler Kotla State	10,488	465	379	621	802			198		51	549	400
12 Ferozepore	15,446	665	134	866	419	420	128	33	58	160	602	180
13 Faridkot State	16,631	767	202	798		1,000				164	683	153
14 Patiala State	15,394	413	104	896	589	202	185	24	11	146	557	286
15 Jind State	9,757	651	120	880		656	344			105	647	248
16 Nabha State	7,841	489	164	836		368	487	145		84	562	354
17 Lahore	66,435	756	386	614	897	50	53		43	242	550	165
18 Amritsar	59,222	792	265	735	894	34	72		12	208	626	154
19 Gujranwala	16,559	509	157	843	685	124	111	80		130	534	336
20 Sheikhupura	7,621	639	55	945		319	681		53	135	592	220
II —Himalayan	4,630	198	33	967		302	547	151	101	223	305	371
21 Sirmoor State	3,904	146	53	947			878	122			193	807
22 Simla	4,304	76	585	415		843		157			35	965
23 Simla Hill States		140		1,000						114	373	513
24 Bilaspur State	2,387	105	24	976				1,000			125	875
25 Kangra	6,359	1,115	8	992			1,000		205	287	418	90
26 Mandi State	6,751	54	65	935			1,000				17	983
27 Suket State	2,401	644	41	959				1,000		456	336	208
28 Chamba State	6,319	2,654	42	958			1,000		115	734	151	
III.—Sub-Himalayan	14,003	466	106	894	607	88	244	61	13	129	500	358
29 Ambala	16,471	355	177	823	657	101	186	56	4	80	415	501
30 Katwa State	4,653	292	155	845			551	449		65	360	575
31 Hoshiarpur	9,519	464	56	944	466		457	77		113	548	339
32 Gurdaspur	8,295	400	77	923	445	162	268	125	25	78	459	438
33 Sialkot	22,475	409	138	862	749		223	28		77	453	470
34 Gujrat	11,454	601	62	938	463	218	248	71	9	172	561	258
35 Jhelum	12,225	557	90	910	481		519			180	552	268
36 Rawalpindi	60,632	439	191	809	984			16	18	136	491	355
37 Attock	7,265	867	87	913		437	432	131	65	260	530	145
IV —North-West Dry Area	11,774	584	87	913	506	167	229	98	40	136	615	209
38 Montgomery	13,144	484	53	947	498	419		83	8	62	603	327
39 Shahpur	8,277	734	131	869	249	315	229	207	55	236	544	165
40 Mianwali	9,534	938	93	907		404	596		208	288	389	115
41 Lyallpur	14,208	859	74	920	504	155	341			50	879	71
42 Jhang	15,393	599	116	884	804		154	42	9	152	630	209
43 Multan	45,760	542	117	883	870	82	48		36	158	553	253
44 Bahawalpur State	10,794	397	44	956	485	238	277		7	96	603	294
45 Muzaffargarh	5,150	650	52	948			508	492	54	168	599	179
46 Dera Ghazi Khan	7,101	611	123	877	367		362	271	143	188	475	194

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Number per mille of the total Population of each main Religion, who live in Towns.

NATURAL DIVISION.	Population	X PER MILLE WHO LIVE IN TOWNS.										L	K
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
PUNJAB	124	154	47	63	500	8	228	122	150	848			
I. Indo-Gangetic Plains West	166	1	3	6	536	826	973	12	169	808			
II. Himalayan	33	28		179	163		687	143	808	1,000			
III. Sub-Himalayan	206	123	10	67	831	618	974	83	180	857			
IV. North West Dry Area	1	261	31	70	913	667	820	60	89				

For details of the Natural Divisions, see Supplementary Table I.

For details of the Natural Divisions, see Subsidiary Table I.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Towns Classified by Population.

Serial No.	Town	Number of Towns.	Proportion of total population.	Number of females per 1,000 males.	INCREASE PER CENT IN THE POPULATION OF PLACES CLASSED AS TOWNS THE PORTION OF THE TWO CENTURIES IN EACH SEX CATEGORY.						INCREASE PER CENT IN THE TOWN POPULATION OF EACH CLASS FROM 1891-1901.	
					1891-1901	1901-1911	1911-1921	1921-1931	1931-1941	1941-1951	(1) Increase in Towns in 1901	(2) Increase in Towns in 1911
	Punjab including Native States.	222	1	706	+22.9	+7.3	-2.9	+4.7	+7.5	+84.2	+42.8	
1	100,000 and over	8	29	622	+49.6	+13.9	+1.4	+16.3	+4.1	+137.8	+42.3	
2	50,000 to 100,000	6	12	659	+79.4	+1.6	+3.0	+8.9	+18.6	+89.2	+43.4	
3	20,000 to 50,000	21	19	724	+1.2	+8.2	-3.6	-8	+9.2	+47.8	+62.7	
4	10,000 to 20,000	46	16	722	+6.6	+12.8	-7.8	+3.4	+6.3	+31.4	+39.6	
5	5,000 to 10,000	66	19	730	+19.1	+3.3	-8.1	+2.1	+4.1	+20.8	-2.3	
6	Under 5,000	81	65	774	+16.8	-4.2	-2.8	+1.6	+0.8	+81.3	-24.2	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV

Cities and Selected Towns.

Serial No.	CITY - SELECTED TOWN	Population 1901	Number of persons per sq. mile	Number of females to 1,000 males.	Population of foreign born per mile.	PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION					
						1901-1911	1911-1921	1921-1931	1931-1941	1941-1951	Total 1901-1951
1	Lahore City	679,317	16,913	865	813	+0.8	+2.8	+17.3	+11	+1.4	+17.7
2	Ambala City	256,319	1,541	646	203	+63.3	+4.9	-6.0	+16.8	-10.6	+76.4
3	Multan City	179,137	9,861	734	30.3	+49.9	-11.3	+13.6	+17.2	+6	+72.9
4	Faizabad Town	178,211	9,327	870	617	+17.9	+16.9	-1.4	+1	+29.3	+123
5	Ambala Town	21,337	4,914	1	35.9	+13.3	-4.7	+1.9	-6	+17.3	+7.4
6	Jalandhar Town	21,030	4,52	1		+25.4	+7.1	+2.3	+2.3	+27.0	+79.8
7	Anand Town	20,52	6,316	666		+42	+9	+11.9	+5.2	+76.4	+174
8	Ferozepore Town	61,621	2,733	662		+16.9	+9	+3.4	-2.7	+27.3	+62.2

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V

Distribution of Urban Population according to Size and in Rural Territory 1881—1931

Years	PARTICULARS	Total popula tion of the Punjab	CLASS OF PLACE							Rural Territory
			Urban Territory							
			Urban Terri tory	I Towns of 100,000 and over	II Towns of 50,000 to 100,000	III Towns of 20,000 to 50,000	IV Towns of 10,000 to 20,000	V Towns of 5,000 to 10,000	VI Towns of under 5,000	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1931	{ No of Places	50,913	222	5	6	24	40	96	51	20,691
	{ Population	28,490,857	3,521,449	1 034 301	422,087	678 908	553,899	674 422	157 232	24 969,408
1921	{ No of Places	45,408	186	3	6	19	30	77	51	45,222
	{ Population	25,101,514	2,596,678	543,141	408,990	510,687	415,553	539 279	179 028	22 504,836
1911	{ No of Places		173	2	6	13	30	77	45	
	{ Population	23,791,841	2,334,445	381,443	450 880	367,517	432,155	539 892	162 558	21 457,396
1901	{ No of Places		224	2	6	13	34	99	70	
	{ Population	24,367,113	2,580,798	365,393	432 956	379,844	490,124	679,439	233 042	21,786 315
1891	{ No of Places		220	2	7	13	32	97	69	
	{ Population	22,915,894	2,444,184	313,620	455,233	349,204	440,827	658,757	226,543	20,471,710
1881	{ No of Places		278	2	5	15	30	105	121	
	{ Population	20,600,995	2,473,433	301,265	294,860	409,630	399,909	690,294	377,475	18,327,562
1931	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION	100.0	12.4	3.6	1.5	2.4	1.9	2.4	0.6	87.6
1921		100.0	10.3	2.2	1.6	2.0	1.7	2.1	.7	89.7
1911		100.0	9.8	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.8	2.3	.7	90.2
1901		100.0	10.6	1.5	1.8	1.6	2.0	2.8	.9	89.4
1891		100.0	10.7	1.4	2.0	1.5	1.9	2.9	1.0	89.3
1881		100.0	11.9	1.5	1.2	2.1	1.9	3.4	1.8	88.1

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI

Classification of Urban Population and Population of Rural Territory as constituted in 1931 with increase since 1921.

CLASS OF PLACES	Number of Places in 1931	POPULATION		INCREASE 1921—1931		REMARKS
		1931	1921	Number	Per cent	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Punjab including Punjab States	a 50,876	28,301,076	25,101,514	3,389,843	13.5	*These figures denote the proportion living in places classed as towns in both censuses and are, therefore, comparable
Territory Urban, in 1931	b 37	189,781				
	a 185	*3,331,668	*2,590,678	924,771	35.6	
	b 37	189,781				
Towns having in 1931 —						
I 100,000 and over	5	1,034,301	698,566	335,735	48.1	†These figures denote the population living outside the places classed as towns in both censuses
II 50,000 to 100,000	6	422,087	335,983	83,704	24.7	
III 20,000 to 50,000	24	678,908	530,789	142,119	26.5	
IV 10,000 to 20,000	a 39	543,187	432,940	120,959	27.9	
	b 1	10,712				
V 5,000 to 10,000	a 78	555,867	481,229	193,193	140.1	
	b 18	118,555				
VI Under 5,000	a 33	96,718	96,948	60,284	62.2	
	b 18	60,514				
Territory Rural, in 1931	a 50,691	†24,969,408	†22,504,836	2,464,572	11.0	
	b 37	189,781				

NOTE.—The towns entered against 'b' were not treated as towns in 1921, and their population in that year cannot be obtained

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Places classed as towns in each of the last six censuses classified according to the present Population.

Serial Number	Towns	POPULATION.					
		1911.	1921.	1931.	1941.	1951.	1961.
		1	2	3	4	5	6
		Class I—40,000 and over.					
1	Lahore	2,81,477	741,781	225,887	702,964	178,634	118,269
	Amritsar	751,816	160,251	155,726	165,420	156,766	141,998
	Malwa	118,457	81,985	99,443	87,294	74,866	68,744
1	His Holiness Walloo	118,254 10,971	101,111 78,619	96,462 81,898	8,684 57,836	22,785 62,488	8,970 42,782
	TOTAL	1,834,301	996,566	832,038	866,431	817,644	668,678
Class II—20,000 to 40,000.							
	Jalandhar	43,028	71,096	68,211	67,733	66,207	61,119
	Amboia	86,497	76,126	9,131	74,628	78,294	67,643
	Ludhiana	89,296	81,896	41,149	49,619	46,221	41,183
	Ferozpur	61,651	84,231	80,691	4,311	36,437	39,570
1	Jalandhar	26,711	37,557	28,172	28,221	24,793	22,854
11	Paalia	33,129	47,731	4,976	82,843	83,836	82,799
	TOTAL	422,667	228,962	230,801	227,182	225,808	218,828
Class III—10,000 to 20,000.							
12	Karnal	46,613	31,111	21,432	2,802	26,238	17,238
1	Jalandhar	36,823	21,139	22,914	21,799	22,229	1,629
14	Baramulla	33,866	37,276	31,100	33,917	35,657	33,766
15	Deh L.	23,723	2,100	20,281	20,223	18,780	18,669
16	Batal	22,784	26,121	26,436	27,245	27,223	4,281
17	Paragat	22,913	27,343	26,311	26,811	27,847	3,002
1	Jalandhar	7,109	17,731	18,019	18,760	18,111	18,873
1	Hindupur	26,799	1,283	17,419	17,819	21,221	21,283
	Karnal	26,611	2,443	7,861	21,658	1,800	22,123
1	Karnal	26,211	21,971	18,086	19,410	1,176	1,713
1	Karnal	26,209	21,109	7,861	27,285	27,974	23,977
2	Manikpur	26,184	11,611	8,129	6,802	8,139	3,178
24	Karnal	2,441	17,813	11,683	13,683	13,476	11,721
5	M L Kalia	2,441	2,584	2,584	1,122	21,234	21,234
26	Hindupur	23,179	21,413	17,141	17,647	1,834	14,187
27	Hindupur	21,189	18,669	19,674	11,921	1,878	21,107
28	Hindupur	21,189	20,731	18,686	20,731	7,861	22,246
29	Hindupur	21,189	20,731	18,686	20,731	7,861	22,246
30	Hindupur	21,189	20,731	18,686	20,731	7,861	22,246
31	Hindupur	21,189	20,731	18,686	20,731	7,861	22,246
32	Hindupur	21,189	20,731	18,686	20,731	7,861	22,246
33	Kaporthala	20,710	18,611	18,687	18,619	18,717	15,221
	TOTAL	688,223	480,925	462,863	461,644	437,105	404,866
Class IV—5,000 to 10,000.							
34	Hindupur	19,411	17,813	12,817	18,086	17,111	15,163
35	Hindupur	19,411	17,813	12,817	18,086	17,111	15,163
36	Hindupur	19,411	17,813	12,817	18,086	17,111	15,163
37	Hindupur	19,411	17,813	12,817	18,086	17,111	15,163
38	Hindupur	19,411	17,813	12,817	18,086	17,111	15,163
39	Hindupur	19,411	17,813	12,817	18,086	17,111	15,163
40	Hindupur	19,411	17,813	12,817	18,086	17,111	15,163
41	Hindupur	19,411	17,813	12,817	18,086	17,111	15,163
42	Hindupur	19,411	17,813	12,817	18,086	17,111	15,163
43	Hindupur	19,411	17,813	12,817	18,086	17,111	15,163
44	Hindupur	19,411	17,813	12,817	18,086	17,111	15,163
45	Hindupur	19,411	17,813	12,817	18,086	17,111	15,163
46	Hindupur	19,411	17,813	12,817	18,086	17,111	15,163
47	Hindupur	19,411	17,813	12,817	18,086	17,111	15,163
48	Hindupur	19,411	17,813	12,817	18,086	17,111	15,163
49	Hindupur	19,411	17,813	12,817	18,086	17,111	15,163
50	Hindupur	19,411	17,813	12,817	18,086	17,111	15,163
51	Hindupur	19,411	17,813	12,817	18,086	17,111	15,163
52	Hindupur	19,411	17,813	12,817	18,086	17,111	15,163
53	Hindupur	19,411	17,813	12,817	18,086	17,111	15,163
54	Hindupur	19,411	17,813	12,817	18,086	17,111	15,163
55	Hindupur	19,411	17,813	12,817	18,086	17,111	15,163
56	Hindupur	19,411	17,813	12,817	18,086	17,111	15,163
57	Hindupur	19,411	17,813	12,817	18,086	17,111	15,163
58	Hindupur	19,411	17,813	12,817	18,086	17,111	15,163
59	Hindupur	19,411	17,813	12,817	18,086	17,111	15,163
60	Hindupur	19,411	17,813	12,817	18,086	17,111	15,163
61	Hindupur	19,411	17,813	12,817	18,086	17,111	15,163
62	Hindupur	19,411	17,813	12,817	18,086	17,111	15,163
63	Hindupur	19,411	17,813	12,817	18,086	17,111	15,163
64	Hindupur	19,411	17,813	12,817	18,086	17,111	15,163
65	Hindupur	19,411	17,813	12,817	18,086	17,111	15,163
66	Hindupur	19,411	17,813	12,817	18,086	17,111	15,163
67	Hindupur	19,411	17,813	12,817	18,086	17,111	15,163
68	Hindupur	19,411	17,813	12,817	18,086	17,111	15,163
69	Hindupur	19,411	17,813	12,817	18,086	17,111	15,163
70	Hindupur	19,411	17,813	12,817	18,086	17,111	15,163
71	Hindupur	19,411	17,813	12,817	18,086	17,111	15,163
72	Hindupur	19,411	17,813	12,817	18,086	17,111	15,163
73	Hindupur	19,411	17,813	12,817	18,086	17,111	15,163
74	Hindupur	19,411	17,813	12,817	18,086	17,111	15,163
75	Hindupur	19,411	17,813	12,817	18,086	17,111	15,163
76	Hindupur	19,411	17,813	12,817	18,086	17,111	15,163
77	Hindupur	19,411	17,813	12,817	18,086	17,111	15,163
78	Hindupur	19,411	17,813	12,817	18,086	17,111	15,163
79	Hindupur	19,411	17,813	12,817	18,086	17,111	15,163
80	Hindupur	19,411	17,813	12,817	18,086	17,111	15,163
81	Hindupur	19,411	17,813	12,817	18,086	17,111	15,163
82	Hindupur	19,411	17,813	12,817	18,086	17,111	15,163
83	Hindupur	19,411	17,813	12,817	18,086	17,111	15,163
84	Hindupur	19,411	17,813	12,817	18,086	17,111	15,163
85	Hindupur	19,411	17,813	12,817	18,086	17,111	15,163
86	Hindupur	19,411	17,813	12,817	18,086	17,111	15,163
87	Hindupur	19,411	17,813	12,817	18,086	17,111	15,163
88	Hindupur	19,411	17,813	12,817	18,086	17,111	15,163
89	Hindupur	19,411	17,813	12,817	18,086	17,111	15,163
90	Hindupur	19,411	17,813	12,817	18,086	17,111	15,163
91	Hindupur	19,411	17,813	12,817	18,086	17,111	15,163
92	Hindupur	19,411	17,813	12,817	18,086	17,111	15,163
93	Hindupur	19,411	17,813	12,817	18,086	17,111	15,163
94	Hindupur	19,411	17,813	12,817	18,086	17,111	15,163
95	Hindupur	19,411	17,813	12,817	18,086	17,111	15,163
96	Hindupur	19,411	17,813	12,817	18,086	17,111	15,163
97	Hindupur	19,411	17,813	12,817	18,086	17,111	15,163
98	Hindupur	19,411	17,813	12,817	18,086	17,111	15,163
99	Hindupur	19,411	17,813	12,817	18,086	17,111	15,163
100	Hindupur	19,411	17,813	12,817	18,086	17,111	15,163
	TOTAL	444,532	272,825	231,621	245,323	230,472	203,399

From 1911 to 1921
From 1921 to 1931

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII—continued

Places classed as towns in each of the last six censuses classified according to the present Census

Serial No	Town	POPULATION					
		1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS V—5 000 to 10,000							
*†66	Kartarpur	9,878	8 512	8 631	10,840	10 441	9,260
*†67	Pind Dadan Khan	9,832	9 019	10,590	13 770	15,055	16,724
68	Pathankot	9 763	7 353	7 007	6,091	4,749	4,344
69	Nakodar	9,584	9 434	8 859	9 958	9 740	8,486
70	Leiah	9 578	8 476	8 173	7,546	7,437	5,899
71	Chakwal	9,542	7 425	6,400	6,520	6,070	5,717
*†72	Urmur Tanda	9,510	8 362	7,016	10,247	11,632	10 295
73	Jampur	9,430	7,317	6,517	5,928	5 815	4,697
*†74	Mahindargarh	9 194	8 580	9,761	9 984	10,847	10,398
75	Harro	9,155	8,408	9 950	9,799	7 550	6 533
76	Barnala	8,915	7 714	5,341	6,005	6,612	5 449
77	Jandiala	8,888	7 494	6,959	7 750	7,732	6,535
*78	Rupar	8 764	7,606	6,935	8,888	8 693	10,326
79	Hardo Daska	8 636	6,283	6,046	6,655	3 070	5,625
†80	Sultanpur	8 606	8,141	6,492	9,004	8,956	8,217
81	Kalabagh	8,353	8,455	6,654	5,824	6,702	6,056
†82	Chumian	8,269	7,642	7,151	8,959	10,339	8,122
*†83	Pasrur	7,905	6 909	7,564	8,335	9,200	8,378
*†84	Beri	7,877	7 454	7,798	9,723	9 825	9,695
*†85	Sadhaura	7,769	7,630	7,774	9,812	10 445	10 794
*†86	Sahiwal	7,762	6,582	7,658	9 163	9 210	8 880
87	Mandi Nagar	7,536	6,870	7,896	8 144	6,859	5 030
88	Dhanaula	7,521	6 886	6 094	7,443	7 095	7,264
†89	Isa Khel	7,516	6,172	6,868	7,630	7,600	6 692
90	Limnabad	7,329	5,816	5,526	6 494	5 841	7 886
*†91	Dadri	7 280	6,582	5 713	7,009	7,604	7,837
†92	Hodai	7 258	5,854	5 468	8,142	9 601	6 453
93	Hidayatpur Chhauni	7,208	5,107	5 461	4 765	4 083	3 990
94	Nawanshahr	7 153	5 316	4 475	5 641	5 601	4 960
95	Kunjah	7,152	7,240	7,090	6,431	5 474	5 799
*†96	Nur Mahal	7 079	6 845	7 178	8,706	8,520	8,161
97	Dinga	7,068	6,014	5 351	5,412	5 424	5 015
98	Bahadurgarh	6 963	5,955	4 990	5 974	6 103	6 674
99	Khem Karan	6 898	6,152	5,732	6,083	5,935	5 516
100	Nahan	6,859	5,756	6 341	6,256	6,121	5 253
101	Bhakkar	6,857	6 193	5,388	5,312	5 210	4 402
*†102	Sannur	6 846	6 532	6,307	8,580	8,676	9 128
103	Dharmkot	6,779	5,960	5 859	6 731	6,725	6 007
104	Majitha	6 700	5,664	5,223	6,403	6,417	6 053
*†105	Rahon	6 692	5,647	6,292	8 051	10,667	11 736
106	Shujabad	6 618	6,730	6 334	5 880	6 329	6,458
*†107	Mani	6 472	5 965	5,819	7,220	7,149	8 069
108	Dharamsala	6 359	4 904	6 923	6 971	6 184	5 322
*†109	Bahadur	6 282	5,577	5 465	7 710	7 177	6 912
110	Chamba	6 219	5 668	5,523	6,000	5,905	5 218
111	Dajal	6,186	5,775	6 893	6 213	6,085	5 952
112	Muzaffargarh	6,110	5 386	4 387	4,018	3,642	2,720
*†113	Hariana	5 971	5 205	5 195	6 005	7 066	6 472
114	Banga	5,840	5 059	4 602	4,697	5 010	4 765
*115	Sohna	5,667	4 758	5,138	6 024	5 990	7 374
*†116	Ferozpur Jhirka	5 390	4,542	5 719	7,278	6,848	6 878
117	Fira	5,318	4,622	4 375	4 001	4,356	3 492
*†118	Khanpur	5,231	4,213	9 192	8 611	7 494	7 189
*†119	Dera Baba Nanak	5 176	4 333	4 556	5 118	5 750	5 956
*†120	Phullaur	5 168	4 096	5 224	6 980	6 937	7 107
*†121	Faridabad	5 134	4 337	4 487	5 310	5 929	7 427
*†122	Chachrauli	5 124	4 202	4 246	5 520	5,674	5 380
*†123	Dinanagar	5 114	4 047	4 154	5 191	5 454	5 589
124	Sharnapur	5 056	4,127	4 482	4 474	4 924	4 595
*†125	Gohana	5 045	5 107	5 438	6 567	7 690	7 444
*†126	Thanesar	5 032	4 226	4 719	5 066	6 111	6 085
TOTAL		440,406	386,036	385,602	436,368	437,492	418 319

* Present population less than 1881

† Present population less than 1891

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.—*continued.*

Places classed as towns in each of the last six censuses classified according to the present population.

Popul. X 4	Town	Population					
		1911.	1921.	1931.	1941.	1951.	1961.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS VI—C over 8,000.							
*117	Ba al	4,911	8,137	8,235	8,739	8,191	4,797
*118	Hanagar	4,764	4,832	8,236	7,111	6,587	6,830
*119	Rajapur	4,81	3,864	3,764	3,917	4,973	4,822
*120	Dera Daul	4,152	3,490	4,228	4,641	4,864	4,907
*121	Ballaigarh	4,162	3,421	4,033	4,266	4,474	8,027
*122	Harwal	4,163	4,064	3,843	8,413	8,134	8,661
123	Alpur	3,931	3,434	3,312	4,788	4,851	2,833
*124	Bura	3,491	3,874	4,274	8,063	6,899	7,411
125	Karw	3,491	3,829	3,875	3,243	3,833	3,723
126	Balik	3,370	3,436	3,566	3,842	2,873	1,479
127	Loharu	3,336	3,339	2,343	2,173	2,421	2,838
*128	Khanpur	3,803	3,144	3,349	3,621	3,803	3,417
129	Kamali	2,832	3,211	3,194	2,182	1,977	2,807
*130	Makhalot	2,880	3,204	2,996	3,487	3,614	3,333
131	Murru	1,990	2,282	1,703	1,844	1,760	2,489
132	Amber, Cantt.	1,838	170	620	487	419	170
*133	Dargah	1,468	1,745	2,033	2,136	2,069	3,642
*134	Baharka	1,327	1,891	1,847	2,177	2,171	2,379
135	Dalwara	1,026	1,437	924	808	867	870
136	Bajra	851	94	844	976	425	710
*137	Jatogh	479	1,064	471	373	657	833
TOTAL		61,123	61,861	60,819	66,126	66,366	66,566
GRAND TOTAL		2,912,360	2,348,816	2,173,344	2,227,433	2,113,301	1,946,176

CLASS	POPULATION	POPULATION					
		1911.	1921.	1931.	1941.	1951.	1961.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Total Population Project		23,680,887	23,191,816	23,791,890	24,387,113	24,913,824	26,800,996
Urban Population (as per censuses annexed.)		3,11,376	2,34,416	2,172,344	2,227,475	2,113,301	1,946,176
Rural Population		21,479,511	21,732,976	21,619,546	22,159,638	22,800,523	24,854,820
Percentage of Urban Popula- tion on Total Population.		14.37	10.36	9.13	9.11	9.22	9.26

† Present population less than 1961

† Present population less than 1961

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII

Increase (+) or decrease (—) in the Population of Towns in the inter-censal periods

Serial No. 1	TOWN 2						Serial No. 3	TOWN 4					
		1911	1921	1931	1941	1951			1911	1921	1931	1941	1951
		3	4	5	6	7			3	4	5	6	7
		CLASS I—100,000 AND OVER							CLASS V—5 (000) TO 10 (000)				
1	Lahore	+	+	+	+	+	66	Kartarpur	—	—	—	+	+
2	Amritsar	+	+	—	+	—	67	Pind Dadan Khan	+	+	—	+	+
3	Multan	+	—	—	+	+	68	Pathankot	+	+	—	+	+
4	Rawalpindi	+	+	—	+	+	69	Nakodar	+	—	—	+	+
5	Sialkot	+	+	+	+	+	70	Lahore	+	+	—	+	+
							71	Chakwal	—	—	—	+	+
							72	Urmur Tanda	+	+	—	—	+
							73	Jampur	+	—	—	—	+
							74	Mohindargarh	+	—	—	+	+
							75	Hazro	+	—	—	+	+
							76	Barnala	+	+	—	+	+
							77	Jandiala	+	+	—	+	+
							78	Rupar	+	+	—	+	—
							79	Hardo Daska	+	+	—	+	—
6	Jullundur	+	+	+	+	+	80	Sultanpur	—	+	—	+	+
7	Ambala	+	—	—	—	+	81	Kala Bagh	—	—	—	—	+
8	Ludhiana	+	+	—	—	+	82	Chumian	+	—	—	—	+
9	Ferozepore	+	+	+	—	+	83	Pasrur	+	—	—	—	+
10	Gujranwala	+	+	+	+	+	84	Beri	+	—	—	—	+
11	Patiala	+	+	—	—	+	85	Sadhauna	+	—	—	—	+
							86	Sahiwal	+	—	—	—	+
							87	Mandi Nagar	+	—	—	—	+
							88	Dhanaula	+	+	—	—	+
							89	Isa Khel	+	+	—	—	+
							90	Fminabad	+	+	—	—	+
12	Kasur	+	+	+	+	+	91	Dadri	+	+	—	—	+
13	Jhang Maghiana	+	+	+	+	+	92	Hodai	+	—	—	—	+
14	Bhiwani	+	+	—	—	+	93	Hidayatpur Chhauni	+	—	—	—	+
15	Rohatak	+	+	+	+	+	94	Nawanshahr	+	+	—	—	+
16	Batala	+	—	—	—	+	95	Kunjah	—	+	+	—	+
17	Panipat	+	+	—	—	+	96	Nur Mahal	+	—	—	—	+
18	Jagraon	+	+	—	—	+	97	Dinga	+	+	—	—	+
19	Hoshiarpur	+	+	—	—	+	98	Bahadurgarh	+	+	—	—	+
20	Karnal	+	+	—	—	+	99	Khem Karan	+	+	—	—	+
21	Gujrat	+	+	—	—	+	100	Nahan	+	+	—	—	+
22	Rewari	+	+	+	+	+	101	Bhakkar	+	+	—	—	+
23	Montgomery	+	+	+	+	+	102	Sanaur	+	+	—	—	+
24	Chiniot	+	+	+	+	+	103	Dharmkot	+	+	—	—	+
25	Maler Kotla	+	+	+	+	+	104	Majitha	+	+	—	—	+
26	Hissar	+	—	—	—	+	105	Rahon	—	+	—	—	+
27	Jhelum	+	+	+	+	+	106	Shujabad	+	+	—	—	+
28	Dera Ghazi Khan	+	+	+	+	+	107	Miani	+	+	—	—	+
29	Bhatinda	+	—	—	—	+	108	Dharmasala	+	+	—	—	+
30	Narnaul	+	+	+	+	+	109	Bahadur	+	+	—	—	+
31	Bahawalpur	+	+	—	—	+	110	Chamba	+	+	—	—	+
32	Wazirabad	+	+	—	—	+	111	Dajal	+	+	—	—	+
33	Kapurthala	+	—	—	—	+	112	Mazaffargarh	+	+	—	—	+
							113	Haryana	+	+	—	—	+
							114	Banga	+	—	—	—	+
							115	Sohna	+	—	—	—	+
							116	Ferozepur Jhirka	+	+	—	—	+
							117	Zira	+	—	—	—	+
34	Bhira	+	+	—	—	+	118	Khanpur	+	—	—	—	+
35	Kaithal	+	+	—	—	+	119	Dera Baba Nanak	+	—	—	—	+
36	Sirsa	+	+	+	+	+	120	Phullaur	+	—	—	—	+
37	Fazilka	+	+	+	+	+	121	Fardabad	+	—	—	—	+
38	Hansi	—	+	+	+	+	122	Chachrauli	+	—	—	—	+
39	Sunla	+	+	+	+	+	123	Dinanagar	+	—	—	—	+
40	Nabha	+	+	+	+	+	124	Sharakpur	+	—	—	—	+
41	Faridkot	+	+	+	+	+	125	Gohana	+	—	—	—	+
42	Kot Kapura	+	+	+	+	+	126	Thane ar	+	—	—	—	+
43	Sonepat	+	+	+	+	+			CLASS VI—1 (000) TO 5 (000)				
44	Muktsar	+	+	—	—	+	127	Bawal	—	—	—	—	+
45	Khushab	+	+	—	—	+	128	Ramnagar	—	—	—	—	+
46	Sangrur	+	—	—	—	+	129	Rajampur	—	—	—	—	+
47	Jagadhri	+	+	—	—	+	130	Dera Ba	—	—	—	—	+
48	Kamalia	+	+	—	—	+	131	Ballaigarh	+	—	—	—	+
49	Basi	+	+	—	—	+	132	Sirhind	+	—	—	—	+
50	Patti	—	—	—	—	+	133	Alipur	+	—	—	—	+
51	Salalpur Jattan	+	+	—	—	+	134	Batia	—	—	—	—	+
52	Shahabad	+	+	—	—	+	135	Karor	—	—	—	—	+
53	Thajpur	+	+	—	—	+	136	Bikloh	—	—	—	—	+
54	Curdaspur	+	+	—	—	+	137	Choharu	—	—	—	—	+
55	Phagwara	+	+	—	—	+	138	Khangarh	—	—	—	—	+
56	Raikot	+	—	—	—	+	139	Kasauli	—	—	—	—	+
57	Ind	+	+	—	—	+	140	Mithankot	—	—	—	—	+
58	Camp Hillpur	+	+	—	—	+	141	Murree	—	—	—	—	+
59	Lal Pattan	+	—	—	—	+	142	Attok (Cantt	—	—	—	—	+
60	Palwal	+	—	—	—	+	143	Dagbhai	—	—	—	—	+
61	Sirmam	—	—	—	—	+	144	Solathu	—	—	—	—	+
62	Simana	+	—	—	—	+	145	Dalhan	—	—	—	—	+
63	Pindi Chab	—	—	—	—	+	146	Rafan	—	—	—	—	+
64	Ahmadpur Sharqi	+	+	—	—	+	147	Intok	—	—	—	—	+
65	Tarn Taran	+	+	—	—	+							

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.
Rural Density (Centars 1931).

[illegible]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX—continued

Rural Density (Census 1931)

District	Number	Name	Total area less revenue area of towns named in column 3 (square miles)	POPULATION OF TAHSIL		URBAN POPULATION		RURAL POPULATION		Number of rural Population per square mile of rural area	
				1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
HOSHARPUR		HOSHARPUR TAHSIL	502	78,520	247,196	32,701	26,400	246,128	220,706	490	440
	35	Hosharpur				26,730	21,245				
	36	Haryana	496	238,408	215,600	5,971	5,205	228,958	207,298	462	416
	37	DASUYA TAHSIL				9,510	8,362				
		Tanda				9,510	8,362				
JULIANDPUR		CAPHSANKAR TAHSIL	511	259,403	232,772			259,403	232,772	508	456
		ISA TAHSIL	600	255,487	231,851			255,487	231,851	370	336
		JULLENDUR TAHSIL	373	347,123	289,396	98,908	79,520	248,215	209,876	665	563
	38	Jullundur				89,030	71,008				
	39	Kartarpur				9,878	8,512				
JULIANDPUR		NAWANSHAHIR TAHSIL	284	200,133	177,692	19,685	10,352	180,648	161,340	630	508
	40	Nawanshahr				7,153	3,316				
	41	Banga				5,840	5,089				
	42	Pahon				6,692	5,947				
		PHILLAUR TAHSIL	286	190,116	164,806	12,247	11,541	178,069	153,265	623	536
JULIANDPUR	43	Phillaur				5,168	4,696				
	44	Nur Mahal				7,079	6,845				
		NAKODAR TAHSIL	357	205,949	190,650	9,584	9,434	196,365	181,216	550	508
	45	Nakodar				9,584	9,434				
JUDHIANA		LUDHIANA TAHSIL	676	335,302	285,953	68,586	51,880	266,716	234,073	395	346
	46	Judhiana				68,586	51,880				
		JAGRAON TAHSIL	418	204,314	164,551	38,918	26,110	165,426	138,443	396	331
	47	Jagraon				27,108	17,731				
	48	Raikot				11,810	8,379				
FEROZPORE		SAMRALA TAHSIL	291	132,848	117,116			132,848	117,116	457	402
		FEROZPUR TAHSIL	600	240,326	222,355	64,634	54,351	175,692	168,004	263	251
	49	Ferozpur				64,634	54,351				
		ZIRA TAHSIL	495	176,210	166,373	12,097	10,582	164,122	155,791	332	315
	50	Zira				5,318	4,622				
FEROZPORE	51	Dharmkot				6,779	5,960				
		MOKA TAHSIL	625	223,075	200,558	14,839	10,539	223,075	200,558	358	336
		MUKTSAR TAHSIL	932	224,075	209,645	14,839	10,539	209,236	199,106	225	214
	52	Muktsar				14,839	10,539				
		FAZILKA TAHSIL	1,336	292,137	280,035	18,463	13,829	273,674	277,106	205	207
LAHORE	53	Fazilka				18,463	13,829				
		LAHORE TAHSIL	625	693,521	515,809	429,747	281,781	263,774	234,028	422	374
	54	Lahore				429,747	281,781				
		CHUNIAN TAHSIL	1,126	320,483	294,474	8,269	7,642	321,214	286,792	285	255
	55	Chunian				8,269	7,642				
AMRITSAR		KASUR TAHSIL	795	355,566	310,596	60,595	47,609	288,971	271,987	363	342
	56	Kasur				46,815	31,018				
	57	Khem Karan				6,898	6,152				
	58	Patti				12,882	10,439				
		AMRITSAR TAHSIL	534	594,410	450,760	280,437	173,340	313,973	277,414	588	520
AMRITSAR	59	Amritsar				264,840	160,218				
	60	Majitha				6,709	5,664				
	61	Jandiala				8,885	7,464				
		TARN TARAN TAHSIL	596	322,256	294,465	10,103	5,988	312,153	288,477	524	484
	62	Tarn Taran				10,103	5,988				
GURDASPUR		AINALA TAHSIL	417	200,454	184,149			200,454	184,149	481	442
		GURDASPUR TAHSIL	490	263,727	234,146	17,208	12,953	246,519	221,193	503	451
	63	Gurdaspur				12,094	8,906				
	64	Dina Nagar				5,114	4,047				
		BATALA TAHSIL	470	320,349	275,695	38,380	30,455	281,969	245,240	592	515
GURDASPUR	65	Batala				33,204	26,122				
	66	Dera Baba Nanak				5,176	4,333				
		PATNAKOT TAHSIL	350	139,459	120,502	14,884	13,188	124,575	116,314	347	324
	67	Pathankot				9,763	7,353				
	68	Balun				852	918				
SIALKOT	69	Dalhousie				1,030	1,457				
	70	Bakloh				3,239	3,430				
		SHAKARGARH TAHSIL	487	247,303	212,849			247,303	212,849	508	437
		SIALKOT TAHSIL	373	308,461	266,362	100,973	70,619	207,488	195,743	556	525
	71	Sialkot				100,973	70,619				
SIALKOT		PASRUR TAHSIL	378	217,055	195,111	7,905	6,909	209,150	188,202	553	498
	72	Pasrur				7,905	6,909				
		NAROWAL TAHSIL	408	230,080	212,627			230,080	212,627	566	521
		DASKA TAHSIL	387	223,121	230,767	8,636	6,283	214,485	197,484	554	510
	73	Hardo Daska				8,636	6,283				

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.—contd. and

Rural Density (Census 1931)

DISTRICT	PLACES CLASSED AS RURAL IN THE LAST SIX CENSUSES	TOWNS IN LAST SIX CENSUSES	Total or area of Towns named in column 3 (square miles)	POPULATION OF T. WIL.		URBAN POPULATION.		RURAL POPULATION.		Number of Rural Popu- lation per square mile of rural area.	
				1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SHIKHAR, GUJRANWALA	GUJRANWALA TANKH.		878	361,500	194,567	66,845	43,702	294,655	150,865	318	270
	76	Gujranwala				44,746	37,337				
	77	Kumbhad				7,229	5,796				
	WAZIRABAD TANKH.		417	162,664	114,748	3,473	23,377	159,191	121,371	389	278
	78	Wazirabad				29,767	15,815				
	79	Ramgarh				4,787	4,822				
	H. P. TANKH.		804	211,470	151,766			211,470	151,766	263	201
SHIKHAR, GUJRANWALA	SHIKHAR TANKH.		890	313,978	167,671			313,978	167,671	353	204
	80	Shikhar				191,225	104,351				
	SHIKHAR TANKH.		715	198,378	210,589	8,806	4,177	198,378	210,589	287	278
	81	Shikhar				4,634	4,177				
	GUJRA TANKH.		568	216,370	191,831	44,176	40,006	272,194	231,837	478	441
	82	Gujra				28,817	21,971				
	83	Jahangir Jahan				12,867	10,792				
SHIKHAR, GUJRANWALA	K. P. TANKH.		670	273,817	189,201	7,345	6,014	266,472	243,187	401	384
	84	K. P.				7,088	6,014				
	PRALLA TANKH.		1,017	339,110	278,284			339,110	278,284	319	268
	85	Pralla				7,868	6,816				
	SHIKHAR T. WIL.		899	183,908	137,899	7,782	6,387	176,126	131,512	242	216
	86	Shikhar				7,782	6,387				
	K. P. TANKH.		2,331	193,393	164,718	14,194	10,089	179,199	154,629	71	63
SHIKHAR, GUJRANWALA	K. P. TANKH.		817	146,111	129,831	14,194	10,089	131,917	119,742	168	147
	87	K. P.				14,194	10,089				
	K. P. TANKH.		817	146,111	129,831	14,194	10,089	131,917	119,742	168	147
	88	K. P.				14,194	10,089				
	K. P. TANKH.		834	213,807	192,339			213,807	192,339	251	231
	89	K. P.									
	J. P. T. WIL.		893	190,561	172,121	23,489	18,061	167,072	154,060	188	178
SHIKHAR, GUJRANWALA	J. P. T. WIL.		832	14,111	112,325	23,489	18,061	144,264	134,114	179	167
	90	J. P.				9,832	9,919				
	K. P. T. WIL.		977	104,284	100,604	9,832	9,919	178,226	172,142	179	164
	91	K. P.				9,832	9,919				
	K. P. T. WIL.		757	99,873	76,458	119,284	141,142	108,789	101,516	224	213
	92	K. P.				119,284	141,142				
	K. P. T. WIL.		589	174,727	119,837			174,727	119,837	299	202
SHIKHAR, GUJRANWALA	K. P. T. WIL.		71	45,839	69,819	1,949	2,292	47,890	67,527	276	334
	93	K. P.				1,949	2,292				
	K. P. T. WIL.		433	164,386	96,767			164,386	96,767	371	214
	94	K. P.									
	K. P. T. WIL.		619	192,643	173,472	2,873	19,428	189,770	154,044	292	239
	95	K. P.				2,873	19,428				
	K. P. T. WIL.		1,479	167,451	129,097	19,506	9,419	147,945	119,678	161	128
SHIKHAR, GUJRANWALA	K. P. T. WIL.		1,197	127,237	100,401			127,237	100,401	206	91
	96	K. P.									
	K. P. T. WIL.		854	129,677	11,179			129,677	11,179	161	128
	97	K. P.									
	K. P. T. WIL.		1,479	167,451	129,097	19,506	9,419	147,945	119,678	161	128
	98	K. P.									
	K. P. T. WIL.		1,197	127,237	100,401			127,237	100,401	206	91
SHIKHAR, GUJRANWALA	K. P. T. WIL.		2,123	1,133	117,121	6,437	6,193	117,121	117,121	116	97
	99	K. P.				6,437	6,193				
	K. P. T. WIL.		725	9,33	63,231	13,941	11,627	69,290	61,604	71	67
	100	K. P.				13,941	11,627				
	K. P. T. WIL.		1,479	167,451	129,097	19,506	9,419	147,945	119,678	161	128
	101	K. P.									
	K. P. T. WIL.		1,197	127,237	100,401			127,237	100,401	206	91
SHIKHAR, GUJRANWALA	K. P. T. WIL.		1,197	127,237	100,401			127,237	100,401	206	91
	102	K. P.									
	K. P. T. WIL.		1,197	127,237	100,401			127,237	100,401	206	91
	103	K. P.									
	K. P. T. WIL.		1,197	127,237	100,401			127,237	100,401	206	91
	104	K. P.									
	K. P. T. WIL.		1,197	127,237	100,401			127,237	100,401	206	91
SHIKHAR, GUJRANWALA	K. P. T. WIL.		1,197	127,237	100,401			127,237	100,401	206	91
	105	K. P.									
	K. P. T. WIL.		1,197	127,237	100,401			127,237	100,401	206	91
	106	K. P.									
	K. P. T. WIL.		1,197	127,237	100,401			127,237	100,401	206	91
	107	K. P.									
	K. P. T. WIL.		1,197	127,237	100,401			127,237	100,401	206	91
SHIKHAR, GUJRANWALA	K. P. T. WIL.		1,197	127,237	100,401			127,237	100,401	206	91
	108	K. P.									
	K. P. T. WIL.		1,197	127,237	100,401			127,237	100,401	206	91
	109	K. P.									
	K. P. T. WIL.		1,197	127,237	100,401			127,237	100,401	206	91
	110	K. P.									
	K. P. T. WIL.		1,197	127,237	100,401			127,237	100,401	206	91

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX—concluded
Rural Density (Census 1931)

District	Number	NAME	Total area less revenue area of Towns named in column 3 (square miles)	POPULATION OF TAHSIL		URBAN POPULATION		RURAL POPULATION		Number of Rural Population per square mile of rural area	
				1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921
MULTAN	104	MULTAN TAHSIL	735	303,701	243,385	110,467	84,800	181,304	158,570	244	210
						119,457	84,800				
	105	SHUJABAD TAHSIL	621	147,870	132,091	6,618	6,730	141,258	125,361	206	183
						6,618	6,730				
		LODHIANA TAHSIL	1,054	163,100	125,357			163,100	125,357	155	119
		MALIS TAHSIL	1,434	180,162	113,027			180,162	113,027	132	79
MUZAFFARGARH		KHANEWAL TAHSIL	978	197,774	127,171			197,774	127,171	202	130
		KADIANWALA TAHSIL	833	173,137	147,441			173,137	147,441	208	177
		MUZAFFARGARH TAHSIL	910	180,105	178,570	8,673	8,570	171,132	170,000	188	187
	106	Muzaffargarh				6,110	5,386				
	107	Khangarh				2,863	3,153				
	108	ALIFER TAHSIL	918	162,704	140,711	3,931	3,434	168,773	143,277	173	150
DERA GHAZI KHAN		KOT ADI TAHSIL	1,318	117,544	108,970			117,544	108,970	135	83
		LEIAH TAHSIL	2,410	131,022	131,218	13,000	12,016	117,053	122,203	40	51
	109	Leiah				9,578	8,476				
	110	Karor				3,421	3,539				
		DERA GHAZI KHAN TAHSIL	1,448	193,713	193,789	23,468	20,731	170,245	173,058	118	120
	111	Dera Ghazi Khan				23,468	20,731				
DERA GHAZI KHAN		SANGHAR TAHSIL	1,065	88,571	84,750			88,571	84,750	83	80
		RAJANPUR TAHSIL	2,017	110,856	105,008	7,100	7,168	103,006	97,840	51	49
	112	Rajanpur				4,510	3,964				
	113	Mithankot				2,690	3,204				
		JAMSHUR TAHSIL	892	97,904	85,406	15,010	13,092	82,288	72,404	92	81
	114	Jampur				9,430	7,377				
	116	Dajal				6,186	5,775				

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X.

Statement showing average Population and area per village in Tahsil (Census 1931)

DISTRICT AND TAHSIL.	NUMBER OF VILLAGES	RURAL.		AVERAGE.	
		Population	Area in (square miles)	Number of persons per village	Area per village (in square miles)
1	2	3	4	5	6
PUNJAB (British Territory)	34,630	20,969,241	88,708	606	2.6
HISSAR					
Hissar	221	188,464	1,067	853	4.8
Hansi	120	174,454	801	1,362	6.2
Bhiwani	131	102,345	751	781	5.7
Fat-habad	173	162,250	910	880	5.3
Sirsa	300	183,647	1,030	594	5.3
ROHTAK					
Rohtak	125	185,568	514	1,485	4.1
Jhajjar	265	200,083	727	788	2.9
Gohana	116	171,000	553	1,495	4.8
Sonepat	227	164,609	447	726	2.0
GURGAON					
Gurgaon	210	106,876	401	500	1.9
Perozepur Jhirka	231	103,297	312	447	1.4
Nuh	258	124,578	402	483	1.6
Palwal	180	126,061	370	681	2.0
Rewari	280	132,011	421	459	1.5
Ballabgarh	184	74,245	277	404	1.5
KARNAL					
Karnal	385	221,027	854	574	2.2
Panipat	168	141,053	450	840	2.7
Kaithal	414	250,485	1,272	627	3.1
Thanesar	413	134,781	555	326	1.3

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X.—continued

Statement showing average Population and area per village in Tahsil. (Census 1931)

DISTRICT AND TAHASIL	NUMBER VILLAGES	RURAL		AVERAGE	
		Population.	Area in (square miles).	Number of persons per village.	Area per village (in square miles).
		3	4	5	6
AMBALA					
Ambala	292	118,822	382	397	1.2
Kharar	375	182,876	372	467	1.9
J. Sahi	378	221,223	401	329	1.1
Narainpura	318	167,491	436	338	1.4
E. p.	309	122,833	296	341	0.8
SONA					
Sona	9	4,426	42	48	0.5
Kot Khali	16	16,910	22	99	0.2
KANGRA					
Kangra	122	116,168	415	680	2.1
Dehra	143	127,251	486	678	3.4
Karper	182	96,284	419	812	2.7
H. Surper	84	177,189	680	2,799	9.2
Palampur	112	144,516	621	1,279	4.6
Kulu	87	121,448	1,222	1,902	19.9
HOSHARPUR					
Hosharpur	489	46,128	602	603	1.0
Dawra	622	229,836	486	368	0.9
Chakhanlar	444	259,403	811	606	1.1
Una	84	82,487	680	482	1.3
JULLANDHUR					
Jalandhar	602	18,215	373	617	0.9
N. Sahiwal	722	191,645	784	664	1.9
Phallawa	223	173,069	298	790	1.3
Nalagar	313	196,243	337	627	1.1
LUDHIANA					
L. Khana	429	294,71	678	622	1.6
J. Khana	165	163,676	419	1,000	2.6
Karnala	287	122,4	291	617	1.1
FEROZEPUR					
Ferozepore	261	173,672	649	487	1.9
Lara	211	164,122	483	477	1.6
Mara	187	223,973	625	1,211	2.7
N. Khana	818	268,926	822	686	2.9
Jarala	217	72,671	1,226	663	4.3
LAHORE					
Lahore	319	263,74	622	627	2.0
Chowhan	465	8,1211	1,126	681	2.4
N. Kh.	227	971	763	687	2.4
AMPTHUR					
Am. ur	279	212,973	524	821	1.4
Tara Tara	246	21,123	896	915	1.6
A. Sahi	227	204,434	417	612	1.2
GURDASPUR					
Gurdaspur	656	44,519	496	376	0.7
De. Sahi	480	71,13	478	667	1.0
De. Sahi	462	124,500	229	316	0.9
De. Sahi	205	1,203	437	331	0.7
TALEKOT					
Talekot	204	207,1	272	324	0.6
L. Kh.	225	209,15	378	371	0.7
N. Kh.	227	209,94	406	418	0.7
De. Sahi	264	21,103	272	612	1.1
GUJRANWALA					
Gujranwala	64	294,803	94	823	1.7
De. Sahi	54	13,1	417	641	1.9
De. Sahi	673	211	94	823	2.2
SAHIBWALA					
Sahibwala	52	212,97	605	1,244	3.5
De. Sahi	31	13,1	7	624	2.0
De. Sahi	671	143,47	712	426	1.7

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X.—concluded

Statement showing average Population and area per village in Tahsil. (Census 1931)

DISTRICT AND TAHSIL.	NUMBER OF VILLAGES.	RURAL.		AVERAGE.	
		Population.	Area in (square miles).	Number of persons per village.	Area per village (in square miles).
1	2	3	4	5	6
GUJRAT					
Goyat	313	370,500	563	328	1.1
Kharim	306	253,479	370	329	1.3
Phala	450	230,116	1,037	796	2.6
SHANPUR					
Shahpur	316	118,165	696	382	2.6
Kharab	161	179,199	2,334	1,113	18.7
Shival	278	226,008	617	797	3.0
Bargudha	290	213,997	334	779	2.9
JHELM					
Jhelum	433	167,083	633	331	2.0
Pind Dadan Khan	266	182,332	631	736	4.1
Chakwal	43	178,726	937	735	4.1
RAWALPINDI					
Rawalpindi	417	163,789	737	336	2.7
Qajar Khan	379	170,737	549	450	1.6
Murree	166	67,979	216	611	2.3
Kabeta	233	104,336	433	439	1.9
ATTOCK					
Attock	189	166,376	619	636	3.4
Pind Gheb	139	131,973	1,470	917	10.6
Talagang	86	157,257	1,197	1,436	13.9
Fatehjang	291	220,877	656	600	4.3
MIANWALI					
Mianwali	133	177,723	1,329	1,418	12.4
Shahkhar	213	167,171	3,123	139	11.7
Im Kher	67	62,867	723	661	11.7
MUJTOOMERY					
Mujtoomery	309	233,331	1,443	593	3.3
Ghara	373	220,209	719	337	1.9
Dipalpur	453	236,156	953	432	2.6
Falpakhan	367	213,703	1,334	333	3.3
LYALLPUR					
Lyallpur	263	233,366	763	1,371	3.9
Banawali	290	233,137	780	873	3.6
Toba Tek Singh	422	291,619	1,642	691	3.6
Jarawal	267	236,366	705	972	3.7
SHANG					
Shang	432	224,373	1,237	319	3.1
Chakwal	331	233,739	1,913	676	2.9
Shorkot	195	113,354	1,619	724	3.3
MULTAN					
Multan	379	151,364	733	661	3.7
Shahkhar	113	111,234	643	941	4.3
Leithana	274	162,119	1,034	876	3.3
Mandi	332	189,362	1,431	336	3.7
Khanawal	373	197,771	679	527	3.6
Kabirwala	293	172,137	833	636	3.7
MUZAFFARGARH					
Muzaffargarh	373	171,133	910	433	3.4
Ahmedpur	181	136,733	918	877	3.1
Arif Ad	160	117,811	1,319	723	3.2
Leith	113	117,333	2,619	823	14.9
DERA GHAZI KHAN					
Dera Ghazi Khan	331	170,215	1,416	737	3.3
Ranghar	166	84,371	1,064	334	3.4
Rangpur	197	162,866	2,917	634	10.3
Jamper	113	82,714	872	331	3.3

CHAPTER III.

BIRTH-PLACE AND MIGRATION

70 General 71 Casual migration 72 Other kinds of migration 73 Temporary migration
74 Periodic migration 75 Semi permanent migration 76 Permanent migration. 77 Reasons for
small amount of migration

The main statistics are given in Imperial Table VI which contains statistics of birth place for the Province as a whole as well as for British Territory and Punjab States and for each district and state. It also gives figures by birth place within the Province for colony districts and Bahawalpur State as well as for cities and certain selected towns. Reference to Statistics.

Subsidiary Table I gives details of immigration (actual figures in thousands) into the Province, its two main political divisions as well as for each district or state

Subsidiary Table II gives details of emigration (actual figures) from the Province as well as from British Territory and Punjab States. Figures of intermigration between British Territory and Punjab States are also given

Subsidiary Table III gives details of migration between the Punjab Province and other parts of India. The figures are also compared with those of 1921 and the variation is given

Subsidiary Table IV shows details of emigrants by sex outside the Punjab

70 The enquiry into birth-place of the persons enumerated is one of the most important made at a census. The statistics obtained from it, as noticed in the first Chapter, helped to explain the great increase in the population of certain places such as the Montgomery and Multan Districts and Bahawalpur State. These statistics are also useful for the calculation of the Natural Population of the Province and to facilitate the determination of sex proportion in it. The study of migration, which is rendered possible by these figures alone, throws light on industrial and other economic conditions. General-

In Chapter I an attempt was made to examine the pressure of the population on resources, and it was indicated how from the districts where such pressure was considerable, a steady emigration to colony areas in the Province had been in progress. In Chapter IV we will trace the effect of migration on age distribution of the population and in Chapter V its effect on the sex constitution. Here we will attempt to gauge as far as possible the direction and extent of various kinds of migration.

It is appropriate in the beginning to define the five well-known types of migration

(1) *Casual Migration*—Or the minor movements between adjacent villages. These affect the returns only when the villages in question happen to lie on opposite sides of the line which divides one district from another.

In this type of migration females generally preponderate. It arises largely from the very common practice amongst certain communities, chiefly Hindus, of taking a wife from another village, and from the fact that young married women often go to their parents' home for their first confinement.

(2) *Temporary*—Due to journeys on business, visits to places of pilgrimage and the like, and the temporary demand for labour when new roads and railways are under construction.

(3) *Periodic*—Such as the annual migration which takes place in different tracts at harvest time, and the seasonal movements of pastoral nomads.

The amount of temporary and periodic migration varies greatly at different seasons of the year.

(4) *Semi-Permanent*—The natives of one place reside and earn their living in another, but retain their connection with their own homes, where they leave their families and to which they return in their old age, and at more or less regular intervals in the meantime.

(5) *Permanent*—Where overcrowding drives people away or the superior attractions of some other locality induce people to settle there.

Another form of migration which is probably increasing in India is what may be called daily migration, the practice of living outside some large urban area and coming and going daily for business of one kind or another.

Before discussing the characteristics and if possible the volume of each kind of migration it will be necessary to explain the extent to which the figures at this census are different to those at the last census. The enumerators were instructed to note down the district of birth in the case of all persons born in an Indian province the name of the state in the case of those born in an Indian state and the name of the country in the case of those born outside India. In the case of a few Indian states, viz. Hyderabad Deccan Baroda, Mysore Gwalior and Kashmir the name of the district was also to be specified. In tabulation however for reasons of economy the details by districts were dispensed with and only the number of persons born in the district or state of enumeration was shown, all the other districts of British Territory or states within the Province being lumped together. In the case of the districts of other provinces figures were lumped by the province the states being treated similarly. Migration figures in the case of colony areas are important and for the colony districts in the Punjab and Bahawalpur State, where colonization has been in progress during the last decade, the figures of birth-place by each district and state of the Province were tabulated separately. The procedure adopted therefore precludes a study of inter-district migration except the emigration to colony areas. For the same reason the Natural Population for individual districts and states or for Natural Divisions cannot be calculated. It has only been calculated for the Province, British Territory and Unional States and will be found in Subsidiary Table IV to Chapter I.

Casual Migration.

71 The study of the casual type of migration has suffered most as a result of the curtailed tabulation and it is only possible if birth-place figures by districts and states are available. At the same time it is a fact that such migration though comparatively large in volume balances itself as in most cases movements from and to a district or state are fairly equal. To this class of migration belong the large number of women married to men born in a district or state other than their own. The children born to such women especially at their first confinement are also included in the casual type of migration and there is a widespread custom requiring young wives to go to their parents' home for their first confinement. The characteristic of this type of migration can however be seen from the migration between the British Territory of the Punjab and the villages of Delhi Province. If the figures of persons enumerated in those villages and born in the neighbouring Punjab District such as Curgaon, Rohtak and Karnal, were available the effect could have been still better appreciated.

The corresponding figures of immigrants from Delhi Province are however available for these district and are given in the marginal table.

Among the immigrant the preponderance of females is at once visible. The number of females per 1000 males in one case is as high as 2065 and in the other 2061. Such a sex proportion is the characteristic of the casual type of migration in districts where Hindus form the bulk of the population.

The extent of the immigration from the Rajputana Agency to Hissar and Curzonabad from the United Provinces to Karnal, Rohtak and Ambala

Persons Males Females per 1000 males	Persons Males Females per 1000 males	Persons Males Females per 1000 males
2065	21,204	3,063

Persons Males Females per 1000 males	Persons Males Females per 1000 males	Persons Males Females per 1000 males
2061	11,964	2,617

can be easily determined from Imperial Table VI, and most of it is of the casual type. The results obtainable are practically similar to those ascertained above for Delhi Province, the figures of immigrants being 50,236 males and 86,795 females.

The conditions in another part of the Province are slightly different. The immigration from the North-West Frontier Province to the Districts of Attock, Rawalpindi and Mianwali does not seem to be entirely of the casual

IMMIGRANTS FROM N.W.F. PROVINCE TO					District	Immigrants per 1,000 of the population
District	Males	Females	Females to 1,000 males	Proportion per 1,000 of total		
Attock	3,306	2,452	722	10	Karnal	10
Rawalpindi	7,801	4,054	520	19	Rohtak	59
Mianwali	2,618	2,312	893	12	Gurgaon	51

type, and is very small in extent when compared with the migration on the eastern border. The figures given in the margin show the population involved as well as the proportion it forms of 1,000 of the total population of the districts. The number of females is actually less than males unlike what we find in the eastern districts, where the females are in a large majority among the immigrants. This is accounted for by the fact that the Hindu population of the eastern Punjab is exogamous, while the Muslims of the west are almost entirely endogamous.

72 The remaining kinds of migration affect a very small proportion

Birth place		Per 10,000 of total enumerated population		Other Kinds of Migration.
		Males	Females	
I	India	5,450	4,534	tion of the total population of the Province, as will be seen from the figures in the marginal table, which gives the distribution of ten thousand of the total enumerated population of both sexes according to birth-place
(a)	Punjab	5,341	4,422	
	District or state of enumeration	4,802	3,916	
(b)	Contiguous provinces with states	104	108	
(c)	Others	5	4	
II	Asiatic countries	7	2	
III	Foreign countries	6	2	

It can be calculated from the figures in the marginal table that 86 per cent of persons (48 males and 38 females) were enumerated in the district or state of their birth, while 97.6 per cent of the "actual population" were born and enumerated within the Province. Thus immigrants of all kinds amount to less than 3 per cent, of which about 2 per cent belong to contiguous provinces. This immigration is almost entirely confined to the districts of this Province lying on the border, and as explained above is mostly of the casual type. The immigration from other Indian Provinces would thus be nearly 1 per cent of the total population, while all the Asiatic countries and other foreign countries together contribute less than 2 per cent.

73 Temporary migration though considerable in extent is difficult to determine from the census data. The date of the census was selected so as to conflict least with fairs or pilgrimages, so that migration on that account was at its lowest. The only temporary movements at the time of the census would therefore be of a certain number of labourers from Rajasthan, Agency and Ajmer-Merwara. All persons born in these areas and enumerated in the Province except the districts or states bordering on Rajasthan, such as Haryana, Gurgaon and Ferozepore Districts and Lahore Province, Nidhi and British States, may be regarded as temporary migrants. Their number was 83,397 males and 116,298 females. Temporary migration from other provinces

Temporary
Migration

are probably very few. Temporary emigrants from the Punjab are those who leave the south-eastern districts such as Hissar and Gurgaon, and Loharu State, and seek labour in places like Delhi. During the last decade a large number of persons from these areas has emigrated to work on the canals of the Sutley Valley Project. The number of persons, born in Hissar and Gurgaon and enumerated in Bahawalpur and Multan, is given in Imperial Table VI and practically the whole of it is due to temporary migration. The figures of emigration to the colonies during the decade are given in paragraph "6.

74 The periodic movements of the population in this Province are mostly confined to inter-district migration. They generally take the form of the return, to rural areas at harvest time of a large number of persons who seek employment in large towns at other seasons. For example, rickshaw coolies and other labourers in Simla go back at the end of the hot weather to their lands in the Hoshiarpur and Kangra Districts. Very few field labourers are attracted from across the borders of the Punjab. When the wheat crop matures in the spring there is an influx of labourers to the colony areas where the holdings are comparatively large and additional help is needed for the cutting of the crop. During the early months of autumn cotton-pickers flock to the colony areas and the rice crop in the rice-growing tracts also attracts numerous labourers. The spring harvest season, which begins in the Province early in April, is one of considerable activity. It is preceded by rejoicings on a large scale. The *Baisakhi* fair is held in numerous places and synchronises with the commencement of the cutting of wheat crop. The *samindars* are in real holiday mood and seem to work up an enthusiasm to last throughout the harvesting period, which is very trying the sun becoming hotter day by day and the clearer and warmer the day the more welcome it is to those engaged in harvesting operations.

There is also an increasing periodic migration of well to-do persons to the hills in summer as borne out by the large disparity between the winter and summer populations of hill-stations. The marginal figures, which are at this census available only for the Simla municipal area, show that its summer population taken on the 30th June 1931 was nearly three times that obtained at the general census held in the end of February

Census 1	Percent. 2	Males 3	Females 4
Winter	18.144	12,967	4,477
Summer	51.704	37,167	16,549

While the plain dwellers go to the hills in summer the hillmen of the lofty ranges leave their homes with their sheep and cattle to spend the winter in the valleys and plains of the neighbouring districts. The census returns of birth place are thus affected to a certain extent. The traders and labourers from Havel and the surrounding territory are periodic visitors of the Punjab plains, and at the time of the census the number of Afghanistan born persons in the Punjab was 14,834 (males 11,000 and females 3,834). Most of them go back to their homes at the end of the winter to come out again in the beginning of next winter or to be succeeded in this movement by other countrymen of theirs. The number of persons, who returned Kashmir as their birth place is 79,091 (males 46,342 and females 32,749) and a considerable portion of them sojourn in the Punjab only during the winter months. They are found scattered all over the Province except the south-eastern part and are engaged in strenuous kinds of labour such as the carrying of heavy loads and chopping of wood. Some

of these periodic visitors bring merchandise for disposal in the towns of the Punjab

Numerous men belonging to some of the Punjab districts emigrate in winter to the United Provinces to carry on a trade in coarse cloth. The number of the Punjab-born, enumerated in the United Provinces, is nearly 98,000 (males 53,000 and females 45,000), and if from these the casual migrants to adjoining districts were excluded the periodic migrants would form a large portion of the rest.

75 The immigrants who belong to this category are those who have come from their home districts to cities and large towns. These men presumably migrate to make a living, and after spending a number of years in such areas return to their homes with which they always keep in touch. The great majority of government officials and employees of railways and other commercial institutions belong to this category, as also students and workers in large industries and workshops. Practically all Europeans and those with their birth-place in one of the Presidencies (Bengal, Madras and Bombay), enumerated in this Province, may safely be regarded as belonging to this class. The same could be said of a number of persons born in the United Provinces, who happened to be in the Punjab at the time of the census. The large majority of the U P men were of course found in the contiguous Punjab districts and belong to the class of casual migrants.

Semi permanent Migration

76 An example of the largest wholesale permanent migration within the Province is the migration to canal colonies. This movement, which has been operative for the last forty years or so, is not likely to show for some time to come any signs of abatement. The Districts of Lyallpur and Shahpur, which were the first to be colonized, are no longer the centres of attraction, and more recently their place has been taken by the Montgomery and Multan Districts and Bahawalpur State.

Permanent Migration

The number of persons, enumerated in the colony districts and Bahawalpur State and born in the other Punjab districts and states, is shown in

Statement showing the actual number of emigrants to all the colonies (taking the colonies as one unit) from each district during the decade

District	Number of calculated emigrants during the decade	District	Number of calculated emigrants during the decade
1	2	1	2
Hissar	3,057	Lahore	22,229
Rohtak	3,264	Amritsar	32,605
Gurgaon	2,877	Gurdaspur	15,952
Karnal	1,142	Sialkot	26,047
Ambala	2,449	Gujrat	21,896
Simla	62	Jhelum	10,865
Kangra	1,327	Rawalpindi	5,777
Hoshiarpur	17,490	Attock	4,039
Jullundur	24,664	Mianwali	5,853
Ludhiana	11,144	Muzaffargarh	6,705
Ferozepore	17,433	Dera Ghazi Khan	3,460

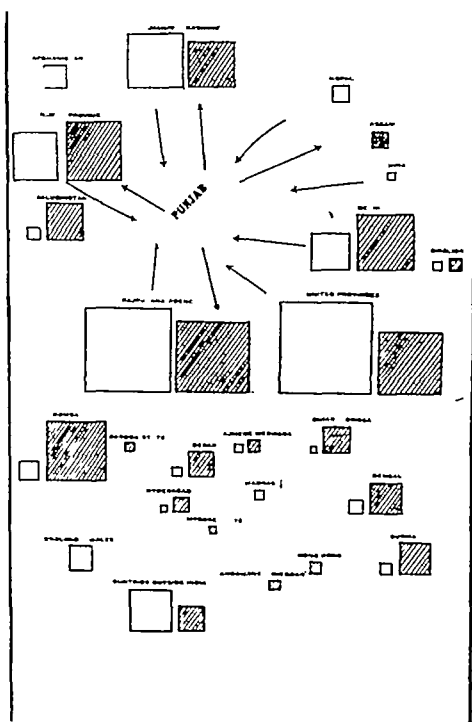
Part C of Table VI. The colony districts include Lyallpur, Shahpur, Multan and Montgomery and parts of Gujranwala, Sheikhpura and Jhang. The number of persons who actually emigrated from each district to the colony districts and Bahawalpur State in the last ten years is given in the margin.

A death-rate of 20 *per mille* has been assumed for the old colonists of 1921 as well as for the new immigrants during the decade. Most of these persons may safely be assumed to be permanent migrants. It may be remarked that the number of persons migrating during the last decade has been calculated by the method explained in Section 6 of Chapter I. That method, in brief, is the application of a certain death-rate to the number of immigrants of the 1921 census. It can thus be realized that in case the stream of immigration into a colony district ceased altogether, the old immigrants would die and the population of the district will mostly consist of the district-born persons.

This would explain the reduction in the number of persons born in certain districts and enumerated in the colonies at a census when compared with the previous one. All the colonies when they grow beyond a certain stage are bound to show this result sooner or later.

The number of persons who come from outside and settle in the Punjab or of those, who leave the Province to settle elsewhere, is infinitesimal as compared with the number of migrants to canal colonies.

77 To get a clear idea of the amount of migration to and from the Province the reader is referred to the diagram below



M. person to and from Punjab. Unshaded square, where square. Shaded square, where square.

Scale: one square inch represents 500,000 persons.

The white squares represent immigrants to and the shaded squares emigrants from this Province. The area of the square is proportionate to the number of persons migrating.

The reason for the small amount of migration of all kinds was given in 1911 as the proverbial love of the Punjabi for his native land, which made him content with "*ghar ki adli, bahar ki sari*" (half a loaf at home is as good as a whole away from it). The real reason however appears to be the one which stands in the way of urbanization, *viz*, the dependence of the population on land for subsistence. Food being the primary necessity of human life keeps people attached and busy with the land. Leisure and off-season are unknown to a peasant, who has constantly to be near his crop to get a living wage out of it and sometimes even less. The few moments of leisure, which he can have, are spent in litigation, of which there is no dearth. Thus migration has no attractions for the agricultural population except when it is calculated to relieve the pressure on resources by holding out a better agricultural prospect and its attendant profits in the form of the lease, occupancy or ownership of colony land. A considerable portion of the population consists of artisans and menials, but even they are supported indirectly by agriculture, and they also do not find any better substitute for their work to entice them away from their homes.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Immigration to all Districts and States of the Province.

Actual Figures (000's omitted)

DOWN IN

Serial No.	DISTRICT OR STATE OF ORIGIN.	District or State of destination.			Other British Districts and in case of states of British Districts.			All Punjab States and in case of other Punjab States.			Contiguous Provinces or States.			Non-contiguous Provinces or States.			Outside India.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	PUNJAB	27,817	18,318	18,899	338	123	213	4,827	2,548	2,979	608	297	308	25	14	11	43	32	11
	BRITISH TERRITORY	23,188	12,908	10,519				239	123	213	603	251	245	21	11	10	36	29	19
1	Risook	787	444	341	43	18	25	33	10	23	21	17	27						
2	Kahlok	708	476	234	42	10	32	32	4	15	32	10	23						
3	Urgoon	612	373	238	12	4	1	8	1	7	20	72	18	1					
4	Karnal	746	423	313	49	17	32	27	7	20	30	18	18						
5	Amhala	828	380	351	64	28	36	30	11	19	32	17	12				2	1	1
6	Boala	291	11	9	7	4	2	4	4	2	2	2	1				1	1	1
7	Kaunpur	787	369	308	18	4	14	11	6	5	5	1	1				2	1	1
8	Hosharpur	857	437	427	33	17	16	8	2	5	4	2	1				1	1	1
9	Jalandhar	841	477	361	73	37	36	22	6	16	4	2	1				1	1	1
10	Ludhiana	842	422	327	61	29	32	22	17	35	4	2	1				1	1	1
11	Ferozepore	888	544	453	86	47	42	57	21	36	42	34	18				2	1	1
12	Lahore	1,972	808	467	235	131	94	7	4	3	62	43	18				7	6	2
13	Amritsar	903	565	421	101	59	42	13	8	5	11	7	4				1	1	1
14	Guwahati	895	500	365	34	22	12	3	1	1	17	7	7				1	1	1
15	Delhiana	874	507	401	83	33	50	3			13	6	10				2	1	1
16	Dehra doh	646	361	283	61	41	20				7	4	2				1	1	1
17	Shikharpora	491	273	213	165	104	61	3	2	1	15	8	2				1	1	1
18	Qajrat	849	441	349	84	29	55				10	6	3				1	1	1
19	Shikharpora	863	368	319	130	80	51	1	1		13	8	3				3	2	1
20	Jhalam	819	273	214	18	10	8				10	6	3				1	1	1
21	Ka alipadi	835	282	223	43	24	19				20	11	8				4	2	1
22	Attock	841	286	260	12	7	5				7	3	2				1	1	1
23	Mianwali	369	219	199	7	4	3				12	6	6				1	1	1
24	Muzaffargarh	719	476	344	223	126	97	13	7	6	12	8	4				2	2	2
25	Lahore	33	496	317	377	213	164	11	6	8	12	8	5				1	1	1
26	Jhang	815	344	301	18	10	8				1	1	1				1	1	1
27	Mulana	1,823	834	486	132	79	53	6	3	3	12	8	4				2	2	2
28	Muzaffargarh	874	378	323	16	11	5	1	1		1	1	1				1	1	1
29	Dehra Ghad Khan	815	283	222	3	2	1	1	1		1	1	1				1	1	1
	PUNJAB STATES	4,827	2,548	2,979	603	233	300	236	123	213	74	29	48	1	1				
30	Dehra	23	13	7	5	1	4	2			2	1	1						
31	Patnodi	13	9	4	4	1	2	3	1		2	2	1						
32	Kahala	209	124	102	1	1	1	15	7	11	1	1	1						
33	Patnodi	17	10	7	2	1	1	1		1	1	1	1						
34	Lahore	125	74	61	9	5	4	1		1	1	1	1						
35	Dehra	94	61	43	3	1	2	4	1	3	3	3	1						
36	Dehra	122	9	94	9	6	3	3	1	2	3	3	1						
37	Dehra	64	19	27	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1						
38	Dehra	272	161	111	44	16	28						1						
39	Dehra	62	37	25	12	7	5	9	2	7	1	1	1						
40	Dehra	112	72	41	42	14	28	7	3	4	3	2	1						
41	Dehra	162	73	60	2	1	1				1	1	1						
42	Dehra	1,154	806	655	170	67	106	18		12	39	14	11						
43	Dehra	262	163	93	4	15	23	25	9	16	11	6	6						
44	Dehra	21	125	73	2	1	1	12	12	30	11	3	1						
45	Dehra	841	641	360	106	62	44	8	4		15	11	11						

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II
Emigration from the Province
(Actual figures)

WHERE ENUMERATED	BORN IN								
	Punjab			British Territory			Punjab States		
	Persons.	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PUNJAB	*27,816,705	15 217,586	12,599,119	23,188,747	12,669,159	10,519,588	4,627,937	2,548 414	2 079,523
<i>British Territory</i>	<i>23,188,747</i>	<i>12,669,159</i>	<i>10,519,588</i>	<i>22,685 305</i>	<i>12,465,876</i>	<i>10,219,429</i>	<i>503,442</i>	<i>203,283</i>	<i>300,159</i>
<i>Punjab States</i>	<i>4,627,937</i>	<i>2,548,414</i>	<i>2,079,523</i>	<i>335,800</i>	<i>122,508</i>	<i>213,292</i>	<i>4,292,137</i>	<i>2,425,906</i>	<i>1,866,231</i>
Contiguous Provinces	502,427	282,890	219,537	461,919	262,028	199,891	40,508	20,862	19,646
Non-contiguous Provinces	*199,979	145,149	54,830	100,536	77,014	23 522	6,537	4 471	2,066
Outside India	*3,199	2,921	278						

* Include the figures of those persons who returned their birth place as "Punjab Unspecified"

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III

Migration between the Province and other parts of India

Note (1) This table is divided into three parts—

- (i) Showing the total figures of immigration to and emigration from the whole of the Punjab (with details of British Territory and Punjab States) taking all the other Provinces of India together
- (ii) Containing details of migration between the Punjab Province (British Territory and Punjab States) and the British Territory of each of the other provinces
- (iii) Giving similar details of migration between Punjab Province (British Territory and Punjab States) and the Federated States of the other Provinces

Note (2) In case of emigrants, persons returning their birth place as "Punjab Unspecified" are included in the total figures of emigrants to each Province or State, and their number can be obtained by subtracting the total born in each of the two divisions of this Province from the total emigrants

PROVINCE OR STATE	IMMIGRANTS TO PUNJAB			EMIGRANTS FROM PUNJAB			EXCESS (+) OR DEFICIENCY (—) OF IMMIGRATION OVER EMIGRATION	
	1931	1921	Variation.	1931	1921	Variation	1931	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I—Total	630,909	591,835	+39,024	702,406	530,899	+1,71,507	—71,497	+60,986
1 British Territory	519,779	489,430	+30,349	562,455	468,631	+93,824	—42,676	+20,799
2 Punjab States	111,130	102,455	+8,675	47,045	38,026	+ 9,019	+64,085	+64,429
II.—British Territory								
Total	346,716	286,800	+ 60,416	487,091	376,158	+110,933	—140,375	—89,858
1 British Territory	311,103	259,088	+52,035	378,253	335,938	+42,315	—67,150	—76,870
2 Punjab States	35,613	27,232	+8,381	16,978	18,952	—1,974	+18,635	+8,280
AJMER MERWARA	931	1,536	—605	3,954	4,028	—74	—3,023	—2,492
1 British Territory	753	898	—145	3,124	3,478	—354	—2,371	—2,580
2 Punjab States	178	638	—460	830	550	+280	—652	+88
ANDAMANS AND NICOBARS	105	70	+35	1,983	1,754	+229	—1,878	—1,684
1 British Territory	104	70	+34	1,890	1,688	+202	—1,786	—1,618
2 Punjab States	1		+1	63	66	—3	—62	—66
ASSAM	314	102	+212	6,053	3,088	+2,965	—5,739	—2,986
1 British Territory	306	84	+222	5,878	2,823	+3,055	—5,572	—2,739
2 Punjab States	8	18	—10	175	265	—90	—167	—247

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—continued.

Migration between this Province and other parts of India.

PROVINCE OR DISTRICT.	IMMIGRANTS TO PUNJAB.			EMIGRANTS FROM PUNJAB.			EXCESS (+) OR DEFICIENCY (-) OF IMMIGRATION OVER EMIGRATION.	
	1901	1902	Variation.	1901	1902	Variation.	1901	1902
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BALUCHISTAN (DISTRICTS AND ADMINISTRATED TERRITORIES).	4,663	3,517	+850	35,597	35,532	+65	-31,531	-31,911
1 British Territory	3,496	3,111	+385	34,630	34,314	+316	-30,712	-31,173
2 Punjab States	167	406	-239	967	1,217	-250	-822	-871
BENGALEE	1,513	3,772	+1,159	25,051	15,764	+9,287	-29,466	-27,44
1 British Territory	20	2,948	+1,373	22,734	14,110	+8,624	-29,414	-11,162
2 Punjab States	794	7	+74	1,317	1,654	-337	-1,032	-1,120
BHOJA AND JHARKA	1,275	83	+257	12,375	6,713	+6,662	-12,300	-6,330
1 British Territory	1,170	400	+28	12,266	6,772	+7,014	-12,136	-6,113
2 Punjab States	105	28	+37	109	441	-332	-436	-418
BOMBAY	3,583	3,897	-314	29,130	55,002	+25,872	-52,327	-66,791
1 British Territory	6,419	6,677	-258	26,811	30,071	-3,260	-6,419	-24,258
2 Punjab States	1,064	2,220	-1,156	2,319	2,444	-125	-1,064	-619
BURMA	2,877	1,877	+1,000	24,910	20,833	+4,077	-22,863	-28,237
1 British Territory	1,552	1,481	+67	23,580	18,074	+5,506	-1,094	-18,232
2 Punjab States	125	106	+19	1,330	1,759	-429	-1,162	-966
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BEHAR.	2,254	1,777	+477	15,000	7,874	+7,126	-21,871	-6,49
1 British Territory	1,904	1,121	+813	13,630	7,259	+6,371	-11,720	-3,136
2 Punjab States	350	656	-306	1,370	415	+955	-175	-259
DELHI	37,179	36,765	+414	44,172	61,810	+17,638	-41,793	-28,643
1 British Territory	32,063	32,308	-245	42,412	60,741	+18,329	-49,347	-29,436
2 Punjab States	5,116	4,457	+659	1,760	4,069	-2,309	-1,146	-1,099
MADRA	1,552	1,552	-	Figures not available	613	-613	+1,552	+663
1 British Territory	1,447	1,366	+81	627	627	-	+1,447	+693
2 Punjab States	105	75	+30	—	—	—	+111	+73
N. W. F. PROVINCE (DISTRICTS AND ADMINISTRATED TERRITORIES).	1,773	1,223	+550	15,106	76,336	+61,230	-32,373	-12,611
1 British Territory	80,846	33,024	+47,822	12,118	76,131	+4,987	-33,073	-42,293
2 Punjab States	2,777	111	+2,666	2,074	875	+1,200	+699	-351
UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRHA AND OCHER.	231,122	197,639	+33,483	86,332	81,631	+4,701	+13,151	+70,031
1 British Territory	202,839	173,187	+29,652	80,021	77,761	+2,260	+11,915	+83,496
2 Punjab States	28,283	24,452	+3,831	6,311	4,870	+1,441	+2,236	+16,535
III.—FEDERATED STATES.								
TOTAL	202,316	202,390	20,541	215,215	194,741	+20,474	+66,003	+148,118
1. Punjab States	71,664	72,142	-478	29,067	19,074	+9,993	+41,267	+36,394
2. British Territory	70,652	230,247	-159,595	144,272	122,003	+22,269	+21,132	+51,764
Assam	2	20	-18	31	80	-49	-73	+112
1. Punjab States	1	—	+1	4	12	-8	-3	-12
2. British Territory	1	20	-19	27	68	-41	-76	+224
B. C. STATES	2	10	-8	1,111	711	+400	-1,111	-611
1. Punjab States	—	—	—	23	27	-4	-27	-27
2. British Territory	—	10	-10	1,088	684	+404	-1,088	-684
P. W. PROVINCE	113	97	+16	1,432	712	+720	-1,432	-612
1. Punjab States	14	13	+1	136	31	+105	-136	-14
2. British Territory	127	84	+43	1,296	681	+615	-1,296	-681
P. W. PROVINCE	6	—	—	1,855	1,125	+730	-1,855	-1,125
1. Punjab States	—	—	—	191	132	+67	-191	-132
2. British Territory	—	—	—	1,664	993	+671	-1,664	-993

These figures relate to the whole Province including the States and West India Agency. Separate details for these units not being available.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III—concluded

Migration between the Province and other parts of India.

PROVINCE OR STATE 1	IMMIGRANTS TO PUNJAB			EMIGRANTS FROM PUNJAB			EXCESS (+) OR DEFICIENCY (—) OF IMMIGRATION OVER EMIGRATION	
	1931 2	1921 3	Variation 4	1931 5	1921 6	Variation 7	1931 8	1921 9
BOMBAY STATES	108	485	—377	<i>Figures included in Part II</i>	1,862	—1,862		—1,377
1 Punjab States	24	41	—17		33	—33		+8
2 British Territory	84	444	—360		167	—367		+77
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY	331	608	—277	5,352	5,420	—68	—5,021	—4,812
1 Punjab States	103	62	+41	722	208	+514	—619	—146
2 British Territory	228	546	—318	4 630	5 212	—582	—4,402	—4,666
CENTRAL PROVINCES STATES	131	338	—207	1,566	1,971	—405	—1 435	—1,633
1 Punjab States	2	35	—33	175	89	+86	—173	—54
2 British Territory	129	303	—174	1,391	1,882	—491	—1,262	—1,579
GWALIOR STATE	1,560	1 793	—233	2,396	2,530	+366	—1,336	—737
1 Punjab States	378	220	+158	320	365	—45	+58	—145
2 British Territory	1,182	1,573	—391	1,042	2,165	—523	—460	—592
HYDERABAD STATE	797	1,116	—318	3,731	1,618	+2,113	—2,934	—503
1 Punjab States	90	142	—52	541	317	+224	—451	—175
2 British Territory	707	973	—266	3 190	455	+2,735	—2,483	+518
JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE	79,691	75,159	+4,532	53,034	52,427	+607	+26,557	+22,732
1 Punjab States	4,663	3,387	+1,276	668	631	+37	+3,995	+2,756
2 British Territory	75,028	71 772	+3 256	52,366	51,797	+569	+22,662	+20,005
MADRAS STATES INCLUDING COCHIN AND TRAVANCORE	44	39	+5	<i>Figures not available</i>	53	—53	+44	—14
1 Punjab States					2	—2		—2
2 British Territory	44	39	+5		35	—35	+44	+4
COCHIN STATE				19	7	+12	—19	—7
1 Punjab States				<i>Detail not available</i>				
2 British Territory								
TRAVANCORE STATE				93	42	+51	—93	—42
1 Punjab States				<i>Detail not available</i>	2	—2		—2
2 British Territory					35	—35		—35
MYSORE STATE	293	258	+35	1,196	956	+240	—903	—698
1 Punjab States	73	3	+30	3	16	—13	+30	—13
2 British Territory	260	255	+5	1,193	940	+253	—913	—685
RAJPUTANA AGENCY	199,214	222,173	—22,959	140,382	63,387	+76,995	+58,832	+158 786
1 Punjab States	69,060	70,814	—1,754	26,527	16,766	+9,761	+42 533	+54,048
2 British Territory	130,154	151,359	—21,205	113,855	46,621	+67,234	+16 299	+104,738
UNITED PROVINCES STATES	990	1,466	—476	1,570	1,531	+39	—580	—65
1 Punjab States	292	465	—173	752	23	+729	—460	+442
2 British Territory	698	1,001	—303	818	1,508	—690	—120	—507
INDIA UNSPECIFIED	842	1,581	—739				+842	+1,581
1 Punjab States	11	1,554	—1,543				+11	+1,554
2 British Territory	831	27	+804				+831	+27
FRENCH AND PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENTS	33	145	—112				+33	+145
1 Punjab States	22	14	+8				+22	+14
2 British Territory	11	131	—120				+11	+131

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV

Showing the details of emigrants to different Indian Provinces and States and some foreign countries by sex.

WOMEN EMIGRATED.	WOMEN BORN												
	Punjab (Total).			Punjab British Territory			Punjab States.			Punjab Unsettled.			
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
TOTAL.	705,805	432,900	272,845	362,865	220,845	142,020	222,415	17,045	25,225	21,715	36,105	33,385	25,535
PROVINCES IN INDIA.	496,267	272,517	163,750	222,517	117,377	75,157	124,140	12,964	12,867	8,797	30,605	22,857	22,579
1 Delhi.	22,612	14,943	7,669	22,612	14,943	7,669	40,180	4,300	2,323	1,807			
2 Baluchistan.	27,345	17,322	10,023	26,320	16,490	9,830	8,820	1,016	822	184			
3 N. W. F. Province.	25,146	15,028	10,118	25,116	15,280	9,836	19,226	2,024	1,806	218			
4 United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	27,808	15,815	11,993	25,829	15,180	10,649	22,879	2,008	2,525	1,414			
5 Ajmer-Merwara.	2,974	2,111	1,263	2,121	1,188	933	838	830	822	287			
6 Amritsar.	6,131	4,782	1,349	5,983	4,641	1,342	1,291	178	131	46			
7 Ferozepur.	22,084	19,125	12,959	22,724	19,320	13,404	2,284	1,220	762	546			
8 Rikhy and Orissa.	15,230	10,878	4,352	15,061	10,680	4,381	278	196	92				
9 Bombay.	30,888	18,082	12,806							30,888	18,082	12,806	
10 Burma.	24,870	10,377	4,832	22,620	10,245	4,375	1,289	1,132	225				
11 Central Provinces and Berar.	15,774	11,728	4,046	15,021	11,225	3,796	784	484	278				
IN INDIA.	299,516	161,562	108,854	178,427	87,837	50,590	21,917	12,418	10,597	2,987	1,841	616	
12 Jammu and Kashmir.	22,024	12,222	9,802	22,269	12,224	10,045	29,425	806	346	240			
13 Rajputana Agency.	190,282	108,517	71,765	112,832	57,302	35,530	26,332	20,827	16,647	12,882			
14 Baroda State.	1,882	1,292	590	1,826	1,278	548	278	126	121	15			
15 Central India Agency.	4,522	2,961	1,561	4,020	2,612	1,408	1,118	722	446	272			
16 Cochin State.	18	15	4								18	15	4
17 G. S. S. S. S.	2,956	1,912	944	1,642	1,134	508	320	185	129	83	245	249	
18 H. S. S. S. S.	2,721	2,612	1,099	2,180	2,220	960	841	422	119				
19 Mysore State.	1,184	921	263	1,183	922	261	2	2	1				
20 Travancore & Co.	82	8	11							82	82	11	
21 West India Agency.	1,181	890	291							1,181	890	291	
OUTSIDE INDIA.	4,712	4,319	643	1,799	1,517	282	67	67	17	3,229	2,837	293	
22 A. F. S. S. S. S.	1,993	1,891	302	1,890	1,727	263	67	67	12	30	30	30	
23 A. F. S. S. S. S.	1	1								1	1		
24 A. F. S. S. S. S.	26	18	1							26	18	10	
25 A. F. S. S. S. S.	21	71	20							21	71	20	
26 A. F. S. S. S. S.	2	2								2	2		
27 A. F. S. S. S. S.	122	107	25							122	107	25	
28 A. F. S. S. S. S.	3	2	1							3	2	1	
29 A. F. S. S. S. S.	2,64	2,485	154							2,64	2,485	154	
30 A. F. S. S. S. S.	212	212	29							212	212	29	

CHAPTER IV.

AGE

78 Introductory 79 Peculiarities of age returns 80 Smoothing of figures 81 Different methods of recording age 82 Age distribution at different censuses 83 Variation in individual age groups 84 Age distribution compared to other countries 85 Mean age 86 Mean age in Natural Divisions 87 Longevity in different areas 88 Quinquennial births and age groups 89 Census as a test of vital record. 90 Effect of migration on age distribution 91 Age distribution by caste

The figures of the population by age and civil condition are given in Imperial Table VII, for all districts and states as well as cities and selected towns. The figures of the age distribution of each individual town in the Province are given in Table VII D in Part III. The age statistics for certain castes are given in Imperial Table VIII.

Subsidiary Table I shows the age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in the Province and each Natural Division for the last six censuses.

Reference to Statistics.

Subsidiary Table II gives the same information as Table I for main religions along with the mean age of each sex.

Subsidiary Table III gives the age distribution of 1,000 of each sex in certain castes.

Subsidiary Table IV gives the proportion of children under 14 and of persons over 43 to those aged 14—43 in certain castes, also of married females aged 14—43 per 100 females of all ages.

Subsidiary Table V gives for the last five censuses the proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15—40, also of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females, while Subsidiary Table V A gives the same information for main religions by Natural Divisions.

Subsidiary Table VI shows the percentage of variation in population at certain age periods.

Subsidiary Tables VII and VIII give the reported birth rate and death rate, respectively, by sex and Natural Divisions.

Subsidiary Table IX gives the death rate by age periods and sex for each year of the last decade *per mille* of the population living at same age according to the census of 1921.

Subsidiary Table X gives the actual number of deaths by main diseases for each year of the last decade as well as the death rates for each sex for the Province and Natural Divisions.

Subsidiary Table XI gives the age distribution of 100,000 of each sex of main religions by annual periods.

Subsidiary Table XII gives the ratio of the number of males, females and persons per 100,000 at the census of 1921 to those of the census of 1911, for each year of age, as recorded in the census schedules.

Subsidiary Table XIII shows the annual number of births and deaths since 1881 in the Punjab (British Territory). It also gives the excess of births over deaths for each year as well as the ratio of female births and deaths to male births and deaths, respectively.

Introductory

78 Of all the statistics collected at a census those pertaining to age are rightly regarded as among the most important. A competent authority* has remarked that the results of a census operation alone are able to provide precise notions both of the numbers of the people and of various important elements characteristic of the life of a nation—data indispensable to all sound investigations designed to measure or trace the trend and tendencies contributing to national progress or decay, or to determine the effects or defects following the application of this or that administrative measure. To no other individual item of the census enquiry are these remarks more applicable than to the statistics about age.

Unfortunately however the return of age is probably the most notoriously incorrect of all census returns. This is not only the case with regard to the age returns in this country, but even the census of a country like England and Wales is not free from errors in this respect †.

The majority of errors in age returns are fortunately capable of being corrected, and as errors of practically similar types have been present in the past, the tabulated figures are not valueless for purposes of comparison. Before explaining the means by which these errors have been eliminated at this census we will point out what the nature of these errors is. The errors are either deliberate or unintentional. In the former case they are due to mis-statement of age, such as under-statement on the part of unmarried females or elderly bachelors or widowers. The well-known deficiency in this country in the number of females in the age-group, 15—20, is due to this cause. Unintentional errors are due to looseness of expression, being confined mostly to preference for certain even numbers or numbers ending in zero or five. They are also very often

* Edge. Vital Record in the Tropics, page 12.

† General Report on the Census of England and Wales, 1921, page 63.

due to ignorance as illustrated by the following event. After a brief visit to Chamba in connection with the census work I was riding back to Dalhousie accompanied by a syce belonging to a village near Chamba. While answering my questions about tribes inhabiting the high mountains in the State the syce seemed quite intelligent, but when I suddenly questioned him about his age which was at least 25 he astonished me by stating it as 6 or 7.

Now we can turn to the measures adopted to overcome these errors. Most of the unintentional errors, especially those due to partiality for certain even numbers, are cured if the age figures are grouped into quinquennial periods. This was the method adopted at all past censuses in the country and had the additional advantage of reducing the number of groups for closer study.

All the local errors due to preference of numbers are not, however removed by a mere grouping into quinquennial groups, and the enormous number of persons returning their ages in multiples of tens or fives gives to the age distribution a very erratic appearance.

79 In Subsidiary Table XI are given the numbers of persons out of a total of 100 000 returning each individual year of age. The areas from which these figures have been obtained were selected with a view to have an age distribution least affected by migration, and the totals were reduced to 100 000 for each sex and main religion. An abstract from it is given in the marginal table by way of illustration to show the extent of preference or plumping on certain figures.

The table indicates that out of 100 000 persons living in a particular area, 3 490 returned their age as 50 and only 178 as 49 and 140 as 51. This could not possibly have been in accordance with the facts. The enormous disparity between these figures is self-evident being due to errors described as unintentional. It will certainly improve matters if we were to show together the total number of persons for the five years 50 to 54 as in this way we will spread out the mis-statement a little more evenly. This has been the practice as pointed out before at the past censuses but at this census we have adopted even a better method as will be presently explained.

80 The age figures compiled at a census are sent to the Government Actuary for an expert report on (a) the real age distribution, (b) the rates of mortality deducible from these after comparison with age distribution at past censuses and (c) the average expectation of life. Before any examination of age returns could be undertaken by the Actuary attempts had always to be made to remove the errors due to plumping and these consisted of the application of mathematical formulae which had the effect of transferring to the preceding age-group one-half of the excess at ages which are multiples of five over and above the mean value of the number at the preceding and following ages. To take an instance the Late Sir George Hardy in his Report on the 1901 Census took the mean of numbers returned for instance at ages 49 and 51 added them to the number returned at ages 50 and then transferred half of this number into the age-period 45—50 and the other half into the age-period 50—55. This method was also the one adopted by Mr Arkland in 1911 but Mr Meikle who analysed the age figures in 1921 considered that the transfer should be larger. Conse-

Margin.—Report on the Age Distribution and Rates of Mortality deduced from the Indian Census Returns of 1921 and previous years—Returns, 1922, page 7.

Age (according nearest birthday).	Number ac- cording to actual age- returns per 100,000.
47	166
48	299
49	178
50	3 490
51	140
52	378
53	125
54	191
55	1,454

quently, at the present census all the census age returns over four were not sorted direct into quinary groups, but sorted into ternary and septenary groups, such as 4—6 7—13 14—16 17—53, 54—56 67—73, and 74 and over. The quinquennial age groups shown in final tables were obtained after 'smoothing' thus the age group 15—50 for instance was formed by a transfer of $\frac{1}{2}$ of the number sorted into age group 17—53 and $\frac{1}{2}$ of those sorted into age group 14—16. The ages below 1 were sorted into 0 (denoting an age of less than six months) and 1 2 and 3 years and separately shown into final tables as 0—1 formed out of all returns for age 0 and one-half of those shown as aged 1 and in the same way were obtained the other groups 1—2 and 2—3. The directly sorted age group 4—6 was split up in three parts $\frac{1}{3}$ of it with $\frac{1}{2}$ of those returned as aged 3 forming the age group 3—4 $\frac{1}{3}$ of it forming those aged 4—5 and $\frac{1}{2}$ forming with one half of group 7—13 the smoothed age-group 5—10. To illustrate this process a facsimile of the sorter's ticket is reproduced below.

TABLE VII —Sorter's Ticket

District		Religion	
Taluk		Sex	
Circles			
Age Groups	Number of Persons	Formula	Number of Persons
0	A	A + $\frac{1}{2}$ B	0—1
1	B	$\frac{1}{2}$ B + $\frac{1}{2}$ C	1—2
2	C	$\frac{1}{2}$ C + $\frac{1}{2}$ D	2—3
3	D	$\frac{1}{2}$ D + $\frac{1}{2}$ E	3—4
4—6	E	$\frac{1}{3}$ E	4—5
7—13	F	$\frac{1}{2}$ E + $\frac{1}{2}$ F	5—10
14—16	G	$\frac{1}{2}$ G + $\frac{1}{2}$ F	10—15
17—53	H	$\frac{1}{2}$ H + $\frac{1}{2}$ G	15—20
21—26	I	$\frac{1}{2}$ I + $\frac{1}{2}$ H	20—25
27—33	J	$\frac{1}{2}$ J + $\frac{1}{2}$ I	25—30
34—56	K	$\frac{1}{2}$ K + $\frac{1}{2}$ J	30—35
37—43	L	$\frac{1}{2}$ L + $\frac{1}{2}$ K	35—40
44—46	M	$\frac{1}{2}$ M + $\frac{1}{2}$ L	40—45
47—53	N	$\frac{1}{2}$ N + $\frac{1}{2}$ M	45—50
54—56	O	$\frac{1}{2}$ O + $\frac{1}{2}$ N	50—55
57—63	P	$\frac{1}{2}$ P + $\frac{1}{2}$ O	55—60
64—66	Q	$\frac{1}{2}$ Q + $\frac{1}{2}$ P	60—65
67—73	R	$\frac{1}{2}$ R + $\frac{1}{2}$ Q	65—70
74 and over	S	$\frac{1}{2}$ S + $\frac{1}{2}$ R	70 and over
Total			Total

Tested and passed as correct

Signed _____

Sorter

Signed _____

Supervisor

Signed _____

Compiler

Dated _____

Dated _____

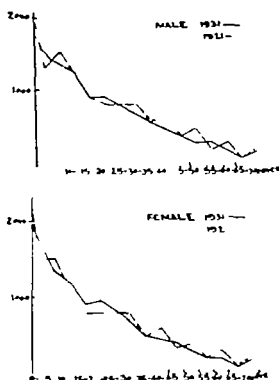
Dated _____

Signed _____

By Superintendent

Dated _____

That this smoothing eliminates most of the defects of plumping will



be apparent from the diagram given in the margin, which shows the distribution of 10 000 of the total population of each sex by age-periods according to the 1921 and 1931 censuses. It will be seen that the 1931 curve is much smoother than the other which is full of sharp bends particularly at all age-groups ending in tens. The present curve for females, who are even more ignorant about age than males, and whose endeavour in most cases is to under-state it is a little less smooth than the male curve. The small number of persons returned at ages 15—20 is as usual more marked among females than males.

Different
Methods of
Recording
Age

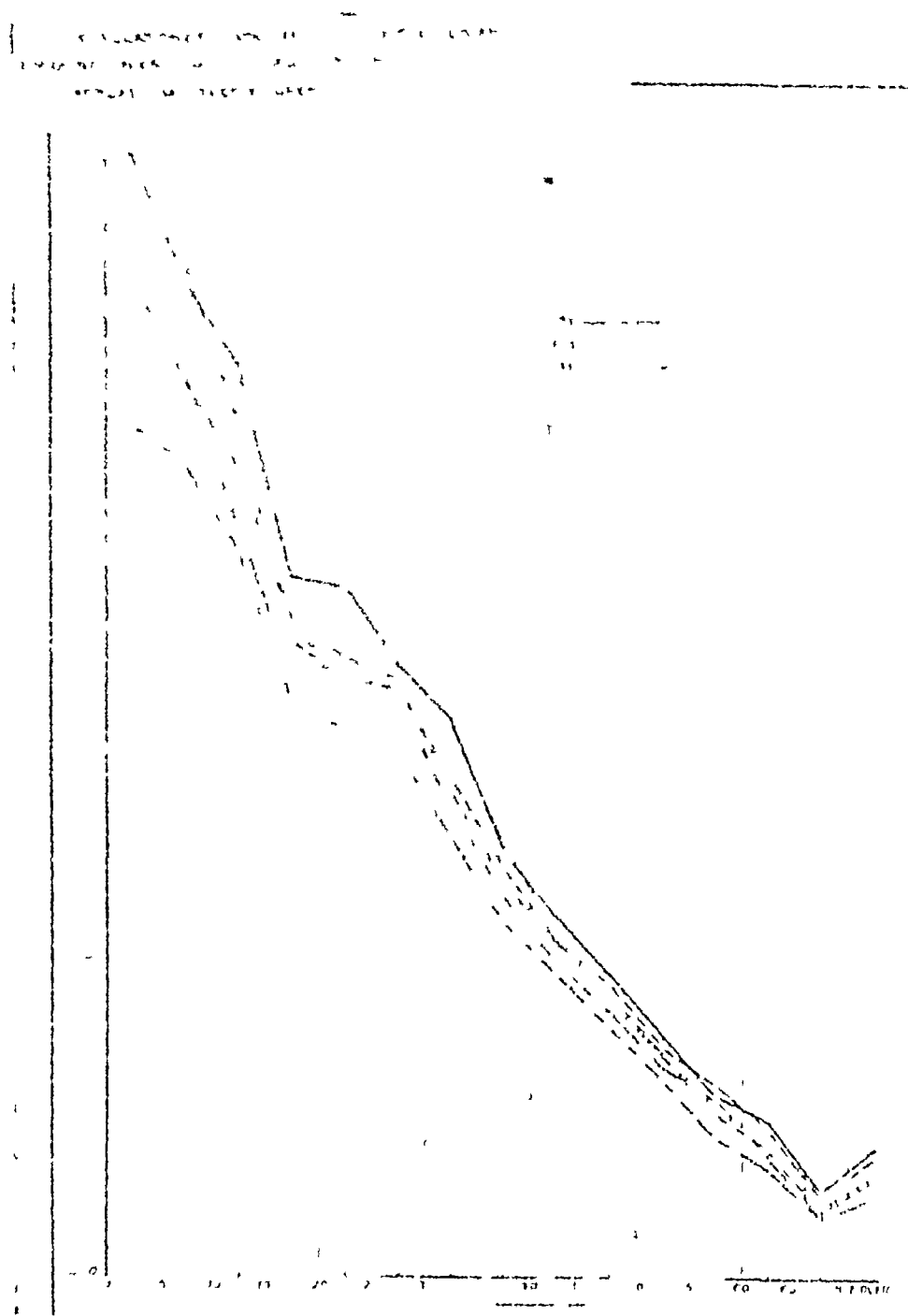
81 In another respect too the age returns at this census differ from those obtained at previous censuses. In all the Indian Provinces age was recorded in the past according to the number of years completed. The exception was the 1891 census of this Province when instructions were issued to the enumerators requiring that age should be recorded according to next birthday. At the time of abstraction, however the ages returned were reduced by one year with a view to obtain a uniform procedure for the whole of India. This was really not necessary because there was the usual plumping on certain ages and the persons enumerated as well as the enumerators hardly paid any heed to the new instruction and ages were in all probability returned as before. To counteract this tendency which was recognised by the Actuaries to be due to a tendency on the part of the public to return age according to the nearest birthday the Actuaries had always to make due allowances in their computations. Mr Meikle in his report on the 1921 figures laid particular stress on its recognition. The new instructions issued with a view to meet the situation and to secure some measure of uniformity required age to be recorded according to the nearest birthday six months or more counted as a year and less than six months was to be omitted. Thus at last census if a person was 20 years and 11 months old his age would be recorded as 20 years whereas at this census a person who had completed 20 years and 6 months on the final census night was put down as 21. In 1921 the age of infants less than a year old was to be recorded as zero while at this census infants who had completed 6 months on the census night went in as one year in the column of age the age of only those below 6 months being recorded as zero.

Age Distribu-
tion of
Deferred
Census

82. As already mentioned certain age statistics of the Province along with some other data such as figures of migration, have been supplied to the Government Actuary whose expert report is not likely to be available for a considerable time to come. In the remarks that follow it is not intended to

anticipate his conclusions but an attempt will be made to arouse the reader's interest in the study of the subject

It has been remarked above that the smoothing of figures at this census was aimed at removing some of the defects, caused by plumping, so that we are in a position to compare the age distribution of the population at this census with the actuarial age distribution of the population for past censuses. The diagram below shows the age distribution according to actuarial estimate for the last five censuses for the male population of Hindus and Muslims only. The unbroken line gives the present age distribution according to the new method of compilation. It will be seen that the curves give remarkably similar results and indicate that the age distribution of the population here depicted is very nearly in accordance with the probable age distribution.



Age distribution for the last six censuses (actual smoothed figures in thousands)

Variation in
Individual
Age-groups.

63 As alluded to in paragraph 48 of Section 8 of the first Chapter the number of persons aged 60 and over at this census is 14.9 per cent. smaller than the corresponding figure appearing in the Imperial Table of 1921. The reason there assigned to this deficit was the difference in the method of tabulation, adopted on the present occasion. The deficit is further explained in the remarks that follow. We had better not keep to the number of persons aged 60 and over as this age falls in the middle of our crude septenary group and the redistribution of persons for each individual year might make the results too arithmetical. As we are only aiming at the removal of the suspicion that persons of advanced ages have been tragically reduced for some reason or other persons aged 63 and over will do as well.

If we take the number of persons at the present census at each age-period by the sorting of actual age returns into groups as done at the last census, we find that there is no real decrease in the number of persons at older ages as at first sight appears from a comparison of the smoothed figures in our Imperial Tables with the unsmoothed figures of 1921. As pointed out already the actual ages returned at this census were sorted into ternary and septenary groups, such as 67—63 61 60 67—73 74 and over before being smoothed to give the quinquennial age-periods. The figures at the last census were sorted direct into quinquennial age-periods such as 60—64 65—69 70 and over. Now if all ages sorted direct at this census into groups 64—66 and onwards are grouped together we could compare them to the persons returned in the corresponding groups of 1921 namely 65—69 and onwards. An allowance will have to be made in our figures for persons who returned their age as 64 as these are to be excluded. We have already remarked in paragraph 81 above that any change in instructions with regard to the return of age last birthday or next birthday makes no appreciable difference in the actual returns, the ages being according to nearest birthday in so far as the people are capable of returning them intelligently. From Sub-divisionary Table XI we got 63 as the number of persons who returned their age as 64 out of 100 000 of actual returns. Assuming that the same proportion of the total population returned this age we find that the total number of persons returning 64 as their age at this census is about 18 000. Subtracting this from the number of persons aged 64 and over as obtained by direct sorting we get 90 000 persons aged 63 and over as compared to about 820 000 at the last census. It is thus evident that there is an actual increase in this census the percentage of rise being 13.6 or almost exactly though quite accidentally the same as in the total population of the Province. If for the sake of argument the transfer for the age 64 were to be doubled the percentage of increase would be only reduced to 11.5. The number however in both cases is unreal as it contains the effect of unintentional errors and anything like normal age distribution is the one now obtained by the smoothing of the figures. The curves on page 129 are the nearest approach to normal distribution, which can be obtained with the material available. This diagram shows that the number of persons of all ages over 60 is greater at this census than the real number which according to the Actuary was living at these ages in 1921.

There is yet another way of looking at the figures of the aged. The persons aged over 63 in 1931 are the survivors of those aged 55 and over in 1921. The figures of the latter according to the 1921 tables are not however smoothed and the effect of plumping at 55 which certainly includes some persons of lower ages has to be removed before any comparison could be made. It has also to be borne in mind that the present figures of those aged 65 and over have been

depleted by the return of age as 60 by some of those who are really older as this is the most preferential of all the old ages. This preference on the other hand does not so much affect the number aged 55 and over in 1921. Coming to the figures themselves, we find that there were 2,133,171 persons aged 55 and over in 1921 (Table VII). According to a direct grouping of the 1921 crude age-returns in Subsidiary Table I to Chapter V, 1921, page 207, there would be 9,173 persons aged 55 and over out of every 100,000. If these crude figures are first grouped into triennial and-septennial groups and then smoothed according to the process adopted at this census, there would be 8,416 persons aged 55 and over, giving a ratio of 91 100 between the smoothed and unsmoothed figures. That this ratio is the correct one to apply before obtaining comparable figures is borne out by the crude age distribution (Subsidiary Table VI at the end of this Chapter) obtained at this census, which gives the same result when the present figures are similarly treated. Graduating the population aged 55 and over in 1921 by the application of this ratio we find that it comes to 1,941,185. As against this we have 832 998 persons aged 65 and over at this census according to our Table VII, or in other words there has been a decrease of 57 per cent among the aged in ten years. This percentage will be slightly reduced if the exclusion of a certain number from the population now aged over 65 were to be allowed for on account of preference for the age 60. An ever diminishing number of people from amongst those aged 55 and over in 1921 was below the age of 60 in the first quinquennium of the last decade, and a reduction of about 57 per cent among the aged, in ten years is fully justified by the average annual death-rate of the last decade among persons over 60, which comes to 63 *per mille* annually or 63 per cent in ten years. There has been actually a reduction in this death-rate, which is shown by a comparison with the average death-rate that prevailed in the previous decade, which was 79 *per mille* among males and 84 *per mille* among females (*vide* Subsidiary Table IX on page 220 of the Punjab Census Report, 1921). The net result is that the aged have not suffered unduly during the last decade. If the method of smoothing adopted on the present occasion is adhered to in the future, comparisons will become easier and much more valuable. It will serve no useful purpose to compare the figures of other age-groups.

84. Nothing will bring out more clearly the characteristics of the age distribution of the population of this Province than its comparison with the age distribution of some of the Western countries. In the marginal table the

Age
Distribution
Compared
to Other
Countries

Number per 1,000 of both sexes of all ages

AGE PERIOD	Punjab		England and Wales 1921		France 1921	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0—5	82	77	44	43	31	31
5—10	71	61	47	46	30	30
10—20	117	96	94	95	89	88
20—30	95	79	74	88	68	82
30—40	71	58	67	79	65	78
40—50	49	39	63	69	67	72
50—60	33	24	46	50	55	59
60 and over	29	21	42	53	61	76

proportional age distribution in 1921 for England and Wales and France are compared with those of this Province. It is apparent that in the Punjab the number of both sexes in the early age-periods is comparatively enormous, the num-

ber of older persons being very small. It is perhaps hardly necessary to add that a large number of persons in any age-period automatically reduces the proportion of persons at other ages.

From what has been remarked above it can reasonably be concluded that the expectation of life in the Punjab is much smaller than in European countries. The Actuarial Report will deal with this question at a greater length.

and determine the mean of expectation of life for persons at various ages, but the fact is too patent not to be noticed.

Other
Provinces.

The age distribution of this Province is compared in the marginal table

Number per 1,000 of both sexes.

Age-periods.	Punjab.		H. W. P.		Bengal.		Madras.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0-5	81	77	79	73	77	79	71	75
5-10	71	61	73	61	71	63	65	64
10-20	117	96	117	91	106	106	102	103
20-30	85	78	105	86	86	83	83	86
30-40	71	56	77	61	77	61	71	70
40-50	49	38	47	37	49	33	49	47
50-60	33	24	28	21	28	23	30	29
60 and over	29	1	22	18	17	16	23	24

with that obtaining in some of the other provinces. The Punjab has the highest proportion of children as well as old persons except that females in Madras seem to be longer lived. The proportion of people

in middle life is therefore naturally smaller in this Province than in others.

Mean Age.

85 Having seen the proportions of persons at different ages and drawn the rather serious inference about the expectation of life, we are led naturally to a study of the "mean age" by which is meant the age for a particular community or area the number of persons below and above which is equal. This discussion has mainly an academic interest. A community with a comparatively large proportion of children will have a low mean age while a regressive population though not actually longer-lived will have a comparatively higher mean age. The determination of the mean age is however not altogether valueless as it furnishes a basis of comparison with the figures of the past and gives an indication of the various forces operating on human life. The table in the margin

Years.	All Religions.		HINDU.		SIKH.		MUSLIM.		CHRISTIAN.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1881	25.6	26.7	25.2	25.9	26.6	25.8	24.7	24.3	23.4	20.6
1891	23.6	22.6	23.1	22.7	22.9	22.9	22.7	22.2	22.3	20.7
1901	23.9	22.9	23.1	22.1	22.1	22.1	21.6	21.4	21.4	20.6
1911	23.7	21.7	22.6	22.0	22.7	22.7	21.9	21.2	21.7	20.9
1921	23.4	21.8	21.7	21.7	22.6	22.6	21.0	21.1	22.6	20.7
1931	22.2	22.1	21.7	22.4	22.3	21.2	22.8	22.7	22.9	21.6

shows the mean age of the population by main religions and sex for all censuses since 1881. It will be seen that during the last fifty years the mean age has

varied by no more than two years in a great majority of cases. The smallest figures are those for the year 1891 and the reason for this, as given in the 1911 Report (page 203), was that the preceding decade was characterised by a great rise in the birth rate. This undoubtedly accounts for a part of the variation but the real cause as referred to above was the reduction, during compilation by one year of the ages of all individuals returned at the census of 1891 in order to obtain the figures according to the years of age completed. The mean age during the period, 1901—1921 seems to have increased slightly in the case of males and decreased in the case of females. The reason seems to have been the comparative impunity of males in middle and older ages from the ravages of plague and influenza which are known to have caused heavy mortality among female adults. As compared with 1921 the mean age at this census has dropped by nearly one year in the case of males and a little more in the case of females on account of the great increase in the number of persons at earlier age-periods. The mean age would have been even lower if age had been recorded, as in 1921 according to the number of years completed.

*The mean age has been calculated by the method described in India's *Administrative Report of the 1901 Census* page 291.

86 It will be of some interest to make a study of the mean age by Natural Divisions. Though it does not necessarily indicate longevity, it certainly furnishes a well-known basis for comparing the age distribution. From the table in the margin we see that the mean age is highest in the Himalayan Natural

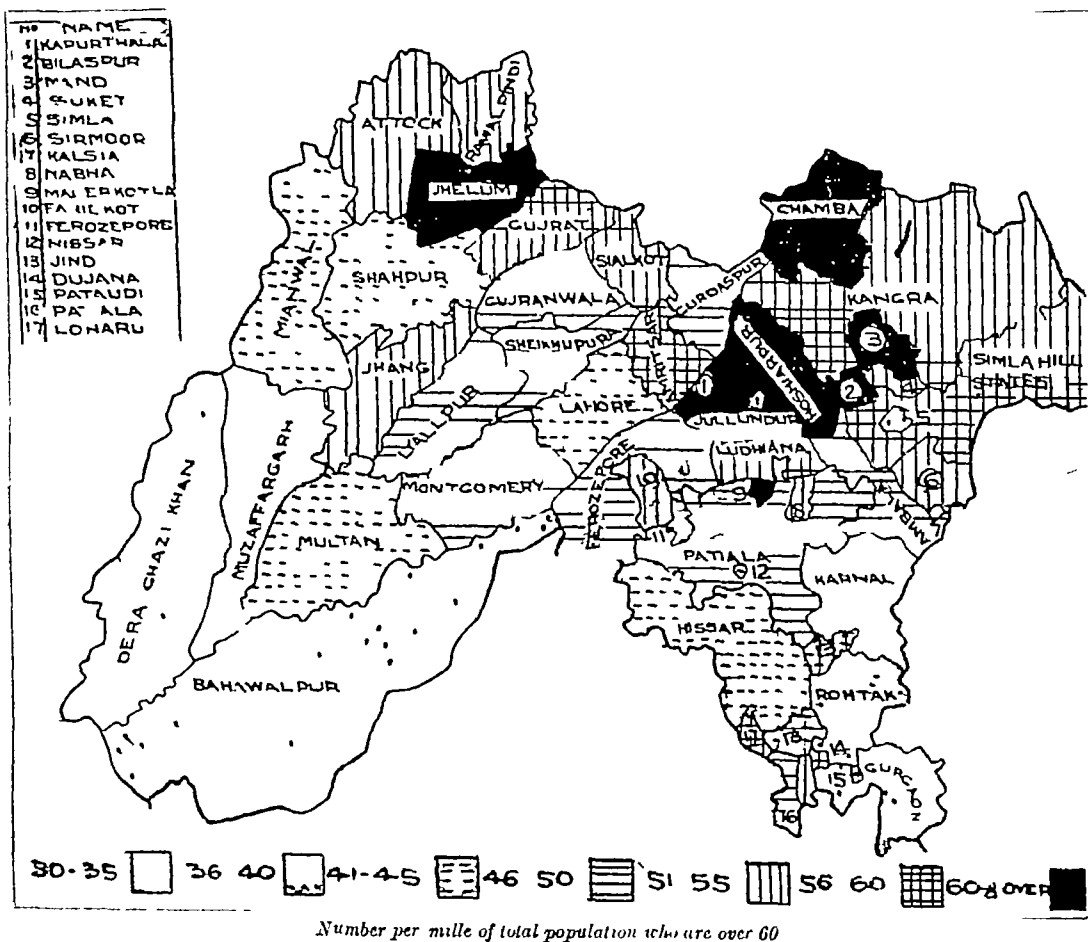
Mean Age
in Natural
Divisions

Natural Division	Mean age
Punjab	23.7
Indo-Gangetic Plain West	23.8
Himalayan	25.6
Sub Himalayan	24.3
North West Dry Area	23.0

Division where the proportion of children is smallest, the Sub-Himalayan and the Indo-Gangetic Plain coming next in order. The mean age for the North-West Dry Area with a large amount of adult migration is curiously small. This is undoubtedly due to the great natural increase noticeable in the colonies where settlers have made permanent homes. The subject is further discussed in the next paragraph as well as in Chapter VI under the heading "Comparative fertility in different areas."

87 Generally speaking an area with the greatest proportion of persons over 60 may be regarded as most suited to longevity. It has already been pointed out that the age distribution is greatly affected by various considerations, such as large natural increase in particular areas and migration. The map below shows the number of persons per 1,000 of the total population of each district or state, who are over 60.

Longevity in
Different
Areas

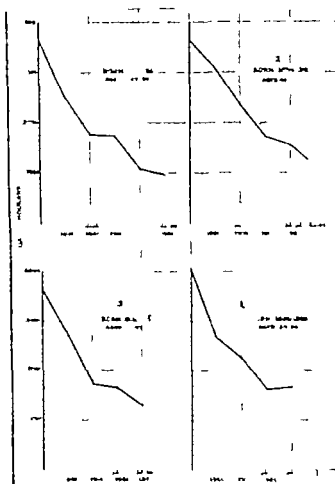


The Districts of Karnal and Muzaffargarh, which as noticed in Chapter I have the smallest natural increase and which in consequence should have shown a larger proportion at other ages, possess the smallest proportion of persons over 60. The two districts may therefore be regarded as being most inimical to

longevity and very unhealthy. The proportion of older people is low all over the North-West Dry Area partly because of the presence of a large number of middle-aged people as a result of migration or of children owing to larger natural increase. The true state of affairs about the comparative healthiness or other wise of these areas will be known after a few more years when the conditions in the colonies will have settled down. The areas with the largest proportion of the older persons are the cooler Himalayan Division and the sub-montane districts of Hoshiarpur and Jhelum. The proportion of older people in Jullundur and Kapurthala is also fairly high, being partly attributable to the large number of young and middle-aged emigrants from these places. The same remarks apply to Sialkot, Gurdaspur and Ludhiana.

Quinquennial
Births and
Age-groups.

88 We might now study the age distribution with the help of vital statistics. Such a study is likely to throw light on the nature and extent



Percentage of persons born in each quinquennium during the period 1881-1885 to 1896-1900

Age	Birth	Age-groups	Per. in 1881-1885
1	2	3	4
1-5	4, 71, 1	0-5	2, 113
1-10	4, 11, 11	6-10	2, 113
1-15	4, 12, 11	11-15	2, 113
1-20	4, 13, 1	16-20	1, 17
1-25	1, 1, 1	21-25	2, 1, 121
1-30	1, 1, 1	26-30	1, 1, 1
1-35	1, 1, 1	31-35	1, 1, 1
1-40	1, 1, 1	36-40	1, 1, 1
1-45	1, 1, 1	41-45	1, 1, 1
1-50	1, 1, 1	46-50	1, 1, 1
1-55	1, 1, 1	51-55	1, 1, 1
1-60	1, 1, 1	56-60	1, 1, 1
1-65	1, 1, 1	61-65	1, 1, 1
1-70	1, 1, 1	66-70	1, 1, 1
1-75	1, 1, 1	71-75	1, 1, 1
1-80	1, 1, 1	76-80	1, 1, 1
1-85	1, 1, 1	81-85	1, 1, 1
1-90	1, 1, 1	86-90	1, 1, 1
1-95	1, 1, 1	91-95	1, 1, 1
1-100	1, 1, 1	96-100	1, 1, 1

of our statement of age both in the census and in the record of births and deaths, and will also give an indication of the ages, at which the death-rate is comparatively high or at which our statement is particularly great. The marginal table appearing below gives for each quinquennium the number of births recorded in the British Territory and the number of persons returned at corresponding age-periods at this census. It is evident that the latter represent the survivors of persons born in the quinquennium shown opposite them. To bring out the results more clearly the life histogram of persons born in each quinquennium during

the period 1881-1885 to 1896-1900 has been traced in the diagram above. The survivors of the persons born during the quinquennia 1881-1885, 1886-1890, 1891-1895, 1896-1900 are now aged 40-45, 45-50, 50-55, 55-60 respectively. The various legends of most of the at different ages are evident from the four

curves and the number at earliest ages falls rapidly. The mis-statement of ages round about 15—20 is also clearly brought out as the drop does not exist in graphs Nos 2 and 4 when the population at 10—15 at one census is traceable to the one aged 20—25 at the next, the age-period 15—20 being thus skipped over. The comparative stability of figures from 25 to 35 is due to these ages being comparatively less exposed periods of life. If the Province did not lose through emigration, the persons between these ages would be found to be still more numerous.

89 Having compared generally the figures of birth and quinquennial age-groups of the census, we might attempt to deduce the death-rates from the census population. The present census population aged ten years and over are the survivors of the total population of 1921, the difference between the two being the total number of deaths during the decade among the population 5 years and over. This assumption is the same as that adopted by the late Sir George Hardy in his Actuarial Report of 1901, and gives a death-rate for the last decade of 30·7 *per mille* on the mean population of the two censuses. The corresponding death-rate, worked out from the figures of the Public Health Department, is 30·4 *per mille*, a figure sufficiently close to the one calculated above to establish the comparative accuracy of both.

Census as a
Test of Vital
Record

After we have determined the death-rate and with its help the amount of omission in the record, we can find out the number of births with the aid of actual increase in the population, which is known to us. The birth-rate thus obtained is 43·9 *per mille* of the mean population. The average birth-rate for the same period, calculated from the annual rates published by the Public Health Department, comes to 42·2 *per mille*. The difference between the calculated and the published death and birth rates is 3 and 1·7, respectively, which bears out the view that the registration of births and deaths has steadily improved and is reliable enough, and that the record of births is comparatively less accurate than that of deaths.

90 In the preceding paragraphs we have discussed the various aspects of the age distribution without mentioning the effect of migration on the figures. We were constrained to do so as the figures of migrants by age are not available. Fortunately on account of its small magnitude the effect of migration on the figures of total population is negligible. The influence of immigration on age distribution in smaller areas is to increase the number in middle age-periods. The converse should hold good for localities, of which the population is depleted as a result of emigration. For example, the age distribution of a big city like Lahore and some districts, such as Montgomery and Multan, ought to show the former characteristics, while the population of districts like Sialkot and Jullundur should furnish the latter peculiarity. The table in the margin gives

Effect of
Migration on
Age Distribu-
tion

Age	Lahore City		Montgomery District		Multan District		Sialkot District		Jullundur District		the age distribution of 1,000 of both sexes for Lahore City and the districts named above. Confining our attention in the first instance to figures of persons aged 15—40, we find the largest proportion in Lahore City where the characteristic sex ratio is also clearly brought out. The number of persons aged 15—40 is higher both in Montgomery
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
0—10	123	106	164	152	163	147	154	142	147	131	
10—15	57	42	68	55	64	52	67	53	66	55	
15—40	360	160	218	166	225	178	212	171	201	166	
40—60	82	42	75	56	75	54	82	63	88	74	
60 and over	17	11	26	20	23	19	33	23	41	31	

and Multan than in Sialkot and Jullundur and this in spite of there being a large number of children in the former two districts. The too old stick to their homes and predominate in their own districts.

Age
Distribution
by Caste

91 We may now examine the age distribution among certain castes and see how far the differences in social position are reflected therein. The table below shows the figures for certain castes grouped as Intellectual, Agricultural and Depressed. The

Age distribution of 1,000 females of certain castes

Caste.		MALE				FEMALE			
		Number per 1000				Number per 1000			
		12-14	15-17	18-20	21 & over	12-14	15-17	18-20	21 & over
<i>Intellectual classes</i>									
Agarwal	(Hindu)	213	45	169	373	46	156		
Brakman	(Hindu)	217	453	194	351	441	183		
Kashmiri	(Muslim)	229	262	159	349	453	163		
Khatris	(Hindu)	227	49	173	379	434	16		
Sayad	(Muslim)	237	469	177	379	466	164		
<i>Agricultural and Depressed</i>									
Kanet	(Hindu)	211	47	213	319	495	184		
Ali	(Hindu)	24	46	163	297	419	131		
Arum	(Muslim)	26	40	163	419	43	149		
Biloch	(Muslim)	241	479	167	394	46	136		
J	(Muslim)	249	41	163	41	413	147		
J	(Sikh)	231	4	99	261	44	197		
Palkhan	(Muslim)	24	453	169	3	1	156		
Rajput	(Muslim)	27	45	166	419	420	148		
Rajpu	(Hindu)	267	269	163	224	454	178		
Moo	(Muslim)	295	4	123	230	499	11		
<i>Low caste Tribes</i>									
Bawara	(Hindu)	424	439	137	411	439	117		
Harni	(Muslim)	479	237	173	915	224	167		
Palkhivara	(Muslim)	269	434	176	413	438	122		
Samal	(Hindu)	294	11	165	422	49	136		
<i>Low caste</i>									
Chamar	(Hindu)	27	47	147	264	479	127		
Chakr	(Hindu)	294	463	141	427	469	177		
Fagir	(Muslim)	279	44	173	41	440	130		

tural and Depressed. The figures of criminal tribes are also separately given. Examining the figures of various castes in some detail, we find that the intellectual *Brakman* has the largest number of person at ages over 44 and least in the youngest ages. In other words his age distribution is nearest to the one obtaining in Western countries. The *Harni* has the largest proportion of children and the *Bawara* and the *Samsi* are not far behind in this respect. A possible conclusion is that the

Indian aborigines are not a dying race as they are sometimes supposed to be. As a matter of fact the age distribution in the case of criminal tribes is affected by their returning wrong age and also by a possible attempt to conceal the caste on the part of many adults who when absent from their homes are anxious to hide their identity as members of a criminal tribe.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I

(Based on Imperial Table VII)

**Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in the Province and each Natural Division
at six censuses and mean age**

AGE	1931		1921		1911		1901		1891		1881	
	Males 2	Females 3	Males 4	Females 5	Males 6	Females 7	Males 8	Females 9	Males 10	Females 11	Males 12	Females 13
PUNJAB												
Under 1	341	402	369	431	382	446	302	329	410	468	319	359
1—2	257	304	142	167	147	173	161	178	290	314	180	202
2—3	288	338	231	269	230	265	256	273	293	328	206	222
3—4	204	330	258	306	259	303	256	285	291	310	247	281
4—5	288	318	272	305	262	290	273	290	323	326	267	287
Total under 5	1,468	1,698	1,272	1,478	1,280	1,477	1,248	1,355	1,607	1,746	1,219	1,361
5—10	1,301	1,346	1,457	1,538	1,335	1,390	1,356	1,367	1,398	1,357	1,358	1,356
10—15	1,214	1,191	1,217	1,104	1,187	1,027	1,229	1,086	1,053	914	1,214	1,087
15—20	936	928	851	785	912	815	910	840	1,041	1,075	899	850
20—25	924	947	770	796	848	888	792	851	925	947	854	914
25—30	815	802	822	813	872	884	835	874	940	1,000	850	882
30—35	738	688	753	774	789	827	818	859	946	601	832	858
35—40	570	538	550	511	535	514	550	542	660	708	613	495
40—45	487	407	566	598	608	651	650	672	360	325	656	692
45—50	421	387	382	353	370	347	354	337	503	503	353	323
50—55	341	311	464	456	474	458	407	460	201	162	495	471
55—60	260	231	204	173	182	153	184	160	372	365	174	147
60—65	217	193	340	311	237	298	607	597	326	297	585	576
65—70	124	103	100	84	195	71						
70 and over	184	170	246	226	170	200						
Mean age	24.3	23.1	25.4	24.0	25.2	24.7	25.0	24.9	23.0	22.6	25.0	24.7
I.—INDO-GANGETIC PLAIN												
WPST												
0—5	1,430	1,690	1,272	1,511	1,252	1,461	1,195	1,283	1,605	1,732	1,169	1,290
5—10	1,270	1,332	1,410	1,527	1,258	1,306	1,335	1,344	1,325	1,315	1,289	1,287
10—15	1,231	1,222	1,216	1,120	1,196	1,021	1,243	1,109	1,077	933	1,233	1,085
15—20	997	964	897	791	1,020	874	976	872	1,090	1,004	961	889
20—40	3,059	2,013	2,942	2,857	3,098	3,148	2,995	3,121	3,193	3,300	3,101	3,205
40—60	1,502	1,418	1,602	1,592	1,625	1,646	1,681	1,686	1,417	1,363	1,695	1,689
60 and over	511	461	656	602	551	544	575	585	293	263	552	555
Mean age	24.3	23.2										
II.—HIMALAYAN												
0—5	1,270	1,445	1,056	1,209	1,089	1,225	1,054	1,195	1,375	1,589	1,053	1,209
5—10	1,162	1,207	1,260	1,345	1,191	1,288	1,177	1,293	1,239	1,282	1,200	1,343
10—15	1,103	1,104	1,122	1,024	1,098	1,002	1,212	1,089	1,070	927	1,188	1,022
15—20	880	956	866	911	904	927	914	912	1,013	1,113	910	928
20—40	3,184	3,233	3,041	3,137	3,170	3,246	3,186	3,258	3,388	3,406	3,243	3,304
40—60	1,789	1,626	1,846	1,663	1,843	1,659	1,805	1,613	1,632	1,339	1,707	1,668
60 and over	612	529	803	711	705	653	652	640	383	345	643	626
Mean age	26.4	24.8										
III.—SUB-HIMALAYAN												
0—5	1,475	1,670	1,261	1,426	1,274	1,460	1,286	1,353	1,562	1,666	1,217	1,350
5—10	1,312	1,339	1,455	1,502	1,351	1,393	1,347	1,318	1,415	1,395	1,405	1,396
10—15	1,213	1,179	1,226	1,103	1,209	1,040	1,235	1,054	1,058	917	1,266	1,110
15—20	878	880	812	770	844	763	881	818	1,026	1,065	857	865
20—40	2,958	2,944	2,794	2,856	2,979	3,078	2,955	3,135	3,155	3,247	3,022	3,105
40—60	1,561	1,455	1,662	1,648	1,662	1,645	1,638	1,670	1,428	1,377	1,614	1,597
60 and over	603	527	790	695	681	621	660	649	356	333	589	577
Mean age	24.8	23.7										
IV.—NORTH WEST DRY AREA.												
0—5	1,577	1,804	1,343	1,549	1,403	1,604	1,408	1,589	1,812	2,017	1,482	1,690
5—10	1,380	1,413	1,591	1,651	1,509	1,576	1,477	1,509	1,467	1,454	1,523	1,497
10—15	1,211	1,169	1,239	1,099	1,174	1,029	1,193	1,056	958	834	1,069	936
15—20	893	896	795	753	779	722	793	764	944	1,015	725	715
20—40	3,071	3,041	2,857	2,928	2,975	3,044	2,989	3,081	3,023	3,070	2,844	2,975
40—60	1,405	1,272	1,638	1,466	1,564	1,487	1,532	1,450	1,444	1,295	1,691	1,562
60 and over	463	405	638	554	596	538	608	551	352	316	666	625
Mean age	23.5	22.4										

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in each Main Religion (six censuses).

Age.	1931.		1921.		1911.		1901.		1901.		1901.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ALL RELIGIONS												
0-5	1,453	1,490	1,272	1,478	1,280	1,477	1,244	1,255	1,007	1,744	1,219	1,261
5-10	1,201	1,244	1,457	1,638	1,235	1,390	1,240	1,267	1,206	1,257	1,246	1,243
10-15	1,114	1,191	1,217	1,304	1,147	1,077	1,229	1,066	1,033	914	1,214	1,067
15-20	924	974	831	785	912	815	940	849	1,041	1,073	890	830
20-40	2,647	2,773	2,860	2,984	2,644	2,713	2,903	2,729	2,771	2,206	2,049	2,149
40-60	1,509	1,374	1,616	1,507	1,640	1,609	1,453	1,679	1,436	1,332	1,47	1,033
60 and over	513	466	692	611	602	589	60	597	314	29	542	674
Mean age	24.2	22.1	25.4	24.5	23.2	24.7	23.9	24.9	22.9	22.6	25.4	24.7
HINDU												
0-5	1,377	1,611	1,211	1,430	1,186	1,394	1,162	1,273	1,044	1,717	1,127	1,208
5-10	1,224	1,267	1,284	1,480	1,237	1,203	1,200	1,220	1,206	1,264	1,250	1,213
10-15	1,189	1,182	1,187	1,096	1,163	1,023	1,231	1,067	1,079	800	1,214	1,039
15-20	978	908	890	817	890	853	944	839	1,072	1,044	843	824
20-40	2,125	2,044	2,000	2,052	2,144	2,186	2,078	2,157	2,270	2,226	2,180	2,246
40-60	1,672	1,438	1,670	1,603	1,682	1,601	1,718	1,677	1,431	1,382	1,603	1,663
60 and over	499	418	622	600	603	559	567	545	783	273	640	567
Mean age	24.7	22.4	28.7	27.7	28.6	25.0	26.2	28.1	22.1	22.7	28.2	25.9
SIKH												
0-5	1,391	1,627	1,209	1,412	1,219	1,418	1,184	1,182	1,016	1,642	1,188	1,202
5-10	1,243	1,200	1,233	1,444	1,242	1,200	1,220	1,180	1,216	1,261	1,220	1,197
10-15	1,203	1,160	1,218	1,118	1,189	971	1,219	1,039	1,062	911	1,163	1,026
15-20	851	917	891	790	877	781	894	804	1,066	1,017	829	847
20-40	2,918	2,812	2,880	2,806	2,948	2,126	2,876	2,180	2,018	2,269	2,013	2,223
40-60	1,624	1,619	1,621	1,718	1,679	1,714	1,767	1,663	1,620	1,609	1,608	1,768
60 and over	629	671	702	721	654	644	722	703	397	219	663	617
Mean age	24.2	22.4	28.7	27.7	28.6	25.0	26.2	28.1	22.1	22.7	28.2	25.9
MULAH												
0-5	1,837	1,729	1,228	1,618	1,239	1,643	1,243	1,432	1,077	1,040	1,216	1,443
5-10	1,240	1,242	1,233	1,246	1,241	1,444	1,423	1,408	1,115	1,419	1,442	1,419
10-15	1,223	1,184	1,237	1,106	1,204	1,029	1,222	1,062	1,025	883	1,224	1,078
15-20	924	904	816	789	941	772	844	820	1,022	1,017	843	839
20-40	2,924	2,973	2,823	2,874	2,968	2,868	2,826	2,902	2,069	2,177	2,911	2,969
40-60	1,642	1,640	1,663	1,633	1,646	1,623	1,672	1,663	1,620	1,627	1,607	1,663
60 and over	613	620	700	606	623	644	624	632	345	306	620	677
Mean age	23.8	22.7	28.9	27.1	28.9	24.2	24.6	24.4	22.7	22.2	28.7	24.9
CHRISTIAN												
0-5	1,273	1,077	1,234	1,091	1,234	1,195	854	1,253	803	1,177	641	1,009
5-10	1,219	1,279	1,241	1,671	1,297	1,677	859	1,477	1,115	1,311	641	1,413
10-15	1,229	1,211	1,224	1,106	1,209	1,023	809	1,109	829	876	414	1,118
15-20	941	924	843	811	741	741	740	871	772	1,043	297	91
20-40	2,149	2,144	2,018	2,163	2,023	2,062	2,077	2,064	2,112	2,069	2,092	2,064
40-60	1,244	1,199	1,241	1,247	1,229	1,229	1,224	1,224	1,224	1,224	1,224	1,224
60 and over	421	391	616	615	436	423	379	379	115	191	46	190
Mean age	22.9	21.8	23.9	22.7	23.7	22.9	24.4	22.4	22.3	22.7	23.4	20.6

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Age distribution of 1,000 of each sex in certain castes (Consus 1931).

CAST		MALES						FEMALES					
		Number per mille aged						Number per mille aged					
		0-6	7-13	14-16	17-21	21-31	41 and over	0-6	7-13	14-16	17-21	21-31	41 and over
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Azharwal	(Hindu)	179	161	70	171	281	169	205	170	60	131	264	168
	(Jain)	181	166	72	128	281	169	200	172	69	132	271	151
Ahr	(Hindu)	189	178	76	118	273	163	221	176	66	121	262	164
	(Muslim)	189	163	55	159	231	180	209	165	60	110	287	160
Araia	(Muslim)	20	182	69	111	270	163	231	186	62	121	219	119
	(Hindu)	192	168	67	117	280	169	218	176	59	120	278	149
	(Sikh)	205	181	17	121	236	176	229	183	59	110	258	152
Awan	(Muslim)	207	170	16	97	281	173	221	172	55	101	280	161
	(Hindu)	237	187	67	116	236	177	249	195	71	125	213	117
Bawaria	(Sikh)	201	178	19	12	206	167	242	191	78	113	213	133
	(Muslim)	236	175	61	107	291	169	230	166	50	111	204	136
Biloch	(Hindu)	162	153	70	122	292	198	180	162	63	121	278	185
Brashman	(Hindu)	131	150	62	129	110	211	187	132	68	117	283	191
	(Sikh)	192	183	78	121	277	147	218	176	76	139	27	127
Chamrar	(Hindu)	196	193	69	101	239	177	218	178	71	120	212	159
	(Ad Dharm)	181	171	89	124	139	171	231	173	71	121	211	152
	(Sikh)	169	171	73	121	236	171	212	169	81	127	219	172
Chhumbia	(Hindu)	167	139	82	121	236	171	191	161	76	121	214	202
	(Sikh)	236	173	17	121	236	171	227	169	69	117	201	151
	(Muslim)	236	173	17	121	236	171	227	169	69	117	201	151
Chubra	(Hindu)	212	181	74	121	231	149	241	188	69	118	216	138
	(Ad Dharm)	188	187	76	139	232	147	246	171	73	131	211	138
	(Sikh)	236	173	17	121	236	171	227	169	69	117	201	151
	(Muslim)	212	181	74	121	231	149	241	188	69	118	216	138
	(Ad Dharm)	188	187	76	139	232	147	246	171	73	131	211	138
	(Sikh)	236	173	17	121	236	171	227	169	69	117	201	151
	(Muslim)	212	181	74	121	231	149	241	188	69	118	216	138
Daria and Koli	(Hindu)	169	139	69	100	119	199	189	130	61	111	122	171
Dholi	(Hindu)	193	155	11	120	211	138	221	167	70	135	286	113
	(Muslim)	237	171	17	117	236	171	228	168	61	120	267	163
Faqir	(Hindu)	17	12	66	111	262	271	202	161	62	120	216	205
	(Sikh)	7	62	8	91	167	67	169	130	72	122	249	230
	(Muslim)	202	177	72	11	261	171	228	182	70	123	217	160
Gujjar	(Hindu)	171	173	77	123	281	170	192	161	55	99	277	216
	(Sikh)	172	162	61	97	263	215	192	161	55	99	277	216
	(Muslim)	188	181	69	10	270	178	226	178	61	112	260	160
Harni	(Muslim)	197	277	61	83	211	173	263	212	62	7	201	167
Ja'	(Hindu)	176	175	89	128	271	170	206	179	71	121	266	151
	(Sikh)	166	16	61	129	271	209	191	161	65	117	260	197
	(Muslim)	2	181	61	109	278	163	231	176	1	111	274	147
Jhiwar	(Hindu)	188	171	72	117	277	177	211	177	74	123	262	151
	(Sikh)	201	181	69	118	241	183	219	171	61	121	251	170
	(Muslim)	210	187	61	116	241	171	211	186	60	121	212	148
Julaha	(Hindu)	167	132	72	119	297	191	188	176	71	137	288	160
	(Sikh)	161	161	61	112	278	223	173	161	59	112	211	211
	(Muslim)	202	176	69	114	261	177	229	176	61	120	239	151
Kamboli	(Hindu)	192	169	74	126	270	169	212	183	68	139	262	145
	(Sikh)	208	181	61	115	273	178	241	191	66	124	241	145
	(Muslim)	201	183	72	121	251	167	241	191	66	124	241	145
Kanet	(Hindu)	158	139	62	115	299	213	176	143	57	127	309	188
	(Buddhist)	87	171	67	133	109	229	111	121	76	159	123	217
Kashmiri	(Muslim)	178	161	61	131	291	139	213	169	65	122	268	163
Khatiri	(Hindu)	178	159	67	129	291	173	206	173	62	118	271	167
	(Sikh)	191	161	62	114	261	203	212	170	66	111	268	171
Kumbar	(Hindu)	188	177	78	123	271	161	213	169	73	111	260	151
	(Sikh)	191	188	71	121	212	170	201	171	69	115	217	191
	(Muslim)	211	187	67	112	261	166	215	171	61	120	261	147
Lohar	(Hindu)	173	167	73	122	288	177	198	168	71	120	281	168
	(Sikh)	181	170	58	111	273	206	199	162	78	120	278	183
	(Muslim)	205	181	71	129	278	16	212	171	66	121	271	150
Machhi	(Muslim)	211	182	61	110	272	169	237	170	62	118	269	111
Meo	(Muslim)	202	191	78	118	280	121	221	176	65	121	300	112
Mirasi	(Muslim)	200	175	69	120	265	171	223	168	61	122	261	160
Mochi	(Hindu)	197	123	75	165	291	169	221	162	71	152	285	109
	(Muslim)	207	176	61	111	279	172	229	175	62	117	205	152
Mussalli	(Muslim)	213	182	61	106	266	162	258	181	67	123	255	124
Nai	(Hindu)	177	169	75	126	272	188	200	170	70	129	270	161
	(Sikh)	171	162	71	126	263	207	199	167	72	110	271	191
	(Muslim)	198	172	67	118	271	171	230	169	66	122	260	153
Pakhiwara	(Muslim)	221	169	62	109	263	176	212	181	71	127	251	132
Pathan	(Muslim)	182	166	61	126	291	169	210	162	61	122	280	156
Rajput	(Hindu)	156	151	68	129	293	191	183	155	66	112	280	178
	(Sikh)	218	117	91	112	231	171	246	165	67	112	291	139
	(Muslim)	199	178	70	117	270	166	225	177	65	119	260	118
Rathi	(Hindu)	186	171	58	101	277	201	191	168	69	116	261	177
Saini	(Hindu)	172	167	75	118	271	197	205	169	69	116	261	177
	(Sikh)	166	180	68	105	215	206	209	176	73	102	259	181
Sansi	(Hindu)	211	180	66	115	260	165	241	188	65	117	218	118
Sayal	(Muslim)	188	169	67	121	275	177	207	161	66	125	275	161
Sholikh	(Muslim)	178	166	69	121	295	158	211	175	68	135	260	140
Sunar	(Hindu)	189	175	71	121	266	176	208	177	68	128	251	165
	(Sikh)	201	179	67	121	263	176	212	181	66	126	253	162
	(Muslim)	213	172	73	125	262	155	236	168	72	132	218	141
Tarkhan	(Hindu)	181	171	76	119	268	182	207	172	71	127	268	155
	(Sikh)	182	168	69	125	260	196	201	167	68	125	255	181
	(Muslim)	206	176	67	111	265	172	231	171	69	128	256	151
Toli	(Muslim)	201	180	75	121	259	161	231	184	65	123	249	118

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV

Proportion of children under 14 and of persons over 43 to those aged 14-43 in certain castes; also of Married females aged 14-43 per 100 Females (Census 1931).

Serial No.	CASTE.	Proportion of children both sexes per 100		Proportion of persons over 43 per 100 aged 14-43.		Married females aged 14-43 per 100 females of all ages.
		Persons aged 14-43.	Married females aged 14-43.	M	F	
1	Agarwal (Hindu)	78	313	33	34	36
2	" (Jain)	73	296	33	33	38
3	Ahr (Hindu)	83	217	36	34	39
4	" (M. d.)	78	229	33	34	33
5	Aram (Muslim)	91	243	36	33	36
6	Arora (Hindu)	81	223	36	33	36
7	" (Sikh)	91	214	46	33	34
8	Awan (M. d.)	87	232	36	36	36
9	Bavaria (Hindu)	85	231	31	27	36
10	" (Sikh)	82	236	37	31	34
11	Balach (M. d.)	84	14	33	29	40
12	Brakha (Hindu)	70	206	41	40	38
13	" (Sikh)	63	11	43	41	36
14	Chamar (Hindu)	87	196	31	27	43
15	" (M. d.)	82	218	41	36	40
16	" (Sikh)	82	209	38	34	38
17	Chikha (Hindu)	76	203	43	38	38
18	" (Sikh)	8	200	47	46	37
19	" (Muslim)	87	228	40	34	37
20	Chakra (Hindu)	88	229	30	28	39
21	" (M. d.)	94	221	33	33	36
22	" (Sikh)	86	229	32	30	38
23	" (Muslim)	82	276	36	33	33
24	" (Hindu)	89	230	36	33	36
25	Bag and Kall (Hindu)	87	186	43	33	43
26	Dhobi (Hindu)	73	198	37	33	43
27	" (Muslim)	86	229	38	34	37
28	Faru (Hindu)	65	265	44	46	34
29	" (Sikh)	46	201	82	44	36
30	" (Muslim)	89	236	39	34	37
31	Gujar (Hindu)	71	200	33	34	41
32	" (Sikh)	81	197	38	39	38
33	" (M. d.)	86	227	36	37	37
34	Harna (M. d.)	10	408	49	81	39
35	" (Hindu)	76	290	36	33	41
36	" (Sikh)	76	219	46	43	36
37	" (M. d.)	89	43	36	33	36
38	Ikhar (Hindu)	61	213	38	33	39
39	" (Sikh)	89	221	43	39	37
40	" (M. d.)	84	43	41	34	36
41	Jalaha (Hindu)	67	171	40	33	42
42	" (Sikh)	28	173	49	47	41
43	" (Muslim)	96	226	39	31	36
44	K. m. b. (Hindu)	81	223	36	31	37
45	" (Sikh)	91	223	41	35	34
46	" (M. d.)	81	244	37	34	42
47	Kayot (Hindu)	68	154	45	38	43
48	" (M. d.)	47	17	45	39	48
49	Kachhar (M. d.)	71	223	33	36	38
50	Khatra (Hindu)	3	222	44	37	33
51	" (Sikh)	1	227	44	39	33
52	Kumbhar (Hindu)	79	200	31	32	46
53	" (Sikh)	48	20	40	41	33
54	" (M. d.)	91	229	38	33	36
55	La'la (Hindu)	73	16	37	33	49
56	" (Sikh)	81	241	47	40	34
57	" (M. d.)	89	243	37	34	37
58	Marbhi (M. d.)	94	214	36	32	37
59	Uma (M. d.)	42	43	23	33	43
60	Varad (M. d.)	85	231	3	34	36
61	Marbi (Hindu)	81	212	17	22	43
62	" (M. d.)	74	234	29	31	36
63	Momali (M. d.)	94	245	33	29	33
64	Kal (Hindu)	75	197	40	31	40
65	" (Sikh)	77	216	45	43	36
66	" (M. d.)	5	229	3	34	36
67	Palkhivara (M. d.)	90	12	40	29	36
68	Palkha (M. d.)	77	224	37	24	36
69	Pajpat (Hindu)	65	197	39	37	3
70	" (Sikh)	43	223	37	39	39
71	" (M. d.)	84	214	34	33	33
72	Palkha (Hindu)	90	146	47	37	37
73	" (Sikh)	7	204	43	35	3
74	" (M. d.)	89	204	49	43	36
75	Palkha (Hindu)	7	237	37	3	31
76	" (M. d.)	7	232	3	3	31
77	Palkha (Muslim)	73	212	32	37	33
78	" (Sikh)	87	227	38	37	34
79	" (M. d.)	86	231	34	32	35
80	" (Hindu)	7	16	39	33	41
81	" (Sikh)	80	213	43	40	38
82	" (M. d.)	89	230	3	34	36
83	" (M. d.)	89	230	3	34	36

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V A.

Proportion of Children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15-40 in certain religions; also of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females by Natural Division.

NATURAL DIVISION AND RELIGION	Proportion of children under 10 both sexes, per 100.				Proportion of persons aged 60 and over per 100 aged 15-40.				Proportion of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females of all ages.	
	Persons aged 15-40.		Married females aged 15-40.		1921.		1921.		1921	1931
	1921	1931	1921	1931	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
PUNJAB	73	77	183	199	13	12	18	17	33	23
Hind	68	72	178	183	13	11	17	16	34	23
Sikh	72	74	183	187	16	15	21	21	31	22
Jain	69	68	194	181	10	10	12	13	22	22
Muslin	77	82	202	209	13	13	19	17	33	31
Christian	78	83	227	232	11	10	16	14	31	30
L.—INDO-G PLAIN WEST.	72	76	191	200	13	13	17	16	33	23
Hindu	69	75	183	187	11	10	15	15	34	23
Sikh	70	72	191	183	16	16	21	21	32	23
Jain	70	65	196	184	10	10	12	12	22	31
Muslin	74	79	190	205	13	13	19	18	33	31
Christian	73	82	218	221	11	10	15	13	31	32
II.—HIMALAY N	62	61	180	183	13	13	21	21	26	23
Hindu	62	61	149	147	15	13	21	19	36	38
Sikh	67	83	157	122	11	10	15	14	29	27
Jain	61	32	234	96	12	13	18	19	24	41
Muslin	69	61	171	174	11	10	19	18	36	34
Christian	49	49	137	183	10	11	7	10	29	22
III.—SWS-HIMALA AN	73	73	193	206	16	14	23	20	23	31
Hind	70	71	181	187	15	14	20	19	32	22
Sikh	73	74	182	190	19	16	24	21	33	22
Jain	67	68	191	183	13	10	14	13	32	32
Muslin	77	81	196	200	15	13	23	19	33	31
Christian	76	75	221	223	11	11	16	16	31	30
IV.—NORTH WEST DIST AFGH.	73	82	202	219	12	10	17	15	23	31
Hindu	70	74	194	200	9	9	13	13	33	32
Sikh	79	85	207	219	13	11	19	16	33	23
Jain	77	62	213	200	8	10	9	10	33	31
Muslin	79	83	210	221	12	10	18	13	32	31
Christian	66	64	241	235	11	9	14	11	34	36

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V-A.

Proportion of Children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15-40 in certain religions; also of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females by Natural Division.

NATURAL DIVISION AND RELIGION	Proportion of children under 10, both sexes, per 100.				Proportion of persons aged 60 and over per 100 aged 15-40.				Proportion of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females of all ages.	
	Persons aged 15-40		Married females aged 15-40.		1921.		1921.		1921	1921
	1921	1921	1921	1921	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
PUNJAB	73	77	193	199	13	12	19	17	33	33
Hind	66	72	178	183	12	11	17	16	34	33
Sikh	72	74	193	197	16	15	31	1	32	33
Jain	69	68	183	184	10	10	12	13	32	32
Muslim	77	82	202	200	13	1	19	17	33	31
Christian	78	83	227	232	11	10	16	14	31	30
I.—S-O PLAIN, WERT.	72	76	191	196	13	12	17	16	33	32
Hind	66	72	182	187	11	10	18	15	34	32
Sikh	70	73	191	193	18	18	31	21	32	32
Jain	70	66	198	184	10	10	13	12	32	31
Muslim	74	79	189	206	12	13	19	16	32	31
Christian	73	82	218	221	11	10	18	13	31	32
II.—HIMALA	62	61	190	193	12	13	21	18	36	33
Hind	62	61	169	167	13	12	21	18	36	33
Sikh	67	63	187	182	11	10	15	14	39	37
Jain	61	52	234	200	12	18	18	19	24	41
Muslim	69	61	171	174	11	10	19	18	36	34
Christian	49	49	187	183	10	11	7	10	29	22
III.—S-W-HIMALA	72	73	192	196	16	14	22	19	33	31
Hind	70	71	184	187	18	14	20	19	33	32
Sikh	73	74	192	190	19	16	24	21	33	32
Jain	67	64	191	184	12	10	14	13	32	32
Muslim	77	81	194	200	13	13	23	19	33	31
Christian	76	79	223	233	11	11	16	16	31	30
IV.—NORTH WEST DIST AFGH.	72	63	209	219	12	10	17	15	32	31
Hind	70	74	194	203	9	9	13	13	33	32
Sikh	79	83	207	219	13	11	18	16	33	32
Jain	77	62	213	202	6	10	9	10	33	31
Muslim	79	63	210	221	12	10	18	18	32	31
Christian	66	64	201	213	11	9	16	14	26	30

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

Variation in population at certain age periods since 1901 by District or State and Natural Division

Serial No	DISTRICT OR STATE AND NATURAL DIVISION	VARIATION PER CENT IN POPULATION (INCREASE +, DECREASE -)							
		PERIOD	All ages	0-10	10-16	15-40	40-60	60 and over	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	PUNJAB	1901-1911	-2.4	+3	-6.2	-1.9	-3.2	-4.6	
		1911-1921	+5.5	+10.5	+10.3	-6	+4.0	+18.2	
		1921-1931	+13.5	+14.9	+17.1	+20.0	+3.4	-14.2	
1	Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	1901-1911	-9.4	-6.2	-12.9	-5.8	+10.6	-12.9	
		1911-1921	+6.8	+16.7	+12.9	-8	+6.2	+24.2	
		1921-1931	+11.4	+12.5	+17.6	+19.1	+3.1	-13.1	
1	Hissar	1901-1911	+3.0	+16.0	-23.1	+6.3	-3.2	-3.0	
		1911-1921	+1.5	+15.6	+30.1	-12.4	-3.1	+14.7	
		1921-1931	+10.1	+3.0	+11.0	+21.4	+5.4	-10.8	
2	Loharu State	1901-1911	+22.1	+57.0	-14.7	+15.1	+10.2	+34.2	
		1911-1921	+10.0	+30.1	+32.5	-6.0	+5.6	+9.3	
		1921-1931	+13.2	+2.8	+27.2	+24.1	+7.4	+1.0	
3	Rohtak	1901-1911	-14.3	-15.7	-16.0	-9.7	-10.1	-17.0	
		1911-1921	+8.0	+63.8	+41.2	+33.0	+34.0	+45.0	
		1921-1931	+4.3	+2.8	+15.5	+10.4	-7.2	-22.7	
4	Dasana State	1901-1911	+5.4	+18.4	-15.8	+5.1	+1.1	+12.0	
		1911-1921	+1.4	+6.0	+24.3	-8.7	-3.0	+11.1	
		1921-1931	+0.2	+12.7	+9.0	+16.8	-1.1	-16.8	
5	Gurgaon	1901-1911	-13.4	-23.0	+4	-11.0	-14.4	-14.1	
		1911-1921	-6.6	+20.6	-3.0	+2.8	-2.3	+12.3	
		1921-1931	+8.5	+13.0	+17.9	+12.0	-5.6	-21.4	
6	Pataudi State	1901-1911	-10.0	-10.1	+2.0	-11.0	-4.5	-0.0	
		1911-1921	-7.4	+3.8	-7.4	-11.8	-15.0	-1.0	
		1921-1931	+4.3	+8.0	+8.2	+14.0	-14.6	-32.7	
7	Karnal	1901-1911	-9.5	-10.0	-13.6	-6.7	-10.7	-13.0	
		1911-1921	+3.5	+10.8	+3.5	-5.4	-5	+18.4	
		1921-1931	+2.0	+8	+11.7	+10.1	-9.7	-26.1	
8	Jullundur	1901-1911	-12.0	-11.0	-16.7	-12.8	-11.1	-14.2	
		1911-1921	+2.6	+0.5	+1.8	-2.7	+3	+23.2	
		1921-1931	+14.7	+18.8	+23.9	+16.0	+7.0	-3.4	
9	Kapurthala State	1901-1911	-14.7	-15.2	-9.0	-15.2	-15.4	-17.0	
		1911-1921	+0.0	+11.2	-4.1	+2.7	+3.6	+20.8	
		1921-1931	+11.4	+10.0	+22.6	+16.3	+5.2	-11.2	
10	Ludhiana	1901-1911	-23.2	-21.5	-24.4	-20.7	-25.4	-35.0	
		1911-1921	+9.8	+18.0	+11.0	+4	+9.0	+35.2	
		1921-1931	+18.5	+16.4	+24.1	+25.1	+12.4	-2.2	
11	Maler Kotla State	1901-1911	-8.2	-12.2	-10.8	+1.8	-10.0	-23.6	
		1911-1921	+12.0	+10.5	+13.6	+4.7	+13.0	+42.1	
		1921-1931	+3.4	+14.0	+16.8	-1.3	-5.8	-16.6	
12	Ferozepore	1901-1911	+3	+6.7	-16.3	+2.8	-3.6	-1.3	
		1911-1921	+14.4	+22.1	+33.0	+1.0	+13.0	+35.6	
		1921-1931	+6.3	+1.6	+6.0	+13.6	+1.2	-17.6	
13	Faridkot State	1901-1911	+4.3	+10.7	-13.0	+7.1	+4	+4.1	
		1911-1921	+16.0	+18.0	+41.4	+3.0	+17.8	+34.0	
		1921-1931	+0.1	+4.0	+7.8	+14.2	+11.0	-5.3	
14	Patiala State	1901-1911	-11.8	-4.3	-20.0	-9.4	-18.6	-10.0	
		1911-1921	+0.5	+17.7	+18.7	-4.8	+4.0	+5.9	
		1921-1931	+8.4	+7.6	+11.4	+15.5	+6	-15.5	
15	Jind State	1901-1911	-3.0	+3.2	-17.8	+5	-11.7	-5.2	
		1911-1921	+13.4	+31.0	+26.8	-9	+0.1	+24.8	
		1921-1931	+5.4	+3.5	+14.5	+12.1	-4.2	-21.3	
16	Nabha State	1901-1911	-16.5	-12.0	-24.3	-14.4	-20.0	-18.8	
		1911-1921	+5.8	+12.4	+10.7	-3.9	+6.2	+22.7	
		1921-1931	+9.2	+11.8	+13.3	+14.3	+7	-13.4	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.—continued

Variation in population at certain age-periods since 1901 by District or State and Natural Division.

		VARIATION PER CENT IN POPULATION (INCREASE+ DECREASE-).							
Serial No.	DISTRICT OR ST. OR AND NATURAL DIVISION.	PERIOD.							
			5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30 and over	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
17	Lahore	1901-1911	-4	-11.6	-1.6	-7.2	-0.6	-12.0	
		1911-1921	+13.0	+15.3	+11.3	+2.6	+9.2	+29.7	
		1921-1931	+22.0	+20.3	+22.3	+31.3	+8.3	-14.3	
18	Amritsar	1901-1911	-14.0	-15.6	-12.7	-12.3	-12.6	-19.0	
		1911-1921	+3.5	+11.3	-4	-7.9	+4.4	+23.8	
		1921-1931	+20.2	+22.8	+29.6	+25.2	+10.4	-7.9	
19	Gujranwala	1901-1911	-18.1	+27.0	-22.7	+17.6	+20.2	+12.4	
		1911-1921	+2.0	-26.2	-7.9	-22.9	-27.1	-24.2	
		1921-1931	+19.1	+29.4	+6.3	+25.0	+23.8	-19.4	
20	Sheikhpura	1901-1911	+2.2	Included in the districts of Lahore, Gujranwala and Multan.					
		1911-1921	+17.4	Not available.					
		1921-1931	+9.8	+20.0	+32.6	+30.2	+29.4	+4	
II.—Himalayan		1901-1911	+2.6	+2.7	-6.9	+7.7	+4.5	+7.7	
		1911-1921	+5	+2.5	+3.6	-2.5	+7	+72.4	
		1921-1931	+6.4	+2.9	+5.1	+9.2	-2	-29.6	
21	Summer State	1901-1911	+2.1	+4.2	-11.2	+4.1	+2.5	+9.6	
		1911-1921	+1.4	-2.2	+15.6	-1.4	+2.6	+7.1	
		1921-1931	+6.8	+7.6	+5.6	+12.1	-3.9	+17.9	
22	Siwalik	1901-1911	-2.6	+4.1	+1.2	-5.6	-1.6	+11.6	
		1911-1921	+17.9	+5.1	+2.6	+23.4	+10.6	+14.6	
		1921-1931	-16.8	+7	-22.2	-22.6	-18.7	-20.9	
23	Siwalik Hill States	1901-1911	+4.3	+6.2	-3.7	+3.2	+4.1	+6.6	
		1911-1921	-1.6	-2	+1.2	-2.6	+1.1	+12.6	
		1921-1931	+7.9	+14.2	+7.9	+10.2	+2.9	-10.7	
24	Dehra-dun State	1901-1911	+2.8	Included in Siwalik Hill States.					
		1911-1921	+5.3	Not available.					
		1921-1931	+2.1	+9.6	+9.8	+4.4	+1.1	-22.2	
25	Kangra	1901-1911	+2	+2.2	-10.6	-3	+3.8	+6.9	
		1911-1921	-6	+2.2	-1.2	-4.8	-9	+12.7	
		1921-1931	+4.6	+2.2	+9.9	+9.1	-1.2	-21.4	
26	Mand State	1901-1911	+4.1	+2.4	-1.6	+1.1	+2.1	+2.4	
		1911-1921	+2.2	+7.0	+6.1	-2.7	+6	+12.4	
		1921-1931	+12.1	+11.6	+9.9	+19.6	+7.8	-9.6	
27	S. P. State	1901-1911	+6	+2.4	-1.6	+1.1	+2.1	+2.4	
		1911-1921	-1.1	+2.9	-6.6	-4.2	+1.9	+16.9	
		1921-1931	+7.8	+14.6	+6.6	+2.2	+4.7	-12.4	
28	Chamba State	1901-1911	+4.2	+7.7	+2.2	+7.7	+6	+3.7	
		1911-1921	+4.4	+4.4	+6.9	+1.2	+6.1	+1.1	
		1921-1931	+2.6	+11.6	+6.6	+10.4	-7.4	-31.2	
III.—Sub-Himalayan		1901-1911	-6.3	-5.8	-7.4	-7.4	-6.5	-6.9	
		1911-1921	+7	+2.7	+2.9	-1.1	+1.7	+11.7	
		1921-1931	+11.9	+12.7	+12.4	+17.6	+1.2	-12.7	
29	Ankhal	1901-1911	-13.4	-14.9	-22.2	-12.2	-16.6	-19.2	
		1911-1921	-1.4	+10.9	-1	-12.6	-1.2	+16.9	
		1921-1931	+9.9	+12.7	+16.9	+12.2	-2.2	-14.2	
30	Kailash State	1901-1911	-16.6	-17.0	-22.1	-12.7	-19.7	-17.9	
		1911-1921	+2.6	+11.1	+6	-8.2	+4.4	+22.7	
		1921-1931	+4.3	+11.3	+12.6	+4.9	+6.6	-19.9	
31	Naikharpur	1901-1911	-7.2	-4.8	-10.1	-8.2	-7.7	-2.4	
		1911-1921	+1.9	+4.8	-1.9	-4.2	-4.6	+16.6	
		1921-1931	+11.2	+15.6	+19.6	+14.6	+2.1	-7.7	
32	Overdunpur	1901-1911	-11.9	-7.2	-12.2	-12.9	-12.1	-12.6	
		1911-1921	+1.9	+6.2	+4.2	-3.6	-4	+12.6	
		1921-1931	+13.9	+16.6	+19.6	+29.9	+3.6	-17.9	
33	Falhat	1901-1911	-6.6	-6.6	-2.6	-14.1	-6.9	-12.7	
		1911-1921	+7	-6.9	+2	-7.6	-2.7	+6.6	
		1921-1931	+11.6	+9.9	+12.2	+15.6	-7.4	-21.7	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI—concluded.

Variation in population at certain age-periods since 1901 by District or State and Natural Division.

Serial No	DISTRICT OR STATE AND NATURAL DIVISION	VARIATION PER CENT IN POPULATION (INCREASE +, DECREASE -)						
		PERIOD	ALL ages	0-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
34	Gujrat	1901-1911	-5	+4.1	-3.3	-4.0	+1.0	+2.5
		1911-1921	+4.6	+11.5	+10.1	+4.4	+12.0	+20.0
		1921-1931	+11.0	+15.2	+11.5	+20.4	+1.0	-15.2
35	Jhelum	1901-1911	+2.0	-16.5	-17.3	-12.7	-10.2	-13.4
		1911-1921	-6.7	-5	-2.0	-14.8	-7.5	+8.8
		1921-1931	+13.4	+13.7	+14.1	+21.0	+8.7	-13.0
36	Rawalpindi	1901-1911	-1.0	-43.2	+43.0	-40.1	-40.0	-38.0
		1911-1921	+3.0	+6.2	+2.3	+1.0	+2.0	+13.0
		1921-1931	+11.4	+17.7	+14.0	+15.5	+2.0	-10.0
37	Attock	1901-1911	+11.8	Not available				
		1911-1921	-1.1	-0	+3.4	-6.0	+2	+13.0
		1921-1931	+14.0	+12.0	+15.1	+23.0	+7.7	-14.7
IV —North-West Dry Area	1901-1911	+17.5	+17.1	+12.0	+13.6	+17.5	+12.7	
	1911-1921	+2.4	+5.7	+11.3	+5.2	+6.3	+13.7	
	1921-1931	+21.5	+21.3	+22.2	+29.9	+7.6	-12.3	
38	Montgomery	1901-1911	+12.2	+21.2	+5.2	+14.3	+15.3	+15.8
		1911-1921	+12.3	+33.1	+44.2	+30.2	+31.2	+38.7
		1921-1931	+15.8	+42.7	+30.7	+40.5	+20.1	+4.8
39	Shahpur	1901-1911	+32.1	+35.2	+28.2	+30.3	+27.6	+8.2
		1911-1921	+11.6	+7.4	+4.4	+1.2	+0.5	+18.5
		1921-1931	+14.1	+15.0	+22.0	+22.0	+1.0	-20.0
40	Mianwali	1901-1911	+13.1	-10.8	-18.2	-23.8	-17.2	-10.7
		1911-1921	+4.0	+1.8	+6.1	+7.0	+4.0	+0.7
		1921-1931	+14.0	+10.5	+19.3	+21.7	+4.6	-15.4
41	Lyallpur	1901-1911	+42.0	+21.3	+6	+3.2	+2.1	+10.3
		1911-1921	+10.2	+10.6	+31.7	+5.7	+11.0	+24.6
		1921-1931	+20.2	+14.0	+20.7	+20.4	+10.1	-4.4
42	Jhang	1901-1911	+23.1	+38.3	+30.4	+35.0	+30.0	+27.3
		1911-1921	+8.7	+14.3	+13.0	+5.7	+10.7	+17.0
		1921-1931	+10.5	+10.3	+22.8	+25.8	+4.4	-11.0
43	Multan	1901-1911	+14.7	+14.0	+18.6	+10.7	+23.3	+10.6
		1911-1921	+9.3	+0.1	+14.2	+0.0	+5.0	+11.3
		1921-1931	+32.1	+37.1	+20.7	+40.5	+16.3	-1.1
44	Bhawalpur State	1901-1911	+8.3	+5.2	+6.0	+0.5	+15.6	+1.2
		1911-1921	+1	+1.8	+1.7	-5	+4.3	+4.8
		1921-1931	+20.0	+30.0	+31.5	+35.2	+7.2	-15.7
45	Muzaffargarh	1901-1911	+7.0	+37.0	+36.1	+28.2	+51.0	+40.2
		1911-1921	-2	-1.7	+0.0	-2	-2.2	+1.4
		1921-1931	+4.0	+3.0	+1.3	+10.3	-8.6	-34.4
46	Dera Ghazi Khan	1901-1911	+6.6	+8.7	+13.7	+11.8	+18.2	+14.0
		1911-1921	-6.2	-9.1	-1.8	-4.6	-5.7	-8.0
		1921-1931	+5.0	+2.5	+2.3	+10.3	-2.5	-30.0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII

Reported birth-rate by sex and Natural Division.
(FOR BRITISH TERRITORY ONLY)

YEAR	NUMBER OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF TOTAL ANNUAL *POPULATION									
	Punjab		Indo Gangesic Plain West		Himalayan		Sub Himalayan		North-West Dry Area	
1	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1921	22	20	22	20	18	16	22	20	22	10
1922	20	18	22	20	16	15	20	18	20	17
1923	22	20	23	20	19	18	22	20	22	10
1924	20	18	21	18	17	16	20	18	20	18
1925	20	18	21	10	18	17	20	18	10	17
1926	21	18	20	18	10	17	21	18	21	10
1927	21	18	21	10	17	16	20	18	21	10
1928	22	20	23	21	19	18	22	20	22	10
1929	21	19	22	20	18	16	21	19	20	18
1930	20	18	22	19	19	17	21	19	18	16

*The population is assumed to have increased in geometric progression between the year 1921-1931 R 1 013

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

Reported death-rates by Sex and Natural Divisions (For British Territory only).

NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 1,000 TOTAL ANNUAL *POPULATION EACH SEX.

YEAR.	Punjab.		Indo-Gangetic Plain, West.		Himalayas.		Sub-Himalayas.		North West Dry Area.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1921	20	31	28	29	33	36	34	34	24	25
1922.	21	22	23	24	28	26	23	23	18	18
1923.	29	32	30	28	27	27	31	34	24	26
1924	29	44	40	47	34	28	46	32	22	28
1925.	27	30	31	28	27	27	27	26	23	23
1926.	32	36	38	44	28	29	32	30	24	25
1927	25	26	27	28	29	28	26	26	21	22
1928.	22	23	22	24	22	22	22	4	19	20
1929.	24	27	24	26	21	21	24	26	20	29
1930.	26	27	26	29	26	27	28	26	25	26

*The population is assumed to have increased in geometric progression between the years 1921—1931.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.

Annual reported death-rates by sex and age in decade per mille living at same age according to the census of 1921 (For British Territory only).

AGE.	Average of decade		1921.		1922.		1923.		1924.		1925.		1926.		1927.		1928.		1929.		1930.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
ALL AGES	29	31	30	21	22	22	29	32	41	47	39	31	33	34	27	28	24	23	23	20	29	31
Under 1	149	143	207	165	170	164	199	182	214	211	169	160	206	200	171	162	172	162	180	180	166	162
1—5	50	49	82	61	60	39	39	36	62	69	45	44	52	52	43	42	36	34	49	49	37	34
5—10	12	12	11	11	7	7	11	12	29	24	12	12	15	17	11	11	8	9	11	11	11	12
10—15	12	12	9	11	7	8	10	11	21	22	12	14	17	21	11	12	8	10	10	12	10	12
15—20	15	19	11	10	8	10	12	17	26	25	16	21	23	20	15	14	11	15	12	17	14	16
20—25	12	13	12	12	8	10	12	15	21	23	13	16	1	21	12	10	9	12	10	13	11	12
25—30	15	1	15	16	16	12	14	17	24	26	15	17	20	24	16	16	12	11	12	11	12	12
30—35	22	23	22	21	15	15	20	21	24	3	24	21	29	26	22	21	19	18	19	27	26	29
35—40	22	22	22	29	21	24	24	29	47	61	25	25	46	42	36	29	27	27	30	22	29	31
40 and over	41	66	72	75	36	37	61	69	81	91	67	64	64	74	82	56	56	51	57	67	59	64

NOTE.—Figures of population used in this table are those given in Imperial Table VII of 1921 for all the age-periods except for the age-group 1—5. For 1 to 5 figures of births for the years concerned have been used.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X

Actual recorded Deaths from certain diseases and death-rate per mille of each Sex (For British Territory only)

YEAR	Punjab						Actual number of deaths in							
	Actual number of deaths			Ratio per mille of each sex			Indo Gangetic Plain West		Himalayan		Sub Himalayan		North West Dry Area	
	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Fevers	3,940,052	2,069,309	1,870,743	175	189		909,207	817,981	68,244	62,573	540,744	500,548	551,114	489,641
1921	423,162	226,123	197,030	20	21		92,332	77,777	13,285	12,563	69,666	62,753	50,840	43,046
1922	306,654	162,284	144,370	14	15		73,392	65,841	6,000	6,402	44,119	39,032	37,873	33,095
1923	420,398	217,271	203,127	10	21		103,047	98,059	7,802	7,240	50,973	48,702	55,440	49,120
1924	452,187	235,212	216,975	20	22		101,087	92,044	7,489	6,846	58,437	55,180	68,190	61,099
1925	401,775	210,250	191,525	18	19		97,344	91,101	5,493	5,233	52,500	48,623	54,913	48,568
1926	436,156	227,872	208,284	19	21		108,386	98,555	5,120	4,711	60,207	57,735	54,009	47,283
1927	358,679	191,417	167,262	16	17		85,021	73,743	5,093	4,501	50,842	46,375	49,861	42,643
1928	316,235	167,003	149,172	14	15		71,452	62,289	5,723	5,028	44,601	41,390	45,287	40,465
1929	402,429	209,347	193,082	17	19		82,374	72,894	6,097	5,309	52,801	49,621	68,075	65,168
1930	422,377	222,470	199,907	18	19		94,172	84,778	5,242	4,644	50,538	51,131	60,518	59,354
Plague	476,938	229,222	247,716	18	24		122,788	128,725	18	5	87,819	101,568	18,597	19,418
1921	2,553	1,338	1,215				562	531			527	458	249	226
1922	7,780	3,687	4,093				911	1,026			1,801	2,262	885	805
1923	50,086	22,838	27,248	2	3		4,404	4,990			15,869	10,400	2,505	2,846
1924	251,261	120,748	130,513	10	13		56,509	58,744	3	1	53,435	60,308	10,801	11,460
1925	37,630	18,144	19,486	2	2		14,060	15,506	1		2,057	3,113	820	867
1926	108,287	53,428	54,859	4	6		41,528	41,520	12	2	8,894	10,441	2,994	2,896
1927	8,452	4,129	4,323				2,507	2,572			1,202	1,436	330	315
1928	8,282	3,769	4,513				1,349	1,542			2,407	2,969	13	2
1929	2,053	905	1,148				287	270	2	2	616	866		1
1930	554	236	318				5	9			231	309		
Small Pox	68,884	36,175	32,709	1	1		14,943	13,159	466	270	10,329	9,713	10,437	9,567
1921	4,575	2,428	2,147				552	406	12	7	708	672	1,156	1,062
1922	1,608	830	700				486	440	0	2	152	156	105	171
1923	2,140	1,187	953				605	528	18	13	330	256	234	156
1924	4,040	2,161	1,879				992	814	22	11	705	647	442	407
1925	7,033	3,695	3,343				1,527	1,330	47	28	1,229	1,167	892	812
1926	17,695	9,276	8,420	1	1		3,227	2,800	100	51	2,103	1,959	3,845	3,610
1927	9,920	5,194	4,726				1,957	1,757	107	71	1,455	1,403	1,075	1,485
1928	8,764	4,529	4,235				2,137	1,980	79	50	1,449	1,440	864	759
1929	7,763	4,049	3,714				1,899	1,738	48	19	1,255	1,151	847	806
1930	6,341	2,818	2,523				1,561	1,354	27	18	943	862	287	289
Cholera	42,651	24,111	18,540	2	1		12,972	9,502	3,802	3,448	4,168	3,145	3,169	2,445
1921	19,215	10,534	8,681	1	1		4,215	3,347	3,047	2,703	2,085	1,682	1,187	949
1922	128	85	43				26	15	3		56	28		
1923	11	8	3				4	1			1	2	3	
1924	3,357	1,924	1,427				1,163	797	21	9	383	335	357	286
1925	3,049	1,829	1,220				442	300			682	414	705	506
1926	87	52	35				20	21	2	1	28	12	1	1
1927	11,286	6,613	4,673		1		5,789	4,109	10	1	312	225	502	338
1928	2,034	1,072	962				172	101	713	734	108	62	79	65
1929	2,309	1,304	1,005				767	599	3		313	210	221	196
1930	1,181	690	491				368	212	3		205	175	114	104

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XL

Age distribution of 100,000 of each Sex by individual year of age according to actual returns in census schedules.

Age.	Males.				Females.			
	Male.	Male.	Male.	Total.	Female.	Female.	Female.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TOTAL	100,000	100,000	100,000	200,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	200,000
0	1,183	1,175	1,245	2,420	1,400	1,403	1,506	2,903
1	2,263	2,428	2,007	4,698	2,718	2,808	2,829	5,645
2	2,723	2,636	2,894	5,253	2,895	2,787	2,807	5,692
3	2,184	2,791	2,889	5,864	2,849	2,702	2,840	5,591
4	773	1,428	2,326	4,527	2,064	2,644	2,329	4,956
5	877	2,156	2,318	5,351	2,230	2,701	2,480	5,219
6	2,490	2,490	2,123	4,679	2,351	2,834	2,702	5,549
7	2,801	2,131	2,817	4,917	2,434	2,703	2,703	5,237
8	2,098	2,098	2,063	4,161	2,117	2,310	2,310	4,427
9	2,277	2,133	2,029	4,439	2,224	2,319	2,319	4,543
10	2,024	2,844	2,844	5,612	2,796	2,848	2,848	5,692
11	1,824	1,824	1,822	3,646	1,821	1,821	1,821	3,642
12	2,000	1,837	2,740	4,577	2,211	2,693	2,977	5,881
13	1,872	2,278	1,814	4,964	1,781	2,070	1,781	3,562
14	743	2,004	1,022	3,769	1,076	1,036	1,047	2,129
15	2,346	1,824	1,380	5,550	2,432	2,432	2,182	4,614
16	2,400	1,818	2,364	4,582	2,448	1,818	2,182	4,648
17	1,261	1,188	1,182	3,631	1,180	1,180	1,107	2,367
18	2,853	2,370	661	5,884	2,857	2,857	2,857	5,714
19	1,854	1,034	1,877	4,765	978	828	891	2,697
20	2,844	2,401	2,001	6,246	3,000	4,104	4,978	9,082
21	608	729	891	2,228	888	533	428	1,419
22	111	2,060	1,964	4,035	1,177	1,903	1,912	3,815
23	881	780	638	2,300	974	834	483	2,291
24	1,128	871	1,277	3,276	1,269	825	874	2,968
25	2,623	3,237	4,465	10,325	2,982	4,029	3,977	10,998
26	1,367	1,063	1,022	3,452	1,191	997	1,008	3,196
27	989	771	829	2,589	705	703	773	2,181
28	1,841	1,124	1,239	3,204	1,783	1,864	1,262	4,919
29	2,90	211	531	3,642	454	417	208	1,079
30	2,861	4,437	2,218	9,516	2,211	4,470	2,841	11,522
31	467	318	864	1,649	239	183	702	1,124
32	1,837	1,144	1,254	4,195	1,231	1,186	1,214	3,631
33	419	387	811	1,617	238	84	161	483
34	484	397	311	1,192	777	279	320	1,376
35	2,990	2,829	2,907	8,726	2,274	2,819	4,118	11,211
36	1,411	818	737	2,966	568	285	465	1,318
37	281	165	277	723	913	127	182	392
38	639	221	870	1,730	847	848	486	1,881
39	229	223	419	871	323	162	225	710
40	4,112	4,293	2,443	10,948	4,274	5,061	4,700	14,035
41	167	184	778	1,129	126	76	103	275
42	677	808	622	2,107	822	829	491	1,651
43	149	223	43	415	124	117	67	308
44	177	311	340	828	10	118	86	414
45	1,136	2,181	2,848	6,165	2,479	3,480	2,618	8,567
46	1,017	370	84	1,471	271	156	891	1,318
47	467	178	182	827	131	197	92	420
48	449	322	238	1,009	473	496	399	1,368
49	184	18	78	270	161	180	180	421
50	2,049	4,177	2,641	8,867	2,715	4,278	2,817	11,810
51	18	113	231	452	111	129	106	346
52	772	827	272	1,871	229	443	234	706
53	133	154	183	470	85	128	43	256
54	220	240	404	864	219	104	110	433
55	1,394	1,778	1,254	4,426	1,233	1,818	1,149	4,200
56	311	197	241	749	281	74	111	466
57	114	130	174	418	103	87	69	259
58	264	199	181	644	274	290	134	698
59	83	148	127	358	126	86	94	276
60	1,778	3,072	1,623	7,473	2,122	2,746	1,802	7,670
61	66	148	117	331	84	66	47	197
62	174	227	229	630	165	141	112	418
63	81	122	124	327	63	24	24	111
64	1	1	186	188	43	27	87	157
65	793	1,169	1,234	3,196	622	1,002	676	2,300
66	82	77	136	295	89	29	78	246
67	47	47	21	115	23	44	24	91
68	23	60	144	227	47	17	62	126
69	24	29	29	82	47	66	29	142
70	872	1,723	784	3,379	760	1,824	706	3,390
71	24	18	20	62	21	21	24	66
72	42	114	76	232	8	89	43	140
73	23	17	24	64	24	2	21	47
74	24	1	78	103	19	12	12	43
75	197	31	21	249	123	273	24	420
76	14	12	12	38	12	7	1	20
77	12	14	1	27	8	3	3	14
78	12	23	10	45	14	4	19	37
79	8	18	31	47	8	6	8	22

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XI—concluded

Age distribution of 100,000 of each Sex by individual year of age according to actual returns in census schedules

AGE.	Males				Females			
	Hindu	Sikh	Muslim	Total	Hindu	Sikh	Muslim	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
80	176	633	313	1,122	221	805	241	1,267
81	5	17	14	36	5	6	6	17
82	9	28	11	51	7	16	8	31
83	8	4	5	17	1	2	10	15
84	2	11	1	16	5	2	12	19
85	20	107	65	201	34	87	50	180
86	5	7	4	16	1	5	5	12
87	4	11	3	18	1	2	3	6
88	4	11	2	17	1	6	7	17
89		3		3		1	3	4
90	23	127	76	226	50	140	82	281
91		2	3	5	1		4	5
92	1	1	5	7	1	1	13	15
93			1	1			1	1
94	1	2	1	4	2	2	17	21
95	6	22	18	46	7	22	35	64
96		3	1	4	2	2	4	8
97	1	2	1	4				
98	2	4	3	9		2	2	4
99		4		4		1	7	8
100	3	38	18	59	6	36	15	57
Total 101 and over	4	17	8	29	7	12	14	29

NOTE.—This table is prepared by sorting actual samples; the numbers actually sorted are—

Males.—Hindu 54,200 from the Western and 54,015 from the Eastern Punjab
 Sikh 113,096 from the Central Punjab
 Muslim 67,229 from the Western and 50,064 from the Eastern Punjab
 Females.—Hindu 49,771 from the Western and 63,246 from the Eastern Punjab
 Sikh 95,312 from the Central Punjab
 Muslim 56,745 from the Western and 45,100 from the Eastern Punjab

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XII

The ratio of the number of males, females and persons per 100,000 at the census of 1921 to those of the census of 1931, for each year of age, as recorded in the census schedules

AGE.	Males	Females	Persons	AGE.	Males	Females	Persons
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Under 1	100	100	100				
1	67	63	65	1	70	77	73
2	80	83	81	2	92	91	92
3	84	82	83	3	61	60	61
4	97	98	98	4	70	101	85
5	103	111	107	5	114	101	107
6	104	113	109	6	55	61	57
7	105	107	106	7	72	70	71
8	108	100	107	8	77	72	75
9	107	102	105	9	247	87	178
10	103	108	105	10	121	110	119
11	110	106	108	11	81	112	92
12	110	98	107	12	95	106	100
13	86	87	86	13	74	80	78
14	91	87	89	14	140	191	158
15	87	87	87	15	104	121	112
16	92	88	90	16	60	65	66
17	90	70	80	17	97	72	86
18	94	95	95	18	67	74	70
19	84	80	82	19	101	100	107
20	103	91	96	20	101	121	111
21	87	94	90	21	102	38	60
22	129	97	100	22	102	101	103
23	96	67	82	23	101	30	72
24	99	80	89	24	86	128	97
25	101	97	99	25	112	106	109
26	80	100	89	26	151	95	123
27	96	86	92	27	200	136	179
28	95	108	102	28	228	104	160
29	102	85	91	29	70	350	132
30	90	101	96	30	135	117	126
31	66	86	73	31	108	165	126
32	124	121	123	32	112	130	122
33	88	103	93	33	118	27	75
34	108	115	112	34	103	84	120
35	109	102	105	35	116	119	117
36	59	126	79	36	98	383	214
37	85	110	97	37	72	67	71
38	91	94	93	38	59	135	97
39	108	79	95	39	107	600	414
40	112	112	112	40	147	129	137
41	69	112	84	41	100	200	280
42	90	91	92	42	122	147	138
43	95	95	95	43	1000	500	1000
44	71	106	87	44	250	43	76
45	108	108	107	45	193	113	146
46	37	47	41	46	175	175	308
47	86	72	80	47	100	1	340
48	94	101	98	48	50	425	169
49	148	82	116	49	275	100	168

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XIII.

Statement showing the recorded births and deaths since 1881 (for British Territory only).

Year.	Males			Females			Ratio Males to Females per centum.	Ratio of the Females to Males.
	Births.	Dea. &c.	Excess of birth over deaths in the year.	Births.	Dea. &c.	Excess of birth over deaths in the year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Punjab Including Delhi— (1891—1899).	3,820,353	2,111,155	+ 1,709,198	2,407,856	2,744,380	+ 336,524	87	93
1891	371,499	279,274	+ 92,225	2,1,187	240,803	+ 80,384	86	94
1892	371,176	271,074	+ 100,102	218,244	233,781	+ 15,537	86	94
1893	393,221	265,24	+ 128,977	241,491	218,287	+ 123,194	87	93
1894	422,006	241,247	+ 180,759	277,104	215,731	+ 61,373	87	93
1895	391,794	260,901	+ 130,893	241,121	227,44	+ 113,679	87	93
1896	394,179	264,579	+ 129,600	242,260	221,287	+ 121,173	87	93
1897	381,499	241,479	+ 140,020	210,179	202,803	+ 7,376	87	93
1898	378,674	241,413	+ 137,261	216,423	202,611	+ 13,812	87	93
1899	409,634	241,144	+ 168,490	221,231	214,711	+ 6,520	87	93
1900	397,794	241,121	+ 156,673	211,494	217,841	+ 6,347	87	93
Punjab Including Delhi— (1901—1909).	4,644,996	2,342,579	+ 2,302,417	2,808,782	2,867,267	+ 41,485	91	99
1901	311,134	249,774	+ 61,360	201,911	231,414	+ 29,503	86	97
1902	320,471	242,422	+ 78,049	224,244	232,814	+ 8,570	86	97
1903	320,123	249,123	+ 71,000	211,969	242,993	+ 31,024	86	97
1904	327,221	262,421	+ 64,800	241,119	242,443	+ 11,324	86	97
1905	417,727	241,121	+ 176,606	261,118	242,240	+ 18,878	91	99
1906	426,730	242,424	+ 184,306	242,224	246,801	+ 4,377	91	99
1907	412,414	249,547	+ 162,867	279,670	272,723	+ 6,947	91	99
1908	402,221	246,144	+ 156,077	267,4	273,479	+ 6,029	91	99
1909	471,977	241,243	+ 230,734	473,47	268,673	+ 204,804	91	99
1910	468,124	247,423	+ 220,701	261,004	247,713	+ 13,291	91	99
Punjab Including Delhi— (1911—1919).	4,244,228	2,400,900	+ 1,843,328	2,844,922	2,822,718	+ 22,204	91	99
1911	373,494	272,227	+ 101,267	229,467	254,281	+ 24,814	91	99
1912	461,921	241,123	+ 220,798	418,212	412,891	+ 5,321	91	99
1913	426,421	249,812	+ 176,609	419,170	419,874	+ 6,704	91	99
1914	426,424	249,247	+ 177,177	297,271	296,296	+ 10,975	91	99
1915	467,629	272,973	+ 194,656	413,824	416,123	+ 17,701	91	99
1916	429,229	241,940	+ 187,289	414,677	269,026	+ 145,651	91	99
1917	429,222	242,227	+ 187,005	290,71	211,272	+ 79,439	91	99
1918	429,222	241,219	+ 188,003	400,222	262,266	+ 137,956	91	99
1919	469,494	226,12	+ 243,372	226,216	294,470	+ 67,254	91	99
1920	412,269	242,073	+ 170,196	414,123	221,144	+ 192,979	91	99
Punjab 1911—1920	4,443,642	2,302,207	+ 2,141,435	4,627,444	2,796,978	+ 1,830,466	91	99
1911	417,222	224,1	+ 193,122	402,044	212,614	+ 189,430	91	99
1912	426,422	249,87	+ 176,545	419,072	412,891	+ 6,181	91	99
1913	426,417	249,226	+ 177,191	419,170	419,874	+ 6,296	91	99
1914	426,424	249,247	+ 177,177	297,271	296,296	+ 10,975	91	99
1915	467,629	272,973	+ 194,656	413,824	416,123	+ 17,701	91	99
1916	429,229	241,940	+ 187,289	414,677	269,026	+ 145,651	91	99
1917	429,222	242,227	+ 187,005	290,71	211,272	+ 79,439	91	99
1918	429,222	241,219	+ 188,003	400,222	262,266	+ 137,956	91	99
1919	469,494	226,12	+ 243,372	226,216	294,470	+ 67,254	91	99
1920	412,269	242,073	+ 170,196	414,123	221,144	+ 192,979	91	99
Punjab 1921—1929	4,572,829	2,306,283	+ 2,266,546	4,664,806	2,844,918	+ 1,819,888	91	99
1921	414,644	221,851	+ 192,793	402,044	212,614	+ 189,430	91	99
1922	426,422	249,87	+ 176,545	419,072	412,891	+ 6,181	91	99
1923	426,417	249,226	+ 177,191	419,170	419,874	+ 6,296	91	99
1924	426,424	249,247	+ 177,177	297,271	296,296	+ 10,975	91	99
1925	467,629	272,973	+ 194,656	413,824	416,123	+ 17,701	91	99
1926	429,229	241,940	+ 187,289	414,677	269,026	+ 145,651	91	99
1927	429,222	242,227	+ 187,005	290,71	211,272	+ 79,439	91	99
1928	429,222	241,219	+ 188,003	400,222	262,266	+ 137,956	91	99
1929	469,494	226,12	+ 243,372	226,216	294,470	+ 67,254	91	99
1930	412,269	242,073	+ 170,196	414,123	221,144	+ 192,979	91	99

CHAPTER V.

SEX

92 Proportion of the sexes 93 Sex at birth 94 Masculinity at birth 95 Female infanticide
96 Neglect of females 97 Recorded male and female death rates 98 Sex proportion in Natural
Population 99 Comparison with other provinces and countries 100 Sex proportion in different
localities 101 Sex proportion in smaller units 102 Sex proportion by religion and localities 103
Sex proportion by caste

All the Imperial Tables give the detail of absolute figures for each sex separately

Reference
to Statistics.

Subsidiary Table I gives the general proportion of the sexes by Natural Divisions, districts and states, both for the actual and Natural Population for the previous five censuses and proportional figures for actual population for the present census. The sex proportion for Natural Population in 1931 by Natural Divisions and other smaller units is not available, and only the proportion for the whole Province has been given

Subsidiary Table II gives the number of females per 1,000 males for different age periods by religion at each of the last three censuses for the whole Province

Subsidiary Table III gives the same information as Table II for each Natural Division

Subsidiary Table IV gives the number of females per 1,000 males in certain selected castes at different age-periods, the names of the castes under each main religion being entered in alphabetical order

Subsidiary Table V gives the number of births and deaths reported for each sex during each year since 1901 for British Territory only and also contains the ratio of female to male births as well as the proportion of female to male deaths for the same period

Subsidiary Table VI gives the number of deaths for each sex at different ages, for each year of the decade, 1921—30 together with the average number of female deaths per 1,000 male deaths

Subsidiary Table VII* gives the yearly number of births and deaths in the British Territory by sex for Hindus, Muslims and Indian Christians separately, the term Hindu including Sikhs, Jains, Ad Dharmis and Buddhists

Subsidiary Table VIII gives the proportion of females per 1,000 males for each tahsil and state for the census of 1931

Proportion
of the Sexes

92 In its total population the Punjab has a particularly small proportion of women, there being 2,631,531 more males than females. This peculiar characteristic has given rise to a variety of opinions and some foreign critics of the Indian census have ascribed it to the incompleteness of returns. This charge has been refuted on several occasions, but if any fresh proof was needed it is furnished by the 1931 census of this Province which discloses no marked variation in the sex proportion in spite of a record intercensal increase in the population of both sexes.

In the margin is given the sex proportion, or the number of females

Locality 1	1881 2	1891 3	1901 4	1911 5	1921 6	1931 7	per 1,000 males, enumerated at each census since 1881 for the whole Province and its two main political divisions. The sex proportion at a still earlier
Punjab	844	851	854	817	828	831	
British Territory	848	855	858	818	830	831	
Punjab States	828	834	836	814	820	832	

census, namely that of 1868, was 835 females per 1,000 males or a little higher than it is at present. The proportion of females rose steadily between 1881 and 1901, but fell considerably in 1911 due to the ravages of plague, which were particularly fatal to persons leading an in-door life. The proportion improved slightly in 1921 in spite of the influenza epidemic, which also took a heavier toll of female lives. The proportion at the present census shows a slight increase, more marked in Punjab States than in British Territory.

In the census reports of the past the disparity of the sexes has been ascribed to female infanticide, the neglect of female children in earlier ages, the high rate of mortality due to child bearing, and the neglect of females of advanced

ages. Admitting for the moment the effectiveness of all these contributory causes, insufficient attention in the past seems to have been paid to the cause beyond the control of man, namely the disparity in the numbers of female and male children born. According to the record of births, about half a million less girls than boys were born during the last decade in the area under registration, and yet both the sexes were able to maintain the old proportions.

Sex at Birth.

93 The determination of sex at conception, undoubtedly governed by some law of nature is one of those phenomena that have not been completely understood or explained. Some theories have been advanced about the males preponderating in births during periods following famines or war and the females during periods of prosperity or comparative freedom from disease. Though with the present material at our disposal very definite conclusions cannot be drawn yet it will be of interest to examine the conditions over a long period to see if they admit of any explanation. In the marginal table the

Y. A.	RECORDED BIRTHS.		Number of females per 1,000 males
	Males.	Females.	
1		2	4
1881—1893.	1,962,661	1,700,287	87.8
1895—1899.	1,967,632	1,707,263	86.4
1891—1903.	1,934,603	1,736,726	89.4
1896—1900.	2,114,661	1,822,037	86.4
1901—1905.	2,192,224	1,961,027	90
1906—1910.	2,115,044	1,954,896	90.1
1911—1915.	2,218,249	2,118,402	91.2
1916—1920.	2,228,293	2,096,481	90.8
1921—1925.	2,215,571	1,974,740	96.2
1926—1929.	2,261,149	2,170,156	99.1

figures of recorded births are given by sex for the whole period, for which statistics are available the number of female births per 1000 male births being also shown. From these figures it would appear that from 1881 to 1900 the proportion of female children born was on the increase, and this period as we know was for the most part comparatively free from disease. But when we come to the period 1901 to 1921 we find that the proportion

was high and low in the alternate quinquennia. It was high in the comparatively healthy quinquennium of 1901—1905 but fell during the next, which included 1907 the worst year of plague. The proportion of female births again rose in the comparatively prosperous period of 1911—1915 and declined during the next quinquennium, which witnessed the influenza epidemic of 1918. When we come to the last decade we find that the proportion of female birth drops even lower than any figures since 1891. This decrease in the proportion of female births requires some explanation. Is it due to any increase in female infanticide or any faulty registration? The former factor will be examined briefly in the next paragraph and as regards the system of registration it has if anything improved of late years particularly in rural areas. What then is the reason for the decline in the proportion of female children at birth in this Province? Is not this the result of some law of nature which in order to prevent too rapid a growth of the population of this Province has reduced the number of females? Is not this check of nature a warning that the Province is becoming over populated or at last there is a danger of its becoming so in the near future? The check of nature on the population of this country is not a thing unknown. Formerly it used to operate in the form of famines or epidemics, but since man has to a great extent subdued both of these agents by his engineering or medical skill the check seem to have become operative in another direction.

The number of females per 1,000 males in these villages is compared in the

Village		NUMBER OF SIKH JAT FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES	
1		1911 2	1931 3
(Ludhiana District)			
1	Gil	571	799
2	Gujjarwal	770	908
3	Jalton	653	884
4	Narangwal	650	885
5	Raipur	740	903
6	Ballawal	748	932
(Ferozepore District)			
1	Ratta Khera	651	812
2	Jang	687	882
3	Fatehgarh Pantur	651	824
4	Chak Mehrana	520	716
5	Karhewala	773	742
6	Ferozewal Mangal Singh	628	880
7	Chuga Kalan	593	793
8	Bharana	589	737

marginal table with the corresponding figures for 1911, and an all-round improvement is noticeable, the existing larger number of women being partly due to casual migration of women from other places most of whom have been taken in marriage by the male residents of those

villages

The sex proportion for Sikh-Jats according to this census and that of

District and Tahsil 1	1931 2	1921 3	District and Tahsil 1	1931 2	1921 3	2021 worked out from the figures in compilation registers, is reproduced in the margin by tahsils for the four districts men- tioned above It is not pos- sible to give the figures for
<i>Ludhiana</i>	747	734	<i>Ferozepore</i>	794	757	
Ludhiana	776	732	Ferozepore	750	743	
Jagraon	743	790	Zira	785	755	
Samrala	679	643	Moga	833	767	
			Muktsar	787	751	
<i>Jullundur</i>	749	685	Fazilka	741	745	
Jullundur	821	709	<i>Lahore</i>	780	714	
Nakodar	725	669	Lahore	726	668	
Phillaur	710	671	Chunian	798	721	
Nawanshahr	739	687	Kasur	800	739	

earlier censuses The figures quoted show an improvement almost every-

Proportion of females aged 0—10 to 1,000 males aged 0—10

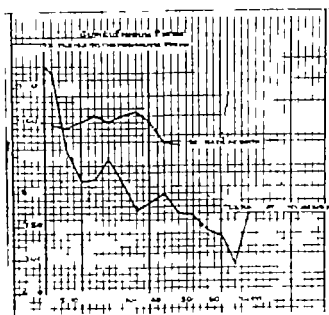
District 1	Hindu 2	Sikh 3	Jain 4	Muslim 5	Christian 6	of female children to boys in these districts is even now smaller among Sikhs than
Ludhiana	900	832	1,016	931	948	
Jullundur	801	831	785	938	881	
Ferozepore	908	881	952	956	836	
Lahore	863	882	1,021	909	854	

among other religions as indicated by the table lower in the margin

English of
Females.

96. The question of neglect of females would be best studied by a comparison of the number of females with the number of males at given ages. The figures of age as was pointed out in the last Chapter are, however full of serious errors due to mis-statement. In the same Chapter was also explained the attempt made as well as the measure of success attained at this census to free the figures as far as possible from those errors. The errors still existing is probably in ages 15—20 or thereabouts, which generally contain the greatest amount of mis-statement. The proportion of females per 1 000 males at different ages is given in the table in the margin and the graph below it illustrates the

Age-period.	Proportion of females per 1,000 males.	Age-period.	Proportion of females per 1,000 males.
1	2	1	2
0-1	978	25-30	817
1-5	981	30-35	773
2-3	971	35-40	784
3-4	949	40-45	809
4-5	916	45-50	799
5-10	859	50-55	764
10-15	859	55-60	744
15-20	814	60-65	737
20-25	820	65-70	695
	818	70 and over	771



Number of female per mille of males at different ages together with proportion of female per mille of males at different ages.

same a curve therein showing the proportion in accordance with the recorded statistics of birth. By a glance at these proportions we find that the females aged 0—5 compared to males of the same age are as 930 1,000. Thus the proportion is higher than the proportion at birth, which as we noticed was 894 per thousand. This variation in the proportion signifies one of the two things, viz., either the record of female births is more defective than that of males or that males die at a greater rate than females up to the age of 5. Though there would seem to be some defect in the recording of female birth the high death-rate among males below 5 is borne out by the death-rates, published by the Public Health Department and reproduced in Subsidiary Table IX to Chapter IV.

The proportion in the next quinquennial age-period drops to 859 per 1 000 males as against 894 per 1,000 the ratio at the time of the birth of these girls. It would thus appear that in ages 5—10 girls die at a greater rate than boys. This fact is also borne out by the published death rates. Female children suffered particularly more than male children during the plague epidemic of 1911 and the general death rate is also higher among girls mainly because they stay at home while their brothers spend much time out-doors.

The proportion of females at ages 10—15 is 814 per 1 000 males as opposed to 894 for these girls at the time of birth. The proportion at this quinquennium is even lower than that for the last quinquennium, being partly due to the return

of age as 10 or 12 in cases where the girl is unmarried and its jumping to 20 or so if she is married and especially if she has got a baby or two. Small as the proportion in this age-group is it is higher than the proportion for the corresponding age-period at last census, which was only 750. The age figures then were unsmoothed and the plumping at 15 went into the next higher age-group.

The next age-group of 15—20 is the one in which the great majority of girls get married (as we shall see in the next Chapter), and during which the mortality due to early child-bearing is considerable. The proportion of females to 1,000 males in this age-period is no more than 820 as against 913 at birth. This, however, is a little higher than the proportion at ages 10—15, and as already explained is mainly due to the return of ages as 20 or so on the part of young mothers, some of whom as a matter of fact belong to the earlier age-period. This plumping is so much in evidence that it seems even to wipe out the effect of higher death-rate due to child-birth. The female death-rate for this age-period is about 4 *per mille* higher than that of males as shown in the Subsidiary Table referred to above.

The proportion in ages 20—25 is greater than for ages 15—20, being 848, and seems in this as well as all the succeeding age-periods to be affected by migration. There is an excess of female immigration over emigration, though for both the sexes taken together the result is quite the other way (as noticed in Chapter III). To take the actual figures there were 273,982 Punjab-born women, enumerated in the other provinces or states of India, while 319,544 born in other provinces or states were enumerated in this Province. The bulk of this migration is, as observed in Chapter III, of the casual type, and the majority of the women concerned would naturally be 20 or above. This leads us to the question of the proportion of the sexes in the purely province-born, or in other words the "Natural Population" of the Province. We shall deal with this subject in a subsequent paragraph, confining our attention for the present to the study of the sex proportion in higher ages.

In the remaining age-periods the proportion of females to 1,000 males goes on decreasing with the exception of the periods, 40—45 and 70 and over, though even in these it does not approach anything like the figures of the proportion at birth or during youth. The reason for this variation seems to be the comparatively large number of women returning ages 40—45 as a final effort to appear young. The reason for the large number returned at older ages (70 and over) is the over statement of age to hide premature senility or to claim the respect due to old age. This latter tendency would automatically operate to reduce the number and consequently the proportion in ages immediately preceding the age-group 70 and over. The sudden drop in the proportion at ages 30—35 is due to the popularity of these ages among males and not particularly to any increase in female mortality.

Thus we find that with the exception of certain age-groups, pointed out above, the proportion of females goes on decreasing till it becomes markedly lower than the proportion at birth. The deaths among males continue at different ages and at different rates, and the reduction in the proportion noticeable among females is attributable to varying rates of mortality among them at different periods of life due more or less to causes peculiar to their sex.

Recorded
Male and
Female
Death rates.

97 The number of deaths by sex and age for the last ten years are given in Subsidiary Table IX at the end of Chapter IV. If we calculate the rate of death for both sexes after equalizing their population we find that the average death-

Age	Female deaths per 1,000 male deaths.	Age.	Female deaths per 1,000 male deaths.
1	2	1	2
0—1	968	20—30	1,184
1—3	850	30—40	1,200
5—10	1,043	40—50	1,048
10—15	1,270	50—60	1,000
15—20	1,267	60 and over	1,002

rates for males and females at different ages bear the ratios to each other shown in the marginal table. The population by age is taken from the figures in the 1901 tables. We find that comparatively fewer females than males die up

to the age of 5 but from then onwards females die at a greater rate except in the case of those aged 50—60 when the proportion becomes equal. Comparatively the greatest mortality among females is found in the age-periods, 10—15 and 15—20 mainly because these comprise the periods of first confinements. There is thus nothing surprising about the result. The matter for surprise, however is that there should be such a large number of deaths among females aged 10—15. The only possible explanation is that in many cases girls below 15 begin to bear children and the rate of mortality among them due to this cause is enormous. Beyond this an opinion, based on these death rates, need not be hazarded as the ages, recorded at the time of death are probably full of errors and plumping to a greater extent than even our unsmoothed age returns. The recorder of deaths is not in the same position as the census enumerator to ascertain the correct age, much less to use his discretion in the matter and in fact his information is worse than second hand.

So Proportion
in
Natural
Population.

98. In the last paragraph we referred to the sex proportion at ages 20—25 and subsequent age-periods as having been affected by immigration. The trend of the argument was that the higher proportion of females at these ages was due to the influx of females into the Province from outside. That a large number of females are brought to the Province by returning emigrants is well known and is traceable to a certain extent in the tables of birth-place and mother tongue though the persons concerned would naturally try to hide their identity by not disclosing their birth place and mother tongue if their presence in the locality is the result of shady transactions as is sometimes the case. Such immigration however is negligible when compared to the casual immigration from across the Jumna and the southern border adjoining Rajputana. We should thus expect to find a still smaller proportion of females in the Natural Population of the Punjab i.e. when all foreign-born females are excluded than in its actual population and such in fact is the case. The proportion of females per 1,000 males in the Natural Population is 823 or 8 per thousand less than in the actual population.

Comparison
with other
Provinces
and Countries.

99 After having referred to the sex proportion at birth and discussed its subsequent variation and the causes responsible therefor we can profitably turn to the sex proportion of certain Indian provinces and foreign countries. A more intimate knowledge of the conditions obtaining in some of these may

help the reader to form his own opinion as to the causes of the disparity The

Province 1	Females per 1,000 Males	
	1931 2	Foreign Countries (year of last census) 3
Punjab	831	England and Wales (1931) 1,087
N W F Province	843	France (1921) 1,083
United Provinces	906	Holland (1930) 1,012
Bihar and Orissa	1,008	Germany (1925) 1,067
Bengal	924	Japan (1930) 990
Burma	958	Turkey (1927) 1,079
Madras	1,025	United States of America (1930) 976
Bombay	909	Australia (1921) 967
Central Provinces	1,000	
Central India Agency	948	
Rajputana	908	

table in the margin compares the number of females per 1,000

males in this Province with the corresponding figures of certain other Indian provinces and some foreign countries

It will be seen that

of the major Indian provinces the Punjab has the smallest proportion of females The sex proportion in India seems to increase as we move to the east or to the south Perhaps the preponderance of males in the Punjab is due to its peculiar requirements, the land of five rivers not far removed from the Passes in the North-West being admittedly the gateway and sword-hand of India

Turning to the figures of foreign countries we find a large excess of females over males in European countries We know that in these very countries the birth-rate has been declining of late There is also present a contributory cause in the form of male emigration

The number of females in Japan is fairly equal to males and the proportion would be lower and something akin to that obtaining in India, if all the Japanese males were to stay at home Japan has had a phenomenal rise in population in the last fifty years, and there is a great pressure of the population on its resources, resulting in the well-known efforts of the Japanese to found colonies in Manchuria The poorer countries with a large natural increase would thus appear to have a fewer number of females The sex proportion in countries such as the United States of America and Australia is, of course, greatly affected by the large amount of male immigration

100 The proportion of the sexes is not uniform in the various parts of

Sex Proportion in Different Localities.

Natural Division 1	Females per 1,000 Males		
	1931 2	1921 3	1911 4
Punjab	831	828	817
Himalayan	906	907	901
Sub Himalayan	847	852	827
North West Dry Area	831	827	825
Indo Gangetic Plain West	813	805	795

this Province, as is evidenced

by the figures in the margin

The proportion of women

is highest in the cooler Hima-

layan Natural Division, where

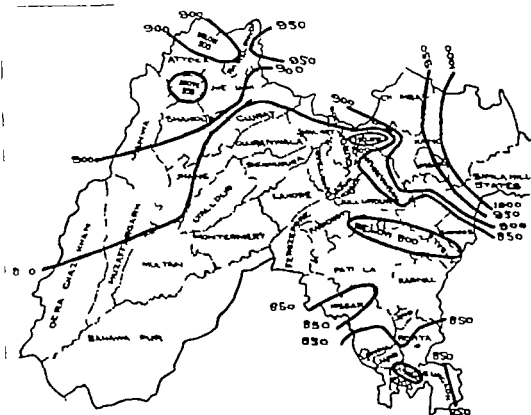
there is always the smallest

natural increase It is smallest

in the Indo-Gangetic Plain West, which has large urban areas, and if the population of the cities of Lahore and Amritsar and the towns of Jullundur, Ferozepore, Ludhiana and Gujranwala, all situated in this division, is excluded, the proportion in the remaining area will rise from 813 to 830 The proportion in the North-West Dry Area is surprisingly high for a tract, which has a great amount of immigration, indicating that the immigrants consist of fairly equal numbers of both sexes The fact that the female proportion in this tract has an upward tendency points to the permanent nature of the immigration This of course is natural as immigrants are for the most part agriculturists, who from the very nature of the industry must remain on the land, which they cultivate The proportion in the Sub-Himalayan Division is lower only than that in the Himalayan, but is no doubt affected to a certain extent by emigration which reduces the number of males

Sex Proportion is Greater in Urban.

101 The sex proportion for the districts and states is in keeping with the proportion obtaining in the Natural Divisions, in which they are situated though large urban areas irrespective of locality have the effect of reducing the proportion of females. The figures for each district and state are given in Subsidiary Table I at the end of this Chapter but a clear idea of the proportion of females may be obtained from the map below which shows the sex



Number of females per 1,000 males by taluk excluding the Cities of Lahore Amritsar Rawalpindi Multan and Malak. proportion by isopleth. The figures of tahsils have been used in order better to co-ordinate the results as district averages are sometimes not a true index of the conditions prevalent in the different parts. The population of the three cities, Lahore Amritsar and Multan and the towns of Rawalpindi and Sialkot (including cantonments) has been excluded to remove the extreme effect of urbanization.

Sex Proportion by Religion and Localities.

Natural Division.	HINDU		MUSLIM		SIKH		CHRISTIAN	
	1921	1911	1921	1911	1921	1911	1921	1911
Punjab	823	879	825	827	793	755	881	746
Indo-Gangetic Plain	818	878	825	827	780	755	881	796
Himalaean	817	812	725	737	717	681	879	1,111
Sub-Himalaean	822	827	863	868	794	785	881	746
North West Dry Area	813	871	835	815	772	744	874	746
British Territory	824	823	841	847	795	770	873	746
Pakistan	841	817	828	821	776	719	793	827

well as British Territory and Punjab States for the census of 1921 and 1911. The proportion of women among Muslims is the highest as it was in 1911 though it has decreased in all Natural Divisions except the North West Dry Area. Hindus follow next and their proportion has risen in all Natural Divisions while Christian in spite of the comparatively larger number of European males come third. The Sikhs have the smallest number of females but their proportion is greater than in 1911 in all Divisions. The proportion of Hindus

is highest in the Himalayan Division, which is almost exclusively a Hindu tract. The number of Sikh and Muslim females in this Division is particularly low, indicating that the followers of these religions are for the greater part immigrants, who have left their womenfolk behind. On the other hand the presence of a large proportion of Christian females is mainly due to permanent Indian Christian population of hill resorts and also to the fact that the families of British soldiers serving in outlying and exposed places on the North-Western frontier remain at some hill-stations in the Punjab during the winter.

In the Sub-Himalayan Division the proportion of females is comparatively higher among the prevailing religions, namely, Hindu, Muslim and Sikh. Here the proportion of the Christians is considerably affected by the large excess in the number of European males over females. The proportion among Europeans is 354 females to 1,000 males in the Province and 315 in the Sub-Himalayan Division.

In the Indo-Gangetic Plain and the North-West Dry Area, the proportion has risen in all religions except in the former Division among Muslims. For the proportion of sexes among these religions by age-periods for the whole Province and each Natural Division reference may be made to Subsidiary Tables II and III at the end of this Chapter.

103 Just as the sex proportion varies in various localities and religions, so it does in the case of different castes or tribes. Subsidiary Table IV at the end of this Chapter shows the proportion of females per 1,000 males for the main castes and for each religion, to which they belong and at different age-periods. For facility of reference the proportion for the population of all ages for the most numerous castes as well as the four main criminal tribes

Sex Proportion by Caste

Caste	Number of females per 1,000 males	Caste	Number of females per 1,000 males
1	2	1	2
1 Kanet	911	21 Nai	839
2 Dogri and Koh	929	22 Chuhra	878
3 Bawaria	920	23 Machhi	836
4 Awan	871	24 Tarkhan	836
5 Mirasi	871	25 Teli	813
6 Arora	865	26 Mochi	832
7 Musalli	863	27 Arain	870
8 Meo	959	28 Biloch	920
9 Savad	858	29 Sansi	823
10 Lohar	857	30 Brahman	822
11 Chamar	854	31 Gujjar	822
12 Aggarwal	853	32 Khatri	819
13 Chhumba	851	33 Ahir	811
14 Kamboh	851	34 Pathan	809
15 Rajput	850	35 Jat	803
16 Kumhar	850	36 Faqir	794
17 Sunar	847	37 Sheikh	794
18 Julaha	847	38 Kashmiri	778
19 Saini	839	39 Harni	690
20 Dhobi	830		

are given in the margin. The Kanets, who are found chiefly in the Kangra District of the Himalayan Division, have the highest proportion, *i.e.*, 941 females per 1,000 males. The Dogri and Koh, another Himalayan tribe, shows the next highest proportion of 929. Bawarias, who are a criminal tribe, show the high proportion of 920

females to 1,000 males, but this figure is to some extent unreal as many of the adult males of this caste abscond from their homes in order to escape the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act and when enumerated would be careful not to return their real caste. Awans with a large number of males serving away from home, in the Army or the Police, and the itinerant Mirasi, many of whose males are often absent from their homes for considerable periods on professional trips and if questioned in remote places by a census enumerator would more often than not return their caste as Quraishi, show the next highest proportion of 871. The Aroras, a trading and commercial class, have a comparatively high proportion of females, *i.e.*, 865.

Of all the plain-dwellers, the Jain Aggarwals have the highest proportion of females, *i.e.*, 910. For the caste Aggarwal as a whole the proportion drops to

853 which is nearly equal to that of Aroras. Of all the castes the Aggarwal has the largest proportionate number of widows as will be noticed in the next Chapter and the smallest proportion of children under 10 and the same is the case with the entire Jain community. This points to the conclusion that the comparatively lesser fertility of women gives them a greater chance of surviving. Another caste with a fairly high proportion of females is the prolific Kamboh which has increased during the last decade by 20·00 per cent. A Kamboh is a hardworking and prosperous agriculturist and as the doctrine of the survival of the fittest holds good he will have enough room to expand.

Among the other castes the case of Kumhar with 850 females per 1 000 males is of some interest. The male Kumhar is often absent from his home plying mules and donkeys on hire in distant places. Numerous Kumhars of sub-montane and neighbouring districts are found in the hill-tracts carrying on their animals, food stuffs and other commodities such as salt, tobacco *gur* and molasses for sale to hillmen. Returning home they bring, for selling in their own locality or making presents to their relatives, walnuts, soap-nuts, medicinal herbs, etc. In the villages situated in the lower ranges of the Himalayas they barter common salt from the plains for *bers* (a kind of wild berry).

Turning now to the castes, which have a very small proportion of females, we find that the criminal tribe of Harnis has the lowest proportion of 690 females per 1 000 males. Unlike Bawarias the members of this tribe seem mostly to have taken to agriculture and are living in certain colony estates on the Lower Bari Doab where they are under the supervision of the Criminal Tribes Department. The males cannot absent themselves from their homes even for short periods. That the proportion of children among Harnis is the biggest among all tribes will be seen from Subadary Table IV to Chapter IV. The excessive number of births by itself would cause comparatively greater mortality among women, a fact which partly accounts for their small proportion. The Harnis are at the same time among the poorest people of the Province and this would show that there is some connection between poverty and prolificness.

Hindu Faqirs also show a dearth of females. They are not really a caste but usually members of certain orders who often take a vow of celibacy. Among Muslims, however, Faqir is an agricultural and professional caste in the Eastern Punjab and the proportion of 794 is fairly high considering that some male Muslim beggars would naturally be included in the figures.

The low proportion of females among Kashmiris is due to the influx of male labourers who visit the plains in winter.

The proportion of females among Sheikhs is small because of the medley of tribes and races included in the term "Sheikh." Every Muslim, who is not sure of his caste or origin, or is anxious to hide it because of its inferiority would return himself as Sheikh.

The proportion of females among Jats has always been low. The figures for the past three cen-

	1921	1911	1901
Sex	723	711	61

 uses are given in the margin, and indicate a steady increase. In the days gone by the paucity of females was attributable partly to female infanticide which appears to be a thing of the past and the figures may be taken as representing normal condition.

Among the Pathan there are 609 females per 1 000 males. This proportion would certainly be higher if Afghan labourers and traders who visit the Province in winter could be excluded.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I

General proportion of the Sexes by Natural Divisions, Districts and States for six censuses

DISTRICT OR STATE AND NATURAL DIVISION		NUMBER OF FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES											
		1931		1921		1911		1901		1891		1881	
		Actual Population	Natural Population	Actual Population	Natural Population	Actual Population	Natural Population	Actual Population	Natural Population	Actual Population	Natural Population	Actual Population	Natural Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
PUNJAB { Actual Population { Natural Population	831 } 823 }	828	819	817	811	854	846	851	844	844	844		
I.—Indo-Gangetic Plain West	818	805	795	795	787	842	829	839	825	833	828		
1 Hissar	852	875	855	836	840	860	860	870	860	847	935		
2 Loharu State	897	892	1,154	863	909	866	925	829	862	824	838		
3 Rohtak	861	850	811	855	816	880	858	873	844	802	832		
4 Dujana State	941	908	810	901	787	937	897	921	863	870	773		
5 Gurgaon	857	854	806	874	840	903	868	901	810	885	875		
6 Patana State	902	893	712	925	722	905	750	909	761	877	990		
7 Karnal	815	827	814	827	814	844	814	841	825	849	820		
8 Jullundur	841	807	767	783	743	847	802	841	810	830	819		
9 Kapurthala State	847	810	768	785	746	851	800	834	823	822	767		
10 Ludhiana	791	780	748	762	724	823	786	830	805	822	815		
11 Maler Kotla State	811	711	752	752	757	840	836	859	867	843	845		
12 Ferozepore	818	801	820	782	791	827	815	820	833	820	829		
13 Faridkot State	803	789	756	765	772	802	785	800	796	802	763		
14 Pithala State	805	791	787	776	780	820	840	817	820	818	810		
15 Jind State	841	816	810	812	825	839	838	825	862	825	865		
16 Nabha State	819	792	780	780	780	802	818	815	809	804	791		
17 Lahore	735	751	791	738	775	811	823	811	821	807	796		
18 Amritsar	799	790	765	774	759	829	799	828	803	820	803		
19 Gujranwala	802	788	794	791	781	858	834	829	842	854	834		
20 Sheikhpura	913	786	793	779		797		811		812			
II.—Himalayan	906	907	912	901	906	892	913	890	909	880	900		
21 Sirmoor State	803	824	846	822	840	798	845	702	836	775	800		
22 Simla	564	488	606	580	923	539	1,025	617	883	564	1,000		
23 Simla Hill States	929	917	960	921		903		884		853			
24 Bilaspur State	900	874	877	862	917	840	911	850	900	836	867		
25 Kangra	930	946	910	921	897	925	915	922	913	919	921		
26 Mandi State	923	944	958	933	942	915	936	933	950	945	920		
27 Suket State	893	897	923	893	901	888	889	887	920	792	801		
28 Chamba State	931	911	916	924	927	923	924	921	927	917	930		
III.—Sub Himalayan	847	852	834	827	810	880	862	863	855	857	863		
29 Ambala	784	776	773	750	755	807	814	815	826	803	853		
30 Kalna State	797	761	695	786	704	817	738	821	748	835	630		
31 Hoshiarpur	870	860	822	832	806	882	850	873	864	872	864		
32 Gurdaspur	825	811	802	783	776	844	843	838	830	848	845		
33 Smallot	823	839	814	807	782	900	854	884	852	887	853		
34 Gujrat	851	879	858	854	843	916	897	890	846	893	870		
35 Tholam	914	976	895	904	855	981	911	912	888	875	897		
36 Rawalpindi	851	827	873	848	806	803	900	824	894	819	892		
37 Attock	902	933	920	902	879	910	Not available	912	Not available	851	Not available		
IV.—North-West Dry Area	831	827	841	825	847	838	859	847	855	841	843		
38 Montgomery	810	811	840	824	848	840	856	850	851	825	832		
39 Shahpur	843	836	826	830	869	934	890	925	903	920	892		
40 Mianwali	905	885	890	898	877	912	Not available	897	Not available	886	Not available		
41 Lyallpur	825	795	850	763	860	735	506	871	Not available	861	Not available		
42 Jhang	809	868	802	858	846	884	852	874	840	844	826		
43 Multan	819	824	840	832	846	829	854	810	850	813	840		
44 Bahawalpur State	806	816	827	814	829	822	833	830	845	824	834		
45 Muzaffargarh	844	842	839	847	842	845	848	846	854	837	842		
46 Dera Ghazi Khan (including Baloch Trans frontier Tract)	820	819	809	831	832	835	838	822	837	813	828		

NOTE.—Natural Population by each District or State and Natural Division cannot be calculated at this census as the figures of migrants for these units are not available.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Number of females per 1,000 males at different age-periods by religions at each of the last three censuses.

AGE.	All Religions.				HINDU			ISLAM.			JAIN			MUSLIM.			CHRISTIAN		
	1911	1921	1931		1911	1921	1931	1911	1921	1931	1911	1921	1931	1911	1921	1931	1911	1921	1931
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Under 1	934	946	967	968	962	965	965	944	919	947	1,008	970	1,000	952	966	966	871	902	967
1-3	899	977	963	973	954	960	957	954	931	949	1,014	1,013	1,003	969	967	963	1,074	974	965
3-5	911	961	974	951	977	1,000	931	974	931	1,002	1,036	1,036	1,000	969	971	971	900	964	972
5-8	931	953	951	977	1,011	979	959	915	912	972	1,004	966	956	956	963	947	967	954	968
8-10	902	959	919	914	951	922	934	932	956	969	964	937	923	929	916	916	902	929	929
10-15	917	962	967	966	957	979	915	937	947	954	977	956	942	964	957	957	923	954	979
15-20	931	974	959	964	981	979	969	931	933	990	911	919	956	947	959	959	964	964	961
20-25	907	951	918	925	963	925	924	934	931	970	913	913	956	942	956	956	914	941	954
25-30	924	957	951	951	945	945	924	934	934	981	949	949	966	966	970	970	952	961	954
30-40	924	957	951	951	945	945	924	934	934	981	949	949	966	966	970	970	952	961	954
40-50	924	957	951	951	945	945	924	934	934	981	949	949	966	966	970	970	952	961	954
50 and over	924	957	951	951	945	945	924	934	934	981	949	949	966	966	970	970	952	961	954
Total 20 and over	924	957	951	951	945	945	924	934	934	981	949	949	966	966	970	970	952	961	954
Total All Ages	924	957	951	951	945	945	924	934	934	981	949	949	966	966	970	970	952	961	954
(Actual Population)	924	957	951	951	945	945	924	934	934	981	949	949	966	966	970	970	952	961	954
(Natural Population)	924	957	951	951	945	945	924	934	934	981	949	949	966	966	970	970	952	961	954

* Figures of 1911 include figures for Delhi.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Number of females per 1,000 males at different age-periods by religions and Natural Divisions. (Census of 1931).

Age	I DO-BA CENTRAL PLAINS WEST								HIMALA AS.				
	All Ages				Hindu				Hindu				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0-1	914	909	951	1,017	1,004	909	1,007	1,004	1,004	1,004	940	974	974
1-3	917	907	951	1,017	1,004	909	1,007	1,004	1,004	1,004	940	974	974
3-5	917	907	951	1,017	1,004	909	1,007	1,004	1,004	1,004	940	974	974
5-8	917	907	951	1,017	1,004	909	1,007	1,004	1,004	1,004	940	974	974
8-10	917	907	951	1,017	1,004	909	1,007	1,004	1,004	1,004	940	974	974
10-15	917	907	951	1,017	1,004	909	1,007	1,004	1,004	1,004	940	974	974
15-20	917	907	951	1,017	1,004	909	1,007	1,004	1,004	1,004	940	974	974
20-25	917	907	951	1,017	1,004	909	1,007	1,004	1,004	1,004	940	974	974
25-30	917	907	951	1,017	1,004	909	1,007	1,004	1,004	1,004	940	974	974
30-40	917	907	951	1,017	1,004	909	1,007	1,004	1,004	1,004	940	974	974
40-50	917	907	951	1,017	1,004	909	1,007	1,004	1,004	1,004	940	974	974
50 and over	917	907	951	1,017	1,004	909	1,007	1,004	1,004	1,004	940	974	974
Total all ages Actual population	917	907	951	1,017	1,004	909	1,007	1,004	1,004	1,004	940	974	974

Note.—Proportion for Y total population cannot be calculated as his census on figure of migrants for X total 1 census are not taken.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV

Number of females per 1,000 males for certain selected castes and tribes at different ages, (Census 1931)

Serial No	CASTE	NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES						
		All ages	0-6	7-13	14-18	17-23	24-43	44 and over
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HINDU								
1	Aggarwal	849	974	879	833	845	791	797
2	Ahir	811	946	803	699	831	779	755
3	Arora	868	985	910	788	884	835	766
4	Bawaria	906	954	948	951	977	858	772
5	Brahman	823	961	857	748	825	783	768
6	Chamar	868	986	938	841	917	856	745
7	Chhimba	849	1,082	902	941	817	763	715
8	Chuhra	838	959	879	776	86	827	697
9	Dagiand Koh	929	1,040	850	937	1,071	938	806
10	Dhobi	791	938	851	808	818	710	650
11	Faqir	814	770	682	482	555	432	388
12	Gujjar	772	901	756	688	721	770	734
13	Jat	818	952	810	751	785	799	722
14	Jhiwar	835	946	865	861	874	793	715
15	Julaha	856	964	882	835	987	831	760
16	Kamboh	819	906	884	757	851	793	701
17	Kanot	812	942	885	749	739	757	785
18	Khatri	939	1,045	877	873	1,035	971	829
19	Kumhar	854	970	816	702	917	820	802
20	Lohar	866	993	870	843	851	858	773
21	Mochi	493	798	649	466	455	359	493
22	Nai	818	948	840	758	839	811	700
23	Rajput	789	929	813	703	809	744	726
24	Rathi	994	1,030	960	1,032	1,237	1,000	848
25	Saini	819	973	830	752	805	800	736
26	Sansi	823	937	854	810	843	784	693
27	Sunar	842	926	853	806	865	806	793
28	Tarkhan	858	970	848	805	910	859	733
SIKH								
1	Arora	847	946	856	743	835	876	730
2	Bawaria	936	1,107	1,003	1,217	843	858	747
3	Brahman	678	827	705	743	608	620	600
4	Chamar	822	963	821	771	828	805	716
5	Chhimba	823	960	863	765	829	773	769
6	Chuhra	841	914	781	816	872	845	790
7	Faqir	413	944	666	514	639	335	263
8	Gujjar	852	949	847	763	809	900	752
9	Jat	757	885	763	722	734	729	713
10	Jhiwar	850	955	830	825	907	998	815
11	Julaha	840	900	864	748	1,008	760	794
12	Kamboh	877	937	883	923	925	867	766
13	Khatri	850	959	915	938	854	896	754
14	Kumhar	816	831	758	750	779	835	884
15	Lohar	869	952	804	770	912	958	771
16	Nai	801	932	826	804	741	779	737
17	Rajput	775	873	815	480	614	975	632
18	Saini	856	910	839	911	838	908	760
19	Sunar	854	900	861	855	867	851	787
20	Tarkhan	803	908	798	786	806	787	742
MUSLIM								
1	Ahir	849	936	858	928	636	959	750
2	Araia	830	946	844	747	900	766	760
3	Awan	871	928	852	733	903	699	812
4	Biloch	829	924	787	672	884	807	707
5	Chhimba	861	948	840	891	828	804	745
6	Chuhra	864	923	871	926	835	785	901
7	Dhobi	843	926	813	801	867	848	761
8	Faqir	834	939	861	812	895	785	726
9	Gujjar	838	1,000	834	772	888	760	753
10	Harni	690	941	605	590	605	666	666
11	Jat	833	947	799	737	879	821	753
12	Jhiwar	859	943	856	855	924	854	728
13	Julaha	847	957	857	791	860	832	724
14	Kamboh	837	953	874	764	856	860	730
15	Kashmiri	778	929	814	701	712	688	797
16	Kumhar	850	946	802	812	910	851	756
17	Lohar	854	964	825	791	874	841	778
18	Maohhi	836	938	779	813	890	827	753
19	Moo	859	948	784	716	914	901	761
20	Mirasi	871	972	839	792	885	868	814
21	Mochi	836	925	829	814	882	821	741
22	Mussalli	863	957	867	811	995	827	705
23	Nai	855	993	840	843	884	819	753
24	Pakhiwara	773	813	828	926	895	746	583
25	Pathan	809	974	792	700	783	774	747
26	Rajput	873	985	872	794	880	860	780
27	Sayad	858	942	828	846	893	859	800
28	Sheikh	794	951	839	785	798	716	698
29	Sunar	857	940	841	840	904	811	799
30	Tarkhan	842	942	832	757	943	812	744
31	Toli	833	953	850	734	830	799	767
CHRISTIAN								
1	Europeans and Allied Races	354	1,015		1,000	121	300	613
2	Anglo-Indians	662	705		620	711	629	569
3	Indian Christians	876	889		830	862	796	741

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V

Actual number of births and deaths reported for each sex during the decades 1901-1910
1911-1920 and 1921-1930. (For British Territory only).

Y. R.	NUMBER OF BIRTHS.			NUMBER OF DEATHS.			Difference between male & female of latter over former + or - defect—	Difference between male & female of latter over former + or - defect—	Difference between male & female of latter over former + or - defect—	Number of female births per 1,000 male births.	Number of female deaths per 1,000 male deaths.
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Punjab including Delhi 1901-1910	4,340,238	3,945,823	8,286,061	4,458,990	4,353,718	8,812,708	-264,418	-78,272	-347,447	909	823
1901	373,496	339,067	712,563	372,350	354,261	726,611	-34,280	-18,089	-14,078	909	851
1902	401,860	419,868	821,728	443,473	443,670	887,143	-42,817	+27	-8,490	904	1,000
1903	451,427	410,110	861,537	496,802	499,074	995,876	-42,252	+11,872	-122,814	906	1,004
1904	436,674	397,571	834,245	490,280	504,206	994,486	-23,207	+25,856	-13,499	910	1,004
1905	447,838	415,861	863,699	473,973	490,134	964,107	-41,712	+4,362	-67,748	911	1,009
1906	458,329	410,677	869,006	574,340	569,026	1,143,366	-40,622	-6,334	+133,300	911	900
1907	470,283	393,318	863,601	607,287	611,272	1,218,559	-40,985	-3,985	-429,128	906	909
1908	439,639	400,822	840,461	511,510	505,808	1,017,318	-28,801	-14,312	-180,004	911	972
1909	390,084	326,516	716,600	326,813	294,470	621,283	-32,479	-32,143	+84,827	909	900
1910	419,249	410,183	829,432	348,073	321,104	669,177	-38,104	-20,907	+180,193	912	929
Punjab 1911-1920	4,445,842	4,027,484	8,473,326	3,862,207	3,286,973	7,149,180	-618,178	-253,229	+1,411,921	906	828
1911	413,222	405,704	818,926	334,114	315,014	649,128	-34,218	-18,222	+180,000	914	942
1912	453,832	418,973	872,805	460,679	518,238	978,917	-39,879	-4,350	+281,937	913	91
1913	489,417	410,824	900,241	504,329	578,158	1,082,487	-40,840	-21,468	+94,450	913	91
1914	481,413	428,783	910,196	518,228	590,748	1,108,976	-41,490	-18,877	+79,823	911	941
1915	410,930	402,657	813,587	359,821	311,729	671,550	-34,894	-17,620	+189,082	913	905
1916	461,540	420,006	881,546	309,973	293,687	603,660	-41,834	-4,278	+287,878	910	913
1917	459,272	417,680	876,952	378,785	334,264	713,049	-41,812	-24,440	+143,824	908	923
1918	404,543	360,803	765,346	797,243	764,217	1,561,460	-43,802	-39,126	-8,780	902	902
1919	413,919	365,978	779,897	291,586	264,804	556,390	-47,180	-34,402	+129,778	904	902
1920	437,287	392,546	829,833	294,414	253,829	548,243	-44,711	-44,818	+277,730	904	880
Punjab 1921-1930	4,573,820	4,064,808	8,638,628	3,235,286	2,944,919	6,180,205	-488,804	-340,686	+2,423,223	902	896
1921	418,634	401,905	820,539	311,901	293,294	605,195	-15,786	-47,682	+233,258	904	937
1922	333,911	300,477	634,388	211,296	211,571	422,867	-42,807	-29,688	+343,684	903	877
1923	444,180	417,491	861,671	329,813	309,817	639,630	-40,788	-22,979	+80,778	897	931
1924	433,333	341,300	774,633	187,758	123,268	311,026	-49,848	-24,480	-79,241	896	91
1925	411,911	340,821	752,732	214,123	290,729	504,852	-44,099	32,394	+207,224	894	897
1926	411,128	401,123	812,251	291,399	257,910	549,309	-48,206	-35,272	+106,156	893	916
1927	437,545	409,604	847,149	303,448	240,481	543,929	-47,990	-43,607	+304,107	890	896
1928	400,397	419,323	819,720	79,298	124,919	204,217	-8,644	-23,226	+442,696	898	877
1929	411,451	409,823	821,274	310,893	278,240	589,133	-31,322	-31,270	+211,968	902	909
1930	463,771	417,730	881,501	323,734	264,812	588,546	-8,021	-39,926	+279,809	899	896
Indo-Chinese Fixin West Mikadoyas	2,809,106	1,808,107	4,617,213	1,482,447	1,228,587	2,711,034	-203,860	-134,280	+1,002,150	898	896
1921	144,232	128,123	272,355	124,843	124,467	249,310	-10,130	-18,178	+27,278	923	924
Sav-Mikadoyas	1,244,829	1,118,203	2,363,032	930,916	843,987	1,774,903	-126,828	-84,862	+588,130	898	909
North-West Dry Arab.	1,171,633	1,073,424	2,245,057	736,380	643,979	1,380,359	-168,200	-90,422	+812,760	874	877

N.B. The table contains the figures of Christians only as they are not recorded by sex.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

Number of deaths of each sex at different ages (For British Territory only)

AGE	1921		1922		1923		1924		1925		1926	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
PUNJAB	382,951	285,286	241,236	211,571	328,845	306,017	457,758	433,268	324,123	290,729	392,382	357,010
Under 1	87,724	75,452	72,230	62,240	92,908	81,223	93,143	81,519	82,177	72,135	93,128	80,716
1—5	54,217	50,625	40,993	37,721	60,993	58,923	70,668	68,299	46,313	43,963	55,143	52,116
5—10	17,711	15,405	12,346	11,243	18,675	18,984	33,255	35,166	19,774	18,307	25,493	25,106
10—15	12,773	11,018	9,023	8,527	14,190	14,850	29,495	33,018	17,063	16,368	23,047	22,293
15—20	10,766	9,918	7,300	7,374	11,501	12,208	24,785	25,762	15,603	15,403	22,202	21,694
20—30	23,154	22,501	14,114	15,063	20,734	22,445	30,837	37,415	23,949	23,692	32,305	32,125
30—40	22,387	21,129	14,353	14,057	19,822	20,551	35,515	35,320	21,386	20,260	29,431	28,187
40—50	23,146	18,307	15,808	13,026	21,225	19,445	35,972	33,642	25,065	21,420	30,360	26,783
50—60	23,591	17,240	15,758	11,974	20,941	17,373	34,998	30,178	24,474	19,047	29,733	24,843
60 and over	57,482	43,601	39,502	30,346	47,881	40,015	63,090	52,949	48,259	39,534	51,540	43,047
AGE	1927		1928		1929		1930		Total		Average number of female deaths per 1,000 male deaths	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		24
PUNJAB	303,468	259,881	270,285	236,949	310,583	279,380	323,754	284,828	3,285,385	2,944,919		896
Under 1	78,387	66,898	85,842	73,384	91,456	78,343	88,851	75,988	865,850	747,898		864
1—5	47,055	41,465	36,887	33,628	51,157	48,576	59,049	53,531	522,475	438,547		935
5—10	18,226	16,356	13,277	12,622	17,798	16,615	19,024	17,097	195,579	186,991		956
10—15	14,860	13,650	11,031	10,835	13,366	12,810	14,472	13,257	159,320	156,626		983
15—20	14,671	13,576	10,749	11,013	12,404	12,682	13,806	13,467	143,847	143,097		995
20—30	22,050	20,916	16,787	17,466	18,674	19,001	19,915	19,842	228,519	231,066	1,011	
30—40	21,736	19,583	17,176	16,327	18,112	18,062	19,320	18,413	219,238	211,859	966	
40—50	22,911	18,249	19,462	16,007	20,521	17,851	21,158	17,823	235,428	202,553	860	
50—60	22,573	17,363	20,244	15,928	22,458	18,700	22,011	18,187	236,781	191,533	809	
60 and over	40,999	31,825	38,830	29,739	44,637	36,140	46,148	37,523	473,348	384,719	804	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII

Number of births and deaths of main religions by sex (For British Territory only)

YEAR	HINDU*				MUSLIM				INDIAN CHRISTIAN			
	BIRTHS		DEATHS		BIRTHS		DEATHS		BIRTHS		DEATHS	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total	1,903,579	1,705,031	1,403,579	1,265,009	2,581,879	2,291,981	1,826,059	1,633,123	70,155	62,857	45,262	37,938
1921	185,702	166,224	140,022	128,458	255,702	230,334	182,952	153,284	5,887	5,233	3,118	2,869
1922	179,138	160,883	107,146	94,650	237,717	211,710	130,780	114,219	6,256	5,628	2,676	2,189
1923	192,257	172,639	135,461	127,263	267,188	236,913	187,426	173,663	6,675	6,033	4,910	4,184
1924	181,576	161,092	172,638	161,092	245,150	207,760	276,699	264,336	6,148	5,590	6,846	6,330
1925	181,532	162,858	143,369	130,398	242,839	216,652	175,119	155,790	6,344	5,577	4,582	3,658
1926	187,814	168,158	183,451	168,951	255,201	227,150	201,897	184,234	7,048	6,500	5,740	4,683
1927	187,916	168,477	136,553	116,617	261,252	233,541	161,904	139,402	7,214	6,546	4,227	3,243
1928	207,903	187,411	119,852	104,360	283,517	254,207	145,973	128,885	8,227	7,299	3,768	3,189
1929	200,767	179,500	127,205	114,305	271,983	242,447	177,977	160,713	8,117	7,166	4,348	3,503
1930	198,974	177,789	131,882	120,915	261,324	231,267	185,332	158,597	8,238	7,285	5,041	4,081

*Hindu here includes Ad Dharmi Sikh Jain and Buddhist

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

Number of females per 1,000 males (by Tahsils). [Census of 1931].

District.	No.	Tahsil.	Proportion.	District, or State.	No.	Tahsil.	Proportion.
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
HIDDERABAD	1	Hidderabad	831	BHILAI	64	Bhilai	804
	2	Hidderabad	843		67	Kankar Sahib	831
	3	Hidderabad	882		68	Kankar Sahib	807
	4	Hidderabad	871				
	5	Hidderabad	840				
HYDERABAD	6	Hyderabad	811				
	7	Hyderabad	803				
	8	Hyderabad	883				
	9	Hyderabad	882				
JAHANGIRNAGAR	10	Jahangirnagar	827				
	11	Jahangirnagar	848				
	12	Jahangirnagar	841				
	13	Jahangirnagar	836				
	14	Jahangirnagar	877				
	15	Jahangirnagar	828				
KANUNGI	16	Kanungi	816				
	17	Kanungi	822				
	18	Kanungi	814				
	19	Kanungi	808				
KANUNGI	20	Kanungi	781				
	21	Kanungi	758				
	22	Kanungi	801				
	23	Kanungi	824				
	24	Kanungi	872				
KANUNGI	25	Kanungi	820				
	26	Kanungi	819				
KANUNGI	27	Kanungi	880				
	28	Kanungi	879				
	29	Kanungi	777				
	30	Kanungi	803				
	31	Kanungi	848				
	32	Kanungi	805				
KANUNGI	33	Kanungi	857				
	34	Kanungi	819				
	35	Kanungi	881				
	36	Kanungi	815				
KANUNGI	37	Kanungi	859				
	38	Kanungi	855				
	39	Kanungi	81				
	40	Kanungi	848				
KANUNGI	41	Kanungi	887				
	42	Kanungi	782				
	43	Kanungi	782				
KANUNGI	44	Kanungi	771				
	45	Kanungi	823				
	46	Kanungi	847				
	47	Kanungi	806				
	48	Kanungi	844				
KANUNGI	49	Kanungi	836				
	50	Kanungi	877				
	51	Kanungi	830				
KANUNGI	52	Kanungi	758				
	53	Kanungi	80				
	54	Kanungi	890				
KANUNGI	55	Kanungi	804				
	56	Kanungi	81				
	57	Kanungi	841				
KANUNGI	58	Kanungi	794				
	59	Kanungi	8				
	60	Kanungi	8				
	61	Kanungi	83				
KANUNGI	62	Kanungi	79				
	63	Kanungi	17				
	64	Kanungi	803				
	65	Kanungi	803				
	66	Kanungi	803				
	67	Kanungi	803				
	68	Kanungi	803				
	69	Kanungi	803				
	70	Kanungi	803				
	71	Kanungi	803				
	72	Kanungi	803				
	73	Kanungi	803				
	74	Kanungi	803				
	75	Kanungi	803				
	76	Kanungi	803				
	77	Kanungi	803				
	78	Kanungi	803				
	79	Kanungi	803				
	80	Kanungi	803				
	81	Kanungi	803				
	82	Kanungi	803				
	83	Kanungi	803				
	84	Kanungi	803				
	85	Kanungi	803				
	86	Kanungi	803				
	87	Kanungi	803				
	88	Kanungi	803				
	89	Kanungi	803				
	90	Kanungi	803				
	91	Kanungi	803				
	92	Kanungi	803				
	93	Kanungi	803				
	94	Kanungi	803				
	95	Kanungi	803				
	96	Kanungi	803				
	97	Kanungi	803				
	98	Kanungi	803				
	99	Kanungi	803				
	100	Kanungi	803				

CHAPTER VI.

CIVIL CONDITION

104 Introductory 105 Movement in actual figures 106 Proportional distribution according to age and civil condition 107 Age at marriage 108 Age at marriage from census data 109 Proportion of sexes in marriageable population 110 Polygamy 111 Polyandry 112 Special inquiry into marriage and fertility 113 Size of the family correlated to occupation of husband 114 Size of the family by religion and class 115 Size of the family according to age of wife at marriage 116 The amount of Sterility 117 Duration of marriages and size of family 118 Fertility data compared with general census 119 The widowed 120 Proportion of widows among females of main religions 121 Proportion of widows in different areas 122 Proportion of widows among different castes 123 Widow remarriage

Imperial Table VII gives the absolute figures of civil condition by main religions and age-periods for the whole Province, the British Territory, the Punjab States and each district and state as well as selected cities and towns

Reference to
Statistics.

Imperial Table VIII gives the same information, though with slightly different age-groups, as Imperial Table VII for selected castes by locality

Subsidiary Table I gives distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex, religion and main age-periods at each of the last five censuses.

Subsidiary Table II gives distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages in each religion and Natural Division

Subsidiary Table III gives distribution by main age periods and civil condition of 10,000 of each sex and religion.

Subsidiary Table IV gives proportion of sexes by civil condition at certain ages for religions and Natural Divisions.

Subsidiary Table V gives distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages for selected castes

Statistics obtained at a special enquiry into marriage and fertility are reproduced in the text as well as the unsmoothed figures of age and civil condition for the whole Province.

104 This Chapter deals with the marital condition of the population of the Punjab, or with the numbers of the married unmarried and widowed at different ages and in different localities religions and castes The divorced persons who had not remarried were included among the widowed Persons living as husband and wife, and recognised by custom as married, were to be treated as such though they had not gone through the ordinary formalities connected with marriage The number of such marriages is believed however to be very very small and nothing in comparison to that found in European countries where some people do not go through any religious ceremony because they think it is not necessary in a state of nature This is evidenced by the comparatively large number of children regarded by the law in European countries as illegitimate, though born to parents who are man and wife for all practical purposes The customary marriage in this country is confined to the "*Karewa*" known locally by different names, which is the taking into wedlock of the widow of a deceased brother or some other near relative, such as a first cousin

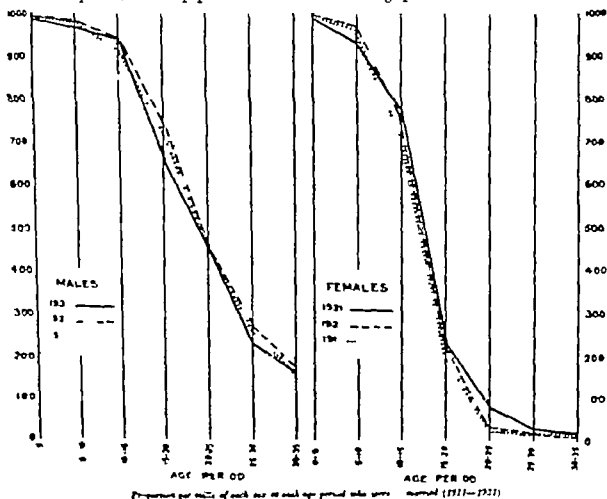
Introductory

The Punjab Census Report of 1911 (p 275) deals at length with the customs and ceremonies, performed at the time of marriage among different communities and castes It is unnecessary to repeat them here except to mention that marriage is believed by a great majority of the people to be more or less a sacrament or a religious duty Divorce is unknown to the Hindu law, as also among Sikhs and Jains, and even among Muslims though it is permissible the cases of divorce are few and far between and the compilation of separate figures is uncalled for.

Before we proceed to discuss the statistical material compiled at the census with regard to civil condition, it appears necessary to refer to a detail of compilation adopted at this census, which was a departure from the procedure of the previous censuses In Imperial Table VII the figures of civil condition are combined with those of age During the smoothing of age figures, as explained in Chapter IV, the age and civil condition figures were sorted directly into

septennial and quinquennial age-groups. To take an example, ages were sorted direct into groups such as 7—13 and 14—16 which during tabulation were halved to form the quinquennial age-period of 10—15 the other half of the age-period 7—13 together with $\frac{1}{2}$ of the number in age-group 4—6 forming the age-group 5—10. This process though it improved the age returns, and on the whole the returns of civil condition, caused a slight swelling of the figures of the married and the widowed in the case of the too young as explained below. It is obvious that there would be more married and widowed persons at the ages of 12 and 13 rather than at the ages of 7 and 8 and so a process which divided the total number of the married and the widowed in age-group 7—13 equally into two parts and transferred one-half of the number to the age-group 5—10 would naturally give higher figures for the married and the widowed in the younger age-period. At the same time this process would reduce the number of such persons in the age-period 10—15. The figures of civil condition for ages 15—20 and 20—25 have not been so affected by the smoothing except that a certain number of unmarried females who would in accordance with the world wide practice return ages nearer 17 than 23 be transferred to age-group 20—25. The results obtained would therefore probably be nearer to the true state of affairs. The net result of smoothing is that a larger proportion of the population is found to be married or widowed at ages below 10 as compared to past censuses.

The effect of this change in procedure is brought out by the diagram below which shows for the last three censuses the proportion of the unmarried per mille of the population of each sex at each age-period below 15.



The proportion of the unmarried of ages 0—5 and 5—10 is now smaller among both sexes than at the two previous censuses. The proportion of the unmarried of both sexes for ages 10—15 is for the same reason greater than before. In the case of males the proportion of the unmarried among those aged 15—25 is slightly smaller on account of transfer of married males from higher ages, while the number of unmarried females in ages 15 and upwards appears to have increased.

105 The table in the margin shows the variation per cent in the num-

Movement
in Actual
Figures.

Increase or decrease per cent during the decade 1921—1931

Age-group	Total		UNMARRIED		MARRIED		WIDOWED	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All ages	13.3	13.7	14.2	18.4	15.8	14.0	-2.4	-1.0
0—15	14.4	16.0	14.0	15.4	31.0	33.9	-20.3	-11.1
15—20	24.7	34.4	12.4	34.0	58.8	35.3	27.5	9.9
20—25	36.1	35.2	39.1	174.3	36.8	30.6	-5.0	-5.3
25—30	12.3	12.2	-5.0	103.4	21.3	11.2	-5.5	4.8
30—40	13.8	8.5	10.7	12.9	16.8	6.9	-2.2	9.8
40 and over	-2	-3.7	3.1	65.7	4	-5.3	-2.4	-3.1

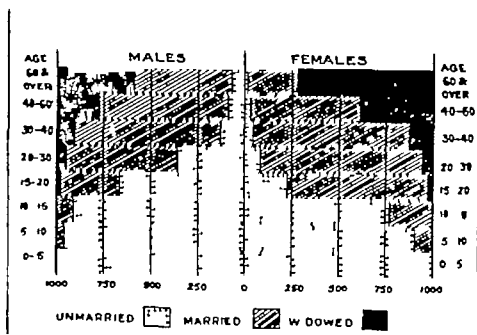
ber of total unmarried, married and widowed for the last inter-censal period as well as at different ages. The number of both the unmarried and the married has increased, while there is a small decrease in the number of the widowed. The

decrease in the widows of ages 0—15 is particularly noticeable and may be due partly to improved method of tabulation and partly to the improvement in conditions. According to the law of averages the larger the number on which an average is based the more reliable is the result obtained. The number of the widowed under 15 is a case in point. Their total in the Province is 14,405 (males 6,974 and females 7,431), which is only a small fraction of the population. In such a case even a slight mistake in the posting of results during any stage of abstraction might cause a large percentage of error, while in the case of the figures of the unmarried of same ages, which are many hundred times larger, similar errors will counterbalance each other and leave the results practically unaffected.

Proceeding with the discussion we find that there is a noticeable increase in the number of the widowed aged 15—20, which is clearly due to the smoothing as male widowers of this age-period show the large rise of 27.5 per cent over the figures of the last census, while the next higher age-group, 20—25, shows an actual decrease of 5 per cent which is also met with in the widows of same age. The cause responsible for the increase in the case of the married below the age of 10 holds good equally in the case of the widowed in age-group 15—20, which seems to have gained at the expense of the next higher age-group 20—25. This displacement in the number of widowers is noticeable in all other higher age-groups. In the case of females the number of widows above 40 has slightly decreased, while there is increase at other ages though considerably smaller than the increase in total population except at ages 30—40.

Proportional
Distribution
According to
Age and Civil
Condition.

106 The diagram below shows the distribution of the male and



Civil condition per mile of each sex at each age-period 1911.

female population by age and civil condition, and at once supports the general view of the universality of marriage in India. The number of unmarried persons specially females in higher ages becomes very small, while owing to the comparatively short span of life in this country there is a large number of the widowed particularly in ages over 40. Widow re-marriage is deprecated by a considerable section of the public and this fact tends to increase the number of widows. Elderly males widowed or otherwise generally wed young women and as older people are likely to depart first their death increases the number of widows still further.

The table in the margin gives the percentage of the married among those aged 15—40 belonging to different religions. It appears that Ad Dharmus have the greatest proportion of married persons in the reproductive period of life. The proportion among Hindus is higher than that among Muslims and Jains which is about equal. Sikhs have fewer married males owing to the paucity of women among them, but have for the same reason nearly the highest proportion of married females. The Christians, Buddhists and Zoroastrians have the fewest of both sexes married.

107 The number of persons returned as married below the age of 15 has increased at a rate more than double that of the general rise in total population (vide the table in paragraph 106) and this in spite of the legislative measure recently passed to prohibit males below 18 and females below 14 from marrying. Perhaps this measure was in a way responsible for swelling the number by accelerating early marriages in anticipation of the prohibition.

*The Hindu Act as passed in 1929, but did not come into force until 1st April 1930.

The total unsmoothed figures of civil condition for the Province are reproduced in the table below

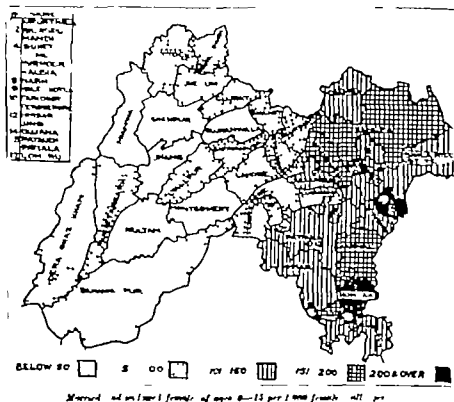
Unsmoothed figures by civil condition and age (whole Province)

Age-period	Unmarried			Married			Widowed		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
0-3	3 188 870	1 611 470	1 577 400	78	150	238	72	50	10
4-6	2,501 801	1 231 915	1 269 886	22 318	7 415	15 003	1 218	197	72
7-13	4 571 743	2 091 070	2 480 673	708 831	27 110	71 881	6,708	1 200	3,400
14-16	1 201 700	589 115	612 585	62 418	173 79	451 701	12 814	6 110	6 903
17-20	1 101 700	1 010 001	17 699	21 100	700 107	130 100	60 100	17 41	11 777
21-26	741 701	71 200	670 501	148 928	67 000	80 928	81 702	1 001	70 071
27-33	20 400	208 710	27 001	2 10 001	1 10 200	1 00 000	101 000	102 001	92 000
34-40	110 411	98 700	11 812	1 110 001	6 787	100 000	1 7 101	70 78	80 000
37-43	111 100	98 110	11 008	1 3 7 00	700 001	611 100	710 000	112 000	181 000
44-50	1 117	4 800	7 501	671 100	10 110	208 217	210 274	90,400	10 770
47-53	1 000	12 400	7 400	8 000	10 200	7 000	142 700	173 001	20 100
54-60	22 000	20 781	2 219	2 000	100 11	101 110	180 700	78 851	101 900
67-63	34 501	71 000	1 000	478 800	711 889	1 00 000	477 000	172 417	200 001
64-70	11,380	100 000	1 000	1 1 000	80 787	12 000	134,000	61 107	73 170
67-73	10,271	11 107	1 100	147 018	113 41	30 607	220 010	90 101	10 887
74 and over	11 500	9 800	1 700	60 000	71 000	21 401	12,101	90 010	118 100
Total for all ages	13 80 000	54 000	1 111 700	1120 000	661 400	5,94 777	2 055 401	1 10 741	1 51 100

It is significant that while only 301 750 persons of both sexes were returned as married up to ages 0-13, 625 198 were so returned at ages 14-16. The latter are the ages at which marriage of females is permissible under the recent legislation and at which many people are actually married. A contributory cause for the large number doubtless is preference for 15 as the year of age. At last census the number of those recorded as married among those aged 0-14 was 531,619 and the corresponding figure for the present census for ages 0-15 after smoothing comes to 707 199. In the case of both sexes those returning themselves as married at ages 14-16 some were undoubtedly younger than 15 while others might be older. The smoothing has thus corrected the age as well as the civil condition of a certain number, who may not have really attained these ages but returned them owing to their being married.

That the people are returning in large numbers the ages at which marriage is permissible under the law is an indication of the new piece of legislation having become widely known. The large number of marriages celebrated in a hurry before the Act came into operation might however be regarded as a transitory step and it can be reasonably hoped that cases of early marriage will be less numerous at the next census.

The map below shows the local distribution of married and widowed females below the age of 15. It indicates where the age at marriage of females is relatively low. The results are given in terms of the proportion of married and widowed females aged 0—15 *per mille* of the total female population of all ages. Early marriages of females seem to be in vogue in the Eastern Punjab particularly in Rohtak District and Sirmoor and Bilaspur States. In the upper reaches of Sirmoor marriages of infants are reported to be common. The age of marriage is comparatively low in Jind, Karnal, Hoshiarpur and Kangra. It is a little higher in Ambala, Patiala, Hissar and Gurgaon and is highest in the western or the Muslim part of the Province.



Age at Marriage from Census Data.

108. There being no registration of marriages in India statistics are not available wherewith to ascertain directly the average age of the bride or bridegroom at the time of wedding. The census statistics, however, show the proportion of the population that is married or unmarried at each age, and by making certain assumptions we can use them to estimate the average ages at which marriage takes place. The calculation below gives the average age of marriage for females and males of all religions. The reader who is interested in the subject may work out for himself the average age in each religion by the same method. This method is the same as that given in the Bengal Census Report of 1911 (pages 260 to 269) and is reproduced below for facility of reference.

If U is the number of females whether unmarried, married or widowed at the age of x years between x and $x+1$ years old and P is the proportion between the ages x and $x+1$ returned as married or widowed then $1-U$ is the number of females between x and $x+1$ who have been married. Assuming that mortality rates are the same for married as for unmarried females and that the age distribution of females remains the same for a year then of the females between x and $x+1$ who had been married $\frac{U+1}{U} \times 1-U$ or $1-\frac{1}{U}$ is x years and the number of married females between the ages x and $x+1$

$U_{x+1} P_{x+1}$ The difference between these two quantities $U_{x+1} P_x$ and $U_{x+1} P_{x+1}$ must be the number of marriages which took place during the year among the women who were aged x at the beginning and the average age at which these marriages took place would be almost exactly $x+1$ years. We, therefore, account for all the marriages which took place in the year by the series $\sum U_{x+1} (P_{x+1} - P_x)$

The marriages $U_{x+1} (P_{x+1} - P_x)$ took place at the average age $x+1$ and $U_x (P_x - P_{x-1})$ at the average age x and so on.

Thus the average age at which the marriages took place will be $\frac{\sum U_x (P_x - P_{x-1})x}{\sum U_x (P_x - P_{x-1})}$

The actual calculation for the average age of bride and bridegroom in the Province for all religions is given in the following two tables. The proportion P_x in column 2 is obtained by running a smooth curve through the points determined by the proportions of the married and widowed in quinquennial age periods and the figures in column 3 are taken from the graduated age distribution for females and males given in Subsidiary Table XI to Chapter IV.

Table 1. *Age at marriage of the bride and groom*

Age	Bride			Groom			
	Married and widowed per 1000	Number living per 1000 of the female population	Number of marriages which take place when the average is between $x-1$ and $x+1$ (year x to $x+1$)	Married and widowed per 1000	Number living per 1000 of the male population	Number of marriages which take place when the average is between $x-1$ and $x+1$ (year x to $x+1$)	
x to $x+1$	P_x	U_x	$U_x (P_x - P_{x-1})$	P_x	U_x	$U_x (P_x - P_{x-1})$	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
0-1	0	2,402	0	0	18-19	70	2,408
1-2	1	2,800	11	11	19-20	870	802
2-3	13	2,600	33	68	20-21	820	4,226
3-4	21	1,576	19	117	21-22	875	530
4-5	40	1,020	42	168	22-23	800	1,006
5-6	60	1,010	60	300	23-24	615	734
6-7	76	2,880	46	276	24-25	670	1,170
7-8	90	2,760	72	364	25-26	640	4,540
8-9	120	2,098	77	616	26-27	655	1,074
9-10	150	2,204	68	612	27-28	665	710
10-11	180	1,000	90	900	28-29	670	1,300
11-12	220	1,554	12	692	29-30	670	192
12-13	380	2,014	171	5602	30-31	670	5,114
13-14	505	1,728	216	2,808	31-32	680	201
14-15	590	2,118	191	2,674	32-33	681	1,244
15-16	666	2,200	167	2,445	33-34	685	202
16-17	715	2,086	162	1,632	34-35	680	426
17-18	760	1,156	52	884			

The figures in column 4 become very small after the age 31 and it is useless to carry the series any further.

$$\text{Then } \frac{\sum U (1 - P_{-1})}{\sum U (P - P_{-1})} = \frac{20,320}{2,200} = 13.33 \text{ years and thus the average}$$

age of the bride at marriage in the Province is 13.33 years.

Calculation of the average age of the bridegroom at marriage

Age	Married and divorced per 1,000	Number living per 100,000 of the male population.	Yield of marriage which take place between age x and $x+1$ age x	Age	Married and divorced per 1,000	Number living per 100,000 of the male population.	Yield of marriage which take place between age x and $x+1$ age x
10	+1	U	$U_x (P - P_{-1})$	1	P	U	$U_x (P - P_{-1})$
11	2	3	4	2	3	4	5
10-11	0	1,733	0	14-15	403	1,430	1,361
11-12	1	1,773	0	15-16	416	1,760	2,003
12-13	2	1,790	3	16-17	487	2,112	2,636
13-14	3	1,840	3	17-18	526	2,008	2,894
14-15	6	1,936	11	18-19	596	2,046	1,782
15-16	6	1,976	3	19-20	636	1,774	1,067
16-17	7	1,998	11	20-21	667	1,761	1,320
17-18	8	1,994	17	21-22	707	1,702	1,070
18-19	9	1,961	31	22-23	741	1,519	1,373
19-20	10	1,861	42	23-24	723	1,306	1,126
20-21	11	1,760	49	24-25	713	1,100	881
21-22	12	1,690	49	25-26	613	930	640
22-23	13	1,600	47	26-27	470	782	430
23-24	14	1,504	44	27-28	397	661	301
24-25	15	1,396	33	28-29	373	566	246
25-26	16	1,287	25	29-30	343	484	184
26-27	17	1,180	15	30-31	313	404	134
27-28	18	1,076	8	31-32	283	324	84
28-29	19	972	4	32-33	253	244	44
29-30	20	868	2	33-34	223	164	24
30-31	21	764	1	34-35	193	84	14
31-32	22	660	0	35-36	163	44	4
32-33	23	556	0	36-37	133	44	4
33-34	24	452	0	37-38	103	44	4
34-35	25	348	0	38-39	73	44	4
35-36	26	244	0	39-40	43	44	4
36-37	27	140	0	40-41	13	44	4
37-38	28	40	0	41-42	3	44	4
38-39	29	0	0	42-43	0	44	4
39-40	30	0	0	43-44	0	44	4
40-41	31	0	0	44-45	0	44	4
41-42	32	0	0	45-46	0	44	4
42-43	33	0	0	46-47	0	44	4
43-44	34	0	0	47-48	0	44	4
44-45	35	0	0	48-49	0	44	4
45-46	36	0	0	49-50	0	44	4
46-47	37	0	0	50-51	0	44	4
47-48	38	0	0	51-52	0	44	4
48-49	39	0	0	52-53	0	44	4
49-50	40	0	0	53-54	0	44	4
50-51	41	0	0	54-55	0	44	4
51-52	42	0	0	55-56	0	44	4
52-53	43	0	0	56-57	0	44	4
53-54	44	0	0	57-58	0	44	4
54-55	45	0	0	58-59	0	44	4
55-56	46	0	0	59-60	0	44	4
56-57	47	0	0	60-61	0	44	4
57-58	48	0	0	61-62	0	44	4
58-59	49	0	0	62-63	0	44	4
59-60	50	0	0	63-64	0	44	4
60-61	51	0	0	64-65	0	44	4
61-62	52	0	0	65-66	0	44	4
62-63	53	0	0	66-67	0	44	4
63-64	54	0	0	67-68	0	44	4
64-65	55	0	0	68-69	0	44	4
65-66	56	0	0	69-70	0	44	4
66-67	57	0	0	70-71	0	44	4
67-68	58	0	0	71-72	0	44	4
68-69	59	0	0	72-73	0	44	4
69-70	60	0	0	73-74	0	44	4
70-71	61	0	0	74-75	0	44	4
71-72	62	0	0	75-76	0	44	4
72-73	63	0	0	76-77	0	44	4
73-74	64	0	0	77-78	0	44	4
74-75	65	0	0	78-79	0	44	4
75-76	66	0	0	79-80	0	44	4
76-77	67	0	0	80-81	0	44	4
77-78	68	0	0	81-82	0	44	4
78-79	69	0	0	82-83	0	44	4
79-80	70	0	0	83-84	0	44	4
80-81	71	0	0	84-85	0	44	4
81-82	72	0	0	85-86	0	44	4
82-83	73	0	0	86-87	0	44	4
83-84	74	0	0	87-88	0	44	4
84-85	75	0	0	88-89	0	44	4
85-86	76	0	0	89-90	0	44	4
86-87	77	0	0	90-91	0	44	4
87-88	78	0	0	91-92	0	44	4
88-89	79	0	0	92-93	0	44	4
89-90	80	0	0	93-94	0	44	4
90-91	81	0	0	94-95	0	44	4
91-92	82	0	0	95-96	0	44	4
92-93	83	0	0	96-97	0	44	4
93-94	84	0	0	97-98	0	44	4
94-95	85	0	0	98-99	0	44	4
95-96	86	0	0	99-100	0	44	4

$$\text{Here } \frac{\sum U (1 - P_{-1})}{\sum U (P - P_{-1})} = \frac{20,620}{1,048} = 19.68 \text{ years and thus the average}$$

age of the bridegroom is 19.68 years.

These calculations, which give the average age at marriage for females as 13.33 and for males as 19.68 years, are based on two assumptions: (a) the age distribution does not change appreciably from year to year and (b) the mortality rates are the same among the married as among the unmarried. The first assumption is not far from the truth. We have not used the differences between the proportion of the population at one age and those at another and if the distribution changes slightly it does not affect the result at all appreciably. The second assumption is somewhat arbitrary as undoubtedly the mortality rates are higher in the ages of early maturity in the case of married females than of the unmarried. But the number of females who are married and survive a year would be affected only slightly. The over-statement in the ages of married girls of younger age results in an under-estimate of the proportion of married in the age-period 10-15 thus raising a little the average age of the bride at marriage. The figures of males are practically free from this defect. The disparity between average ages is therefore probably less than 40 years brought out by our calculations. For practical purposes we may assume that the average age of the bride at marriage is 13½ years and that of the bridegroom a little under 18.

100. In the last Chapter we discussed at length the proportion of the sex at different ages and among different religions and other subjects of a kindred type. Here it may be useful to see the proportion of the sexes in the

marriageable population The scarcity of females in the Province is well-known, and directly or indirectly is the cause of various complications from an administrator's standpoint The number of marriageable males (unmarried as well as widowed) of the ages 15 to 40—to ignore for the time being those who are already married or are older but still wishful for marriage—as compared to unmarried females of marriageable ages (*i e*, 15—40) is as 5,735 1,000 or about six times as much Even if the widows aged 15 to 40 were to remarry freely the proportion would still be as high as 3,252 males to 1,000 females The situation would thus be greatly relieved, but it would not approach anything like the conditions in some foreign countries where the difficulty is to secure husbands In the case of different religions the proportion of marriageable males per thousand unmarried females (aged 15—40) is 8,804 among Hindus, 6,635 among Sikhs, 5,755 among Jains, 4,702 among Muslims and 3,943 among Christians If the number of widows aged 15—40 could be available, as it certainly is to some extent among Muslims, Christians and Hindu and Sikh Jats, the proportion would drop to 3,240 among Hindus, 4,178 among Sikhs, 2,321 among Jains, 3,062 among Muslims and 3,142 among Christians

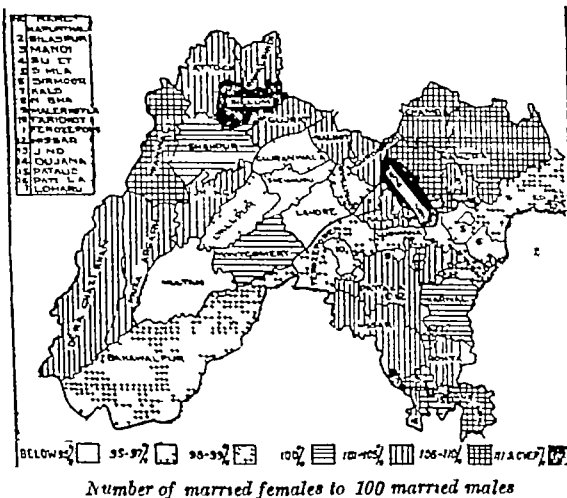
110 There are 5,964,546 married males and 5,994,777 married females Polygamy. in the Province In other words there are 30,231 more married females than married males, which means an excess of 5 per cent This is accounted for by the excessive temporary or semi-permanent emigration of males as compared to females It is thus obvious that only a very small amount of this excess could be due to polygamy The figures of married males and females among the main religions are given in the margin The Muslims, generally

Religion	Married (absolute figures)	
	Males	Females
1	2	3
All Religions	5,964,546	5,994,777
Hindu	1,877,260	1,873,470
Sikh	828,073	840,708
Jain	8,284	8,454
Muslim	3,068,096	3,081,653
Christian	79,720	77,585

believed to be the most polygamous, contain 4 per cent more wives than husbands while in the case of Sikhs this percentage is 2.6, mainly due to a comparatively larger proportion of Sikhs who emigrate The excess in both cases is small compared to the actual numbers of the

married, and shows that polygamy is not practised in the Province to any appreciable extent Hindus and Christians show a larger number of husbands than wives This may be due in the case of Hindus to the presence of labourers from Rajputana, who do not in all cases bring out their wives The figures of Christians show fewer wives on account of the inclusion among them of European immigrants whose wives are often away in Europe

The map in the margin shows the percentage of married females to married



males in each district and state The districts with more than 100 married females per 100 married males may, in the absence of special causes, be regarded as comparatively more polygamous than others Prominent in this respect are Jhelum and Hoshiarpur, in both of which the disparity may be to a considerable extent due to the absence of husbands from their homes It has been mentioned in Section 7

of Chapter I that the Army obtains a large number of recruits from Jhelum while private employment and military service draw away numerous adult males from Hoshiarpur and Kangra. The percentage is also high in Chambia and Bikanpur States where the proportion of women is comparatively larger and polygamy among certain classes well known wives being a valuable asset to those engaged in agriculture. The Mianwali District in the west and Curzon in the east also show a high percentage. The main reason in the case of the former is probably polygamy and in the case of the latter emigration of males to other districts in search of labour resulting from insecure agricultural condition.

Polyandry

111 The practice of polyandry was believed to be prevalent in certain part of the Himalayas and the territory known as the Malwa situated between the Sutlej and the Ghaggar rivers (in Ambala District). The percentage of married females to males in the map in the last paragraph shows Basahar Sirsitor Ambala, Kalua Ludhiana, Maler Kotla, Ferozepore Faridkot and Amritsar as having a smaller number of wives than husband. The proportion of married men in these areas would be still greater but for the fact that males predominate in the large emigration from those areas. The smaller percentage of married females undoubtedly creates a suspicion of polyandry particularly in the hill tracts. There are certain other districts and states such as Simla Multan, Lyallpur Gujranwala Sheikhupura Lahore and Bahawalpur which also show a larger number of married males compared to married females. These include areas which have been developing as a result of canal irrigation or which contain large towns and in both cases the element of immigration is substantial, resulting in the presence of more married males than married females. Polyandry obviously plays no part in the disparity of the proportions in these areas.

Special Enquiry into Marriage and Fertility

112 Reference was made in Chapter V to a special enquiry into marriage and fertility made in typical areas of each district and state. As a result of this enquiry six tables have been prepared—the table relating to the sex of the first born appeared in Chapter V while the others are reproduced in paragraphs that follow. According to the statistics given the average number of children born per 100 wives of all religion works out at 300. In some cases a marriage may doubt result in the birth of twice as many children or even more while in a number of cases the wedlock is altogether barren. No doubt averages based on a large number of cases examined produce results that indicate in the long run the normal size of the family.

Size of the Family Correlated to Occupation of Husband.

113 The table below shows the classification according to the occupation of the husband of the 173,122 families examined in the various districts and states. The figures have been lumped together in certain cases.

TABLE II.—SIZE OF FAMILIES OCCUPATION OF HUSBAND.

Particulars.	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Males	Females	Total	Average	Males	Females
TOTAL	173,432	636,670	809,902	463,809	719	173,122
Income from rent of land, Jagirdars, Zamindars, etc., and Talukdars, etc.	91	22,674	22,765	250,000	267	91
Cultivating proprietors, cultivators, peasant, etc.	1,819	270,300	272,119	270,000	271	1,819
Field labourers	634	26,322	26,956	26,956	271	634
Other labourers	2,637	29,933	32,570	32,570	271	2,637
Domestic service	1,508	236	1,744	1,744	271	1,508
Other work including municipal and other local bodies and village surroundings	4,111	19,055	23,166	23,166	271	4,111
Military service	829	2,111	2,940	2,940	271	829
State and local bodies, etc.	1,000	3,100	4,100	4,100	271	1,000
Large domestic and other work	2,211	2,211	4,422	4,422	271	2,211
Teachers, schoolmasters, etc.	19,000	19,000	38,000	38,000	271	19,000
Working and dying	1,307	1,307	2,614	2,614	271	1,307
Teaching and non-teaching	191	12,000	12,191	12,191	271	191
Working	3,000	12,000	15,000	15,000	271	3,000
Teaching	1,000	7,000	8,000	8,000	271	1,000
Non-teaching	2,000	12,000	14,000	14,000	271	2,000
Others	1,000	12,000	13,000	13,000	271	1,000

being divided into 17 groups The number of families and of the children born and surviving is given in the case of each occupation followed by husband the average number of children born per 100 families and the number surviving out of every 1 000 born being also shown

It appears that lawyers, doctors and teachers have the largest proportion of children born per 100 families, while the rate of survival among their children is also high evidently because of the greater care bestowed on them It may be that the high proportion of children born is due to the members of this class remembering each and every departed child better than other classes not equally intelligent The sweepers, field labourers and beggars also seem to beget a large number of children while domestic servants have the fewest The survival rate is higher among the children of *jagudars*, rent-receivers, etc, while weavers and beggars are not far behind in this respect The children of sweepers and washermen on the other hand have one of the lowest rates of survival indicating that a high birth-rate when accompanied by poverty and unhygienic work leads to a high death-rate

114 On page 153 in Chapter V were set forth the names of castes included in each of the classes, into which families of main religions have been divided Separate figures are given in the table below, which shows the size of family for different classes and religions as well as the number of wives who were married at different ages in each case

Size of the Family by Religion and Class

TABLL III—SIZE OF FAMILIES BY CLASSES OR RELIGION OF HUSBAND

Particulars	Number of families examined	Total number of children born	Average per 100 families	Number of child ren surviving	Proportion of child ren surviving to a thousand born	NUMBER OF FAMILIES WITH WIFE MARRIED AT				
						0—12	13—14	15—19	20—29	30 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ALL CLASSES										
All Religions	173,132	686,470	296	493,509	719	30,649	35,103	73,265	29,019	4,796
Hindu	71,845	293,811	409	210,060	717	14,233	16,843	20,785	9,162	2,042
Ad Dharmi	1,427	5,891	413	4,050	689	179	367	647	204	30
Sikh	23,055	94,854	411	67,812	716	3,872	4,620	10,455	3,591	511
Jain	134	510	387	350	674	38	30	61	5	
Muslim	75,436	264,773	378	205,852	723	12,130	13,687	31,720	15,761	2,129
Christian	1,535	6,022	431	4,776	721	188	350	617	206	84
HINDU BY CLASS										
I	22,281	87,357	392	62,790	719	4,936	5,551	8,489	2,618	687
II	28,176	123,640	430	88,657	717	5,038	6,443	11,895	3,885	915
III	4,310	17,403	404	12,122	697	925	970	1,722	598	95
IV	17,078	65,405	383	47,001	720	3,334	3,679	7,659	2,061	345
SIKH BY CLASS										
I	1,307	6,183	473	4,526	732	258	335	531	153	30
II	16,335	66,177	405	47,971	725	2,560	3,265	7,460	2,677	383
III	1,861	7,734	416	5,625	714	354	383	855	230	39
IV	3,552	14,760	416	9,790	663	710	643	1,609	531	59
MUSLIM BY CLASS										
I	3,328	13,770	414	10,490	762	597	699	1,496	433	103
II	48,429	180,531	373	129,607	718	7,411	8,454	20,968	10,610	986
III	9,700	38,619	398	27,385	709	1,714	1,922	4,114	1,717	233
IV	13,979	51,853	371	38,370	740	2,417	2,612	5,142	3,001	807

It will be seen that proportionately the greatest number of children is born among* Indian Christian families, and the next highest among Hindus and Ad-Dharmis who like Indian Christians contain a large number of persons of lowest castes Sikhs come next with Hindus not far behind The Jains and Muslims have the lowest number of children born This result will cause surprise so far as Muslims are concerned, as they are well-known to be fairly prolific This result which is not confined to a few areas can be explained only by the fact that Muslims who are comparatively more ignorant forget some

* It has to be remembered that the number of Ad Dharmi Christian and Jain families dealt with is comparatively small

of their children they may have lost. Further as pointed out in paragraph 50 of Chapter I the greater increase in the population of Muslims is chiefly due not to a very much higher birth-rate but to a comparatively higher survival rate. We will revert to this subject in the Chapter on Religion.

Turning now to the size of family among different classes of the main religions we find that among Hindus Classes II (cultivators) and III (artisans) have the largest number of children born. The proportion of the survivors on the other hand is higher among Classes IV (backward) and I (Intellectual). Among Sikhs the cultivators have the smallest proportion of children born or perhaps like Muslims they forget some who died young though this proportion is higher than that among Hindu artisans. Among Muslims the greatest number of children per family is found in Class I (intellectual) and the lowest in Class II (cultivators). It is the latter class that brings down the Muslim figures, while the other classes can hold their own against those of other religions. As we know it is the agriculturist class which is the most ignorant. The proportion of survivors is also in the same order except that artisans seem to have fewer survivors than the backward classes. On the whole it can be said that the artisan classes have a greater number of children born to them, but that high survival rate is found either among the richest or among the poorest classes.

113 Early marriages are quite common in this country but it is seldom that a wife goes to live with her husband before attaining the age of puberty. The period of marriage for the purpose of this enquiry was to be reckoned from the date on which the wife shifted to her husband's home. The question to elicit this information being of a rather delicate nature had to be put in a tactful manner so as not to cause offence. In the table below is given the number of wives married at different ages among different religions and the classes of main religions. The number of children born and surviving as well as the average per 100 women in each case is also given below.

TABLE IV—A CLASS SIZE OF F WH. CORRELATED WITH AG. OF WIFE. MARRIAGE.—*continued*

Age of wife at marriage	Religion and class.	9-11					12-14				15-19			
		Number of families.	Number of children born.	Average no. of children per 100 females.	Number of children born.	Average no. of children per 100 females.	Number of families.	Number of children born.	Average no. of children per 100 females.	Number of children born.	Average no. of children per 100 females.	Number of families.	Number of children born.	Average no. of children per 100 females.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
ALL CLASSES														
ALL Religions		29,579	111,371	37	366	12.17	1,157	3.11	3,171	1,119	363	1,293	251,369	2
Hindu		11,231	32,18	27	29,213	278	1,447	13.19	269	13,197	71	79,262	113,79	272
Ad (Hindu)		179	223	121	222	19	267	1,842	12	1,115	204	442	2,213	24
Sikh		2,977	15,023	246	19,798	47	4,828	17,277	273	12,141	76	10,155	4,132	290
Jain		24	111	271	99	281	30	11	272	81	279	81	279	211
Muslim		12,139	42,294	3	31	1,292	13.47	8,247	272	26,429	70	31,776	117,81	271
Christian		144	179	173	6	1,216	326	1,434	46	1,032	201	17	279	212
Other Religions by classes—														
Higher Class I		1,236	17,467	26	12	1,062	6,331	17,715	319	12,4	227	8,495	22,039	24
II		3,003	14,671	37	12	1,177	6,413	14,964	19	19,87	269	11,995	47,77	271
III		923	2,327	24	2,624	276	97	2,423	274	2	19	1,132	77	272
IV		2,231	12,398	2	16	722	2,479	17,446	317	413	29	745	2,21	271
Lower Class I		3	1,019	27	79	274	223	1,11	271	7	76	231	47	271
II		253	1,367	367	6,402	270	2,263	1,221	272	6,4	763	7,463	30,74	271
III		24	1,827	66	1,276	241	262	1,243	271	661	24	625	2,179	271
IV		719	1,971	41	1	2,24	642	2,09	271	1,645	24	1,649	6,724	271
Muslim Class I		7	1,224	4	1,279	268	299	2,1	4	2,23	24	1,649	4	279
II		7,411	21,011	39	1,263	24	654	22,77	269	7	723	7,09	2,271	24
III		1,714	2,279	425	8,7	276	1,972	7,199	271	2,024	291	4,11	19,199	271
IV		2,417	8,169	236	8,911	245	2	9,795	24	6,24	21	8,142	19,524	271

TABLE IV—AVERAGE OF SIZE OF FAMILY CORRELATED WITH AGE OF WIFE AT MARRIAGE—*concl'd*

TABLE IV.—(Continued)																
Age of wife at marriage		20—29					30 AND OVER					Total all ages				
Religion and class	Number of families	Number of children born	Average observed per 100 families	Number of children surviving	Average observed per 100 families	Number of families	Number of children born	Average observed per 100 families	Number of children surviving	Average observed per 100 families	Number of families	Number of children born	Average observed per 100 families	Number of children surviving	Average observed per 100 families	
	1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
ALL CLASSES																
All Religions	29,019	129,318	446	93,961	321	7,796	71,182	670	23,152	183	173,132	686	170	396	493,009	283
Hindu	9,162	46,628	509	73,110	362	2,042	18,551	908	13,673	670	71,845	293	811	109	10,660	293
Ad Dharmi	204	923	452	622	305	30	150	500	119	107	1,427	5,861	415	4	4,059	284
Sikh	3,591	16,946	472	12,071	336	511	3,171	621	2,371	461	23,055	91,851	411	67	812	294
Jain	5	30	600	21	420						134	519	38		350	261
Muslim	15,761	63,281	402	46,204	294	2,129	8,969	421	6,706	115	75,136	281,773	378	20	852	273
Christian	296	1,512	511	1,113	176	84	341	406	283	337	1,533	6,672	431		1,776	317
Main Religions by classes																
HINDU Class	I	2,618	13,180	504	8,826	317	687	5,650	822	4,057	501	22,281	87,351	392	62,790	282
"	II	3,885	20,098	510	15,352	305	915	9,453	1,023	7,210	702	28,176	123,616	139	88,667	315
"	III	598	2,668	440	1,840	209	95	613	615	419	473	4,510	17,103	404	12,122	281
"	IV	2,091	9,774	474	7,113	145	115	2,835	822	1,918	556	17,078	65,105	782	17,091	276
SIKH Class	I	1,553	1,176	769	928	607	70	210	730	180	606	1,307	6,183	473	4,526	346
"	II	2,677	12,113	454	8,671	324	183	2,331	609	1,700	444	16,335	66,177	305	47,971	294
"	III	230	1,209	526	856	172	19	374	950	316	810	1,861	7,734	416	5,525	297
"	IV	531	2,418	455	1,610	104	59	247	419	175	297	3,352	11,760	416	9,790	275
MUSLIM Class	I	473	1,070	455	1,125	320	103	447	134	349	330	3,128	13,770	111	10,490	315
"	II	10,610	11,678	393	30,445	287	986	4,169	123	3,135	118	18,129	180,331	315	129,607	268
"	III	1,717	6,022	403	4,004	291	273	1,064	457	776	333	9,700	38,619	398	27,386	282
"	IV	3,001	12,711	121	9,430	114	807	3,289	408	2,446	303	13,979	51,863	371	38,370	274

The subject of the age of wife at marriage, about which the "special enquiry" figures are given in this table, has been dealt with above and it will be sufficient here to comment on the effect of early marriage on comparative fertility. The one hundred women of all religions married below the age of 12 have on an average 366 children born to them. Ad-Dharmi and Christian child-wives seem to be most prolific having the high average of 421 and 423, respectively. The average number of surviving children per 100 wives of all religions falling in this category comes to 271 so that almost every wife has on an average lost one child. If the sterile cases, of which there is a slightly higher proportion among these wives are excluded the number of children for fertile marriages would be 391. The wives married at ages 13-14 have a slightly greater average number of children born (371 per hundred) but a smaller number surviving (281 per hundred). The wives married at ages 15-19 and upwards have everywhere a larger number of children born than child-wives, as the proportion of sterile cases is obviously low among them. The proportion of survivors among their children is however not so high. The average number of surviving children per 100 wives of all religions married at ages 15-19, 20-29 and 30 and upwards is 272, 321 and 483 respectively. The apparently higher rates for women marrying after the age of 30 is due to the fact that the majority of them are widows, who are likely to mix up the children born of some previous marriage with those born after remarriage. The number of these cases too is small, and consequently the results are not so reliable. It would seem therefore that the children of wives married

Fertile cases only

Age of wife at marriage	Number of children born per 100 families	Number of children surviving per 100 families
1	2	3
0-12	391	290
13-14	394	281
15-19	403	286
20-29	402	333
30 and over	687	510
All Ages	417	300

at older ages die at a comparatively higher rate. The marginal table shows the proportion of children for wives married at different ages irrespective of duration and excluding sterile cases. We find that wives married below 12 have a higher proportion of children surviving than those married at higher ages. Is the greater survival rate among the children born to young

mothers due to the weeding out of the weaker mothers as a result of the early child-bearing or to some physiological cause which determines that children born in early ages should be more hardy? A definite answer to this question is not possible in the absence of the record of the ages of women at marriage and subsequent history of their children.

The Amount
of Sterility.

110. The table below gives the actual number of sterile and fertile marriages observed for different durations of married life, for wives married at different ages, separately by religions and classes

TABLE V.—PROPORTION FERTILE AND STERILE MARRIAGES.

AGE OF WIFE AT MARRIAGE.	8-12								13-14								15-19							
DURATION OF MARRIAGE.	0-4		5-9		10-14		15 and over		0-4		5-9		10-14		15 and over		0-4		5-9		10-14		15 and over	
Fertile or Sterile.	Fertile	Sterile	Fertile	Sterile	Fertile	Sterile	Fertile	Sterile	Fertile	Sterile	Fertile	Sterile	Fertile	Sterile	Fertile	Sterile	Fertile	Sterile	Fertile	Sterile	Fertile	Sterile	Fertile	Sterile
1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Wives and class All Religions	1,179	735	3,649	543	6,129	315	17,771	311	2,296	1,153	5,996	425	7,281	16,773	1,197	6,403	2,130	11,794	878					
Hindu	358	373	1,023	393	1,793	141	8,480	144	904	632	2,136	203	3,483	94	8,484	90	1,806	980	4	421	248			
Ad Dharmu	10	30	28	7	31	3	98	7	30	23	68	7	74	1	171	2	41	38	309	5				
Sikh	137	63	400	77	741	43	2,308	1	383	96	16	80	943	17	2,319	18	787	222	1					
Jain	1	2	6	1	6	1	23	2	2	8	7	1	12	1	12	1	8							
Muslim	620	309	1,436	291	511	131	6,787	134	962	432	1,283	167	2,114	97	8,845	77	2,400							
Christian	12	4	32	4	38	2	95	2	78	13	64	2	81	3	180	1	64							
Religion by Class																								
Hindu Class I	180	93	867	80	836	43	2,988	51	377	181	906	67	1,302	40	2,801	38								
II	84	147	601	112	838	47	3,127	63	283	268	919	69	1,378	34	3,473	31								
III	21	30	112	16	174	12	851	8	64	47	203	22	183	9	480	3								
IV	63	106	477	93	729	39	1,845	22	216	168	648	33	825	11	1,721	3								
Born Class I	20	3	37	4	57	3	1,3	4	38	3	39	3	90	3	147	3								
II	82	60	298	25	471	22	1,838	17	232	62	476	44	659	14	1,767	11								
III	11	12	48	9	71	3	193	3	78	10	63	8	81	1	171	1								
IV	14	18	79	12	112	4	411	3	43	1	118	8	154	1	317	1								
Muslim Class I	79	9	64	8	82	16	237	8	47	20	118	9	338	8										
II	391	209	841	120	1,818	77	4,164	99	861	378	1,386	306	2,708	59										
III	79	31	252	29	308	11	919	8	148	60	308	19	387	4										
IV	1,5	87	398	41	841	33	1,267	7	73	38	425	33	581	7										
Religion by Class																								
Hindu Class I	1,979	53	4,603	67	126	33	325	22	442	17	1,877	27	40	5	86	4	99	9	437	2				
II	2,219	83	6,023	111	126	64	629	34	961	11	2,122	33	23	4	85	4	201	17	628	6				
III	32	1	96	10	37	12	73	1	119	2	237	6	4	2	6	3	23	2	83	4				
IV	1,372	29	4,133	43	131	39	315	8	322	8	1,234	16	12	6	4	2	47	3	230	1				
M. Class I	90	1	301	1	11	1	25	1	34	1	79	1	2	1	1	1	9	1	14	1				
II	1,42	21	4,112	84	217	29	434	11	460	7	1,890	7	41	6	79	4	121	4	177	1				
III	149	1	816	3	16	74	3	29	1	130	8	2	1	2	1	2	12	4	22	1				
IV	295	8	872	4	42	90	1	83	3	303	6	9	1	4	9	3	9	1	34	1				
M. Class I	273	10	80	9	27	8	1	81	4	271	8	4	271	8	4	2	4	2	4	2				
II	431	73	1,793	123	130	23	1,622	73	1,278	63	4,136	74	74	17	126	23	128	28	663	25				
III	87	12	2,644	24	130	23	237	11	229	11	854	27	11	4	31	3	40	4	718	3				
IV	944	41	2,360	41	130	44	602	31	844	73	1,494	11	23	15	77	7	157	17	808	12				

MARRIAGE—continued.

15-19

(Am.)

No. of children

No. of children

No. of children

No. of children

No. of children

No. of children

No. of children

No. of children

No. of children

No. of children

No. of children

No. of children

No. of children

No. of children

No. of children

No. of children

No. of children

No. of children

No. of children

No. of children

No. of children

No. of children

No. of children

No. of children

No. of children

No. of children

No. of children

No. of children

No. of children

No. of children

No. of children

The derivative table in the margin shows the percentage of fertile and

TABLE V A —Percentage of fertile and sterile marriages

		RELIGION							
AGE OF WIFE AT MARRIAGE.	DURATION OF MARRIAGE	All Religions	Hindu	Ad Dharm	Sikh	Jain	Muslim	Christian	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
0—12	0—4	{ Fertile	59	49	50	62	33	67	75
		{ Sterile	41	51	50	38	67	33	25
	5—9	{ Fertile	86	85	79	86	86	88	89
		{ Sterile	14	15	21	14	14	12	11
	10—14	{ Fertile	95	95	94	95	100	95	95
		{ Sterile	5	5	6	5	5	5	5
13—14	0—4	{ Fertile	98	98	92	99	100	98	98
		{ Sterile	2	2	8	1	2	2	2
	5—9	{ Fertile	66	59	57	79	100	69	67
		{ Sterile	34	41	43	21	31	31	33
	10—14	{ Fertile	93	93	89	93	100	93	97
		{ Sterile	7	7	11	7	7	7	3
15—19	0—4	{ Fertile	97	97	99	98	88	97	96
		{ Sterile	3	3	1	2	12	3	4
	5—9	{ Fertile	99	99	99	99	100	99	99
		{ Sterile	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	10—14	{ Fertile	71	65	52	78	83	73	70
		{ Sterile	29	35	48	22	17	27	30
20—29	0—4	{ Fertile	95	95	95	96	100	95	97
		{ Sterile	5	5	5	4	5	5	3
	5—9	{ Fertile	98	98	97	98	100	98	98
		{ Sterile	2	2	3	2	2	2	2
	10—14	{ Fertile	99	99	99	99	99	99	97
		{ Sterile	1	1	1	1	4	1	3
30—39	0—4	{ Fertile	80	77	54	89	80	82	82
		{ Sterile	20	23	46	11	20	18	18
	5—9	{ Fertile	95	95	98	97	95	97	97
		{ Sterile	5	5	2	3	5	3	3
	10—14	{ Fertile	98	98	98	99	100	97	95
		{ Sterile	2	2	2	1	3	3	5
40—49	0—4	{ Fertile	99	98	100	99	100	99	99
		{ Sterile	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
	5—9	{ Fertile	82	82	71	86	79	100	100
		{ Sterile	18	18	29	14	21	21	21
	10—14	{ Fertile	89	94	100	90	87	73	73
		{ Sterile	11	6	0	10	13	27	27
50—59	0—4	{ Fertile	92	95	100	96	88	50	50
		{ Sterile	8	5	0	4	12	50	50
	5—9	{ Fertile	98	99	100	99	97	95	95
		{ Sterile	2	1	0	1	3	5	5
	10—14	{ Fertile	82	82	71	86	79	100	100
		{ Sterile	18	18	29	14	21	21	21

sterile cases with different durations of marriage, separately for different ages of wives at marriage, by main religions. It will be seen at a glance that the percentage of fertile marriages generally is very high in this Province. Even among the child-wives of all religions, by which are meant those married below the age of 12 the percentage of sterile cases, after 15 years' duration is reduced to two per cent. The percentage of such cases for wives married at ages 13—14, 15—19 and 20—29 after a similar duration is only one per cent. The wives married at

thirty and over, whose number is comparatively small, have a greater tendency to be sterile. These results are to be taken subject to the consideration that in some cases wives are deserted or divorced when their sterility is established after a few years' wedded life. Another thing that has also to be borne in mind is that some families not blessed with children may have refused to furnish this information, or may not have been questioned by the enumerators owing to the delicacy of the subject. One thing, about which we can safely generalise from these figures, is that the higher the age of wife at marriage the higher is the percentage of fertility even for shorter durations of marriage. The highest percentage of sterility for duration of marriage beyond 15 years is 8 among Ad-Dharmi wives married when below 12, which indicates the permanent harm that may be entailed by early marriage. As against these proportions the sterility is much more pronounced in European countries where the percentage of marriages that prove sterile would appear to be at least 6 %.

* Pell. Law of Births and Deaths, p. 27. Darwin mentions that 19 per cent. of the English nobility are childless, "which is more than three times the average for the rest of the nation."

Ibid, p. 123. "There seems to be a steady rise in the figures of sterile marriages as the birth rate falls. In France such marriages are about 20 per cent. of the total marriages; the percentage among the wealthier classes being 25 %."

Duration of
Marriage and
Size of Family.

117 In the table below the families of different religions and classes have been divided into groups on the basis of the duration of marriage. The number of children born to families with each duration is shown, as also the number born per 100 wives in each case.

TABLE VI.—Duration of marriage correlated with sex and religion of family.

Religion and Class	DURATION OF MARRIAGE WITH PRESENT WIFE.															
	Under 10 years.	10 years.	Between 10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89	90-99	100 years and over.	101-110	111-120	121-130	131 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
All classes	41,315	48,393	17,704	13,271	27,271	271	1,687	537,271	495	11,431	31,648	2,133	3,274	8,133	1,113	101,298
All Religions	41,315	48,393	17,704	13,271	27,271	271	1,687	537,271	495	11,431	31,648	2,133	3,274	8,133	1,113	101,298
Hindu	10,841	24,207	170	4,304	11,842	77	27,325	87,294	417	14,702	102,408	515	1,279	10,085	232	43,473
Ad-Hindus	447	703	171	90	741	31	499	1,815	444	213	1,867	634	32	83	495	103
GOA	8,028	10,293	183	1,264	2,836	303	6,427	24,317	489	8,236	21,313	1,838	417	1,110	876	3,061
Jain	41	89	141	9	30	223	23	187	433	31	169	813	2	70	867	1
Muslim	10,311	40,003	702	4,732	13,437	781	2,636	80,199	259	14,608	82,843	193	1,269	7,811	862	7,724
Christian	41	1,096	13	81	178	312	499	1,219	419	231	2,031	879	51	161	671	173
Non-Religious	41	1,096	13	81	178	312	499	1,219	419	231	2,031	879	51	161	671	173
by class																
Hindu Class I	5,471	8,678	178	1,318	2,844	771	6,427	20,414	294	8,079	20,841	536	363	2,220	844	3,068
II	8,023	9,063	183	1,264	2,836	303	6,427	43,874	417	7,433	43,136	881	897	6,024	849	2,977
III	1,041	1,472	178	790	812	293	1,205	8,271	604	1,119	8,136	536	95	823	807	437
IV	4,233	7,442	170	1,077	3,127	299	8,209	21,231	477	4,639	27,149	897	221	1,232	840	1,878
Non-Religious Class I	745	16	761	89	324	250	371	1,713	434	231	2,030	834	77	173	641	14
II	3,909	7,033	177	879	2,863	793	1,611	17,324	494	411	1,122	839	363	1,231	871	2,764
III	411	878	141	94	294	204	81	2,221	416	493	1,814	854	57	19	811	292
IV	978	1,734	182	702	624	311	1,993	1,822	423	841	8,063	911	89	308	612	378
Muslim Class I	812	1,846	227	232	71	214	915	3,793	486	917	1,979	843	83	343	848	388
II	12,785	13,222	181	2,978	8,519	771	11,220	84,244	346	12,117	54,813	423	743	4,974	547	1,344
III	2,649	3,798	294	834	1,800	793	2,894	12,446	417	2,361	1,423	877	143	1,043	877	808
IV	2,643	7,038	207	844	2,034	793	1,393	18,406	241	2,241	16,799	474	134	1,444	874	1,019

The durations of marriage met with most frequently are between 10 and 10 years, while naturally the greatest number of children born belongs to the marriages which have lasted between 20 and 30 years. Very few marriages seem to last longer than 30 years as during this period in most cases one or the other of the spouses is removed by death. The intervals at which children are born to a wife appear to be more or less uniform, the rate being about one child every five years, as though the average of duration ending with years that are multiples of five is swollen like other similar returns. For instance the effect of plumping on the tenth year of duration is prominent in these figures for whereas the number of children among one hundred couples who have returned a duration of 10 years comes to 187 children the average for those who have completed ten years is only a year more jumps to 24. This is a very mean that some couples with a longer duration of marriage and consequently having a larger number of children, and some with a smaller duration have returned a duration of 10 years owing to a preference for that figure.

The number of children per one hundred couples of all religion with a duration of 33 years and over is 660. The corresponding average for European countries appears to be 420.

Footnote: Law of Birth and Death, p. 14. According to British and other sources the European average for 100 married women is 13 children or an average of 1.3 per marriage.

118 While it is impossible to compare all the figures collected at this special enquiry with the general census results a comparison is possible in certain aspects For instance, as already noticed on an average one child is born to a married woman every five years Taking all the married females alive of ages of 15—45 and assuming that all the children born during the last ten years were

Religion	Proportion of children born in the last ten years to 100 married females aged 15—45	Proportion of children under ten years to 100 married females aged 15—45
1	2	3
All Religions	224	178
Hindus	232	169
Muslims	224	184
England and Wales (1921)	176	149

born to them we get the results shown in the margin Actually some of the women might have died leaving children, while some who had children born to them during the last ten years may now be over 45 We find that for 100 women of all religions according to the figures of the general census, the

number of children born comes to 224 or a little over two children in ten years The effect of infant mortality is also apparent from the figures in the third column, and we find that out of 224 children born 178 survive to be included in the population under ten recorded at this census The figures of Hindus and Muslims are also given, the former comprise Sikhs and Jains as well, there being no separate birth record for these religions This shows that Muslims had a slightly larger number of children than Hindus This is probably true as the record made at the time of birth would not like the special enquiry held many years after their death omit the children of Muslims The comparative survival rates are also clearly brought out Compared to this according to the special enquiry the number of children born to 100 wives with a ten years duration of marriage comes to 194 The figures for England and Wales needless to say, present a great contrast

119 In the remaining paragraphs of this Chapter we shall take up the study of the subject of the widowed At this census there were 2,822 widows below ten, 7,431 below fifteen and 26,602 below twenty These figures are pathetic enough, but they seem insignificant when we realise that in ages above 40 every other woman is a widow The contrast that these figures present with the number of widows in England and Wales is most striking indeed, and in the table below is given the distribution by age and civil condition of 10,000 persons of this Province according to the census of 1931 and of England and Wales for the census of 1921 The figures indicate the proportionate number of each sex unmarried, married and widowed at different ages, and whereas they facilitate comparisons of the other two civil conditions as well they prominently bring to notice the comparatively high proportion of widows in this Province

The Widowed

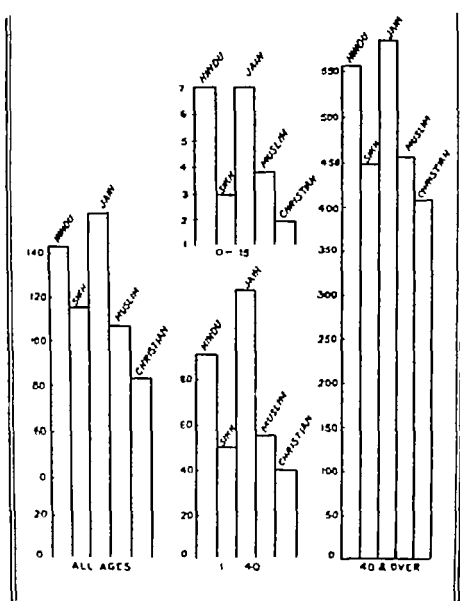
Distribution of 10,000 of total Population by Civil Condition and Age.

Age-Group	PUNJAB (CENSUS 1931)								ENGLAND AND WALES (CENSUS 1921)							
	Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed		Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed	
	Males.	Females.	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females.	Males	Females.	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
ALL AGES	5,463	4,537	2,956	1,903	2,094	2,703	413	531	4,771	5,229	2,626	2,796	1,973	2,004	172	429
0-15	2,176	1,921	2,108	1,738	68	180	2	3	1,395	1,377	1,395	1,377				
15-20	612	421	335	90	169	318	8	7	460	408	454	400	2	8		
20-25	505	430	233	37	257	381	15	12	384	451	315	327	08	122	1	2
25-30	446	363	102	10	317	331	26	22	354	427	168	175	194	243	2	9
30-35	402	312	64	7	307	275	31	30	338	401	78	104	256	280	4	17
35-45	579	457	60	8	443	348	70	101	659	753	99	145	545	561	15	47
45-55	416	317	31	4	294	178	91	135	562	605	60	99	468	436	28	70
55-65	259	192	16	2	158	98	85	122	364	402	38	62	285	241	41	99
65 and over	169	124	9	1	81	24	79	99	250	345	23	47	155	113	81	185

There are hardly any widows below 20 in England and Wales, and their number even up to the age of 45 is almost insignificant. The particularly small number of widowers points to the facility with which they can remarry. On the other hand the number of widowers in this Province is enormous. The fact that there is proportionately a higher number of married males in England and Wales at the ages of 35 and upwards shows that owing to longer life and late marriage the effective period of marriage in that country is much longer than here. The table also indicates in no uncertain terms the difference between the age of marriage in this Province and that in England and Wales.

130. The large number of widows presents a pathetic picture among the followers of all religions, though they are not quite uniform. The diagram given below shows the number of widows per 1 000 females in each age-period by main religions. The scales for different age-periods are different.

Proportion
of Widows
Among
Females of
Main Relig.
Classes.



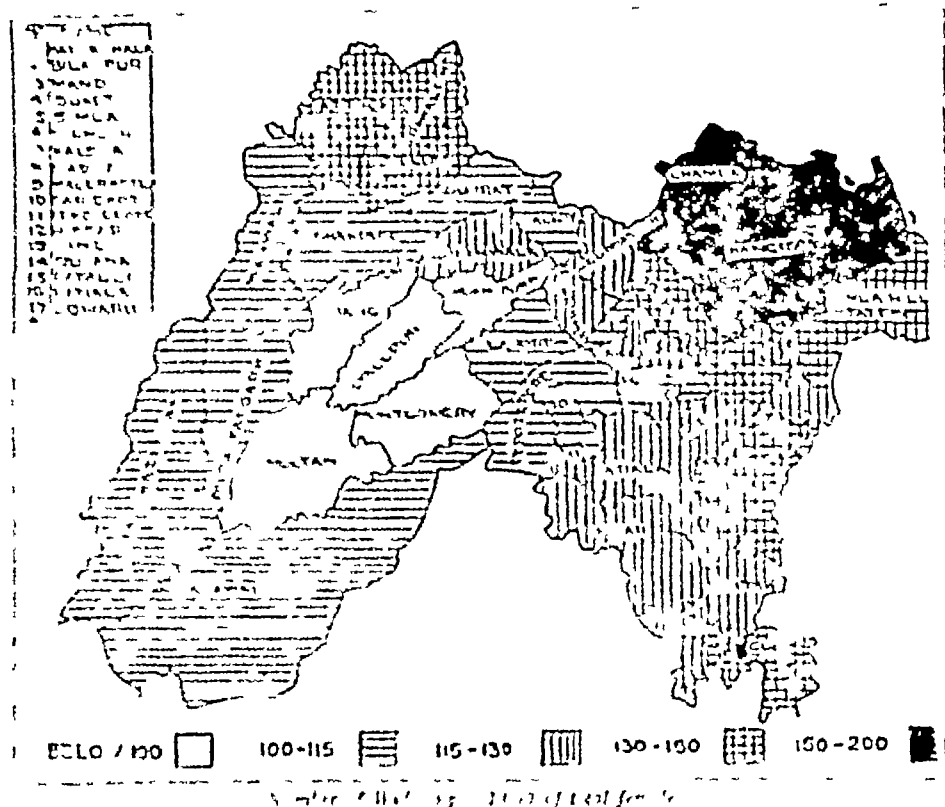
1. Proportion of widows per 1,000 of females per 1,000 of each age-period.

It will be seen that Jain have the highest proportion of widows at all ages and Hindu the next highest. Muslims and Sikhs are nearly on the same footing except that in the case of Sikhs the proportion for all ages is slightly higher but lower in the child-bearing period of life and ages over 40. This is

accounted for by the smaller proportion of girls aged 0—15 among Sikhs as compared to Muslims. Consequently the rate of remarriage of widows among Sikhs would appear to be comparatively higher. The proportion of widows among Christians is the smallest.

121 The map below shows the local distribution of widows and their

Proportion of Widows in Different Areas



number *per mille* of total females in each district and state. The highest proportion of widows is found in Kangra District and Mundi Suket and Bilaspur State. In the plains the small State of Patna heads the list. Hojharpur, Ambala and Gurgaon have also a fairly high proportion. In the north-west the proportion of widows in Jhelum Rawalpindi and Attock with their Rajput and other martial races is not at all low, a fact which refutes the view commonly held of Muslim widows remarrying in large numbers. In this map all the colony districts (except Shahpur, which has a large *thal* area and the salt range similar in character to Jhelum and Attock inhabited by Awans) stand out prominently as having the smallest proportion of widows. The reasons for this are not far to seek, the people of colony areas are comparatively prosperous and take into wedlock all women of marriageable age, whether widows or virgins. The heterogeneous character of the population makes it easy for the people to marry widows in the absence of prejudices peculiar to their home districts.

122 The marginal table gives the number of widows *per mille* of total

Proportion of Widows Among Different Castes

Caste	Widows	Caste	Widows
Aggarwal (Hindu)	172	Khatri (Hindu)	151
Do (Jain)	105	Pathan (Muslim)	116
Arain (Muslim)	95	Rajput (Hindu)	181
Arora (Hindu)	174	Do (Sikh)	95
Do (Sikh)	111	Do (Muslim)	118
Awam (Muslim)	116	Sayid (Muslim)	131
Biloch (Muslim)	90	Shikhi (Muslim)	103
Brahman (Hindu)	108	Christian (Total)	81
Jat (Hindu)	125	Chuhra (Hindu)	91
Do (Sikh)	121	Do (Sikh)	99
Do (Muslim)	98		

females of each of the main castes, which have been arranged alphabetically. The Brahman with 108 widows out of a thousand women, or nearly one-fifth, tops the list. The Hindu Rajput with high feudal and military traditions comes next followed by the trading Aggarwal (172), a good third. Then come Khatri (151),

Arora (134) and Jat (123). Among Muslims the high-born Sayad (131) the martial tribes of Pathan (116) and Awan (115) and the heterogeneous collection, known as Sheikh (103) have the highest proportion of widows while the Jat and Biloch have the smallest population. Among Sikhs the Jat (124) is the aristocrat and the Arora (111) is a mere shop-man and has a smaller proportion of widows. As compared with the figures quoted above the number of widows among Christians (81) is very small indeed.

Widow Remarriage.

123. Amongst followers of Islam and Christianity there is no religious tenet prohibiting widow remarriage. But social customs come into play and among Muslims the castes and tribes enjoying high social status consider it derogatory for their widows to seek remarriage. For example Jats Rajputs Sayads and Pathans in many cases would not permit their widows to remarry.

Proportion of widows per mille of all female at different age periods

Age-period	Hindu	Muslim	Difference
1	2	3	4
0-4			
5-9	2	1	1
10-14	5	3	
15-40	3	3	33
40 and over	33	177	100

Evidently they have been influenced by their long association with the Hindus. The table in the margin shows the difference between the proportions of Hindu and Muslim widows in the female population of their respective religion in various age periods. Thus a rough idea of the extent of remarriage among Muslim widows can be formed from these figures.

The number of widow remarriages among caste Hindus is still very small as is apparent from the figures for castes given in the last paragraph. Among some Hindu castes such as Jats widow remarriage is common as indicated by the smaller proportion of widows among them (123 *per mille* of total females as against 198 among Brahmans). The actual figures of remarriage of caste widows given below are based on the information supplied by the Vidya Vihar Sahak Sabha the main society in the Province which encourages widow remarriage. The figures comprise widow remarriages in the Punjab and the N. W. F. Province and indicate an increase from year to year but even so the number of remarriages up to date is negligible in view of the enormous number of widows of marriageable ages.

Caste	1914-15	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Brahman	8	3	7	15	18	23	31	94	143	328	447	376	329	323
Kshatriya														
Kshatriya														
Arora														
Agarwal														
Kashmiri														
Pathan														
Sikhs														
Widow-Remarriage														
Total	1	11	31	19	20	220	317	153	872	1,493	2,172	1,294	1,322	1,343

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I

Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each Sex, Religion and main Age-period at each of the last five censuses

SEX AND AGE	1931			1921			1911			1901			1891		
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
MALES															
ALL RELIGIONS	998	2		999	1		999	1		999	1		998	1	1
0-5	997	3		998	2		998	2		999	1		997	3	
5-10	997	3	1	997	3	1	997	3	1	999	1		975	24	1
10-15	997	3	2	997	3	1	997	3	1	997	3		845	161	4
15-20	997	3	15	997	3	15	997	3	15	999	1		578	404	18
20-40	997	3	6	997	3	81	997	3	78	997	3		190	738	66
40-60	997	3	212	997	3	214	997	3	205	997	3		74	725	201
60 and over	997	3	410	997	3	407	997	3	402	997	3		61	641	395
HINDU	997	3		998	2		998	2		999	1		998	2	
0-5	997	3		998	2		998	2		999	1		997	3	
5-10	997	3	1	997	3	1	997	3	1	999	1		964	35	1
10-15	997	3	2	997	3	2	997	3	2	999	1		795	200	5
15-20	997	3	15	997	3	15	997	3	15	999	1		525	435	20
20-40	997	3	6	997	3	81	997	3	78	997	3		191	744	72
40-60	997	3	212	997	3	214	997	3	205	997	3		74	688	220
60 and over	997	3	410	997	3	407	997	3	402	997	3		61	607	411
SIKH	997	3		998	2		998	2		999	1		997	3	
0-5	997	3		998	2		998	2		999	1		997	3	
5-10	997	3	1	997	3	1	997	3	1	999	1		970	24	0
10-15	997	3	2	997	3	2	997	3	2	999	1		822	168	10
15-20	997	3	15	997	3	15	997	3	15	999	1		551	422	27
20-40	997	3	6	997	3	81	997	3	78	997	3		212	711	77
40-60	997	3	212	997	3	214	997	3	205	997	3		111	685	204
60 and over	997	3	410	997	3	407	997	3	402	997	3		61	484	417
ALL RELIGIONS	998	2		999	1		999	1		999	1		998	2	
0-5	998	2		999	1		999	1		999	1		998	2	
5-10	998	2	1	998	2	1	998	2	1	999	1		974	25	1
10-15	998	2	2	998	2	2	998	2	2	999	1		984	312	4
15-20	998	2	15	998	2	15	998	2	15	999	1		403	565	32
20-40	998	2	6	998	2	81	998	2	78	998	2		193	681	113
40-60	998	2	212	998	2	214	998	2	205	998	2		115	566	310
60 and over	998	2	410	998	2	407	998	2	402	998	2		84	331	686
HINDU	998	2		999	1		999	1		999	1		998	2	
0-5	998	2		999	1		999	1		999	1		998	2	
5-10	998	2	1	998	2	1	998	2	1	999	1		974	25	1
10-15	998	2	2	998	2	2	998	2	2	999	1		984	312	4
15-20	998	2	15	998	2	15	998	2	15	999	1		403	565	32
20-40	998	2	6	998	2	81	998	2	78	998	2		193	681	113
40-60	998	2	212	998	2	214	998	2	205	998	2		115	566	310
60 and over	998	2	410	998	2	407	998	2	402	998	2		84	331	686
SIKH	998	2		999	1		999	1		999	1		998	2	
0-5	998	2		999	1		999	1		999	1		998	2	
5-10	998	2	1	998	2	1	998	2	1	999	1		974	25	1
10-15	998	2	2	998	2	2	998	2	2	999	1		984	312	4
15-20	998	2	15	998	2	15	998	2	15	999	1		403	565	32
20-40	998	2	6	998	2	81	998	2	78	998	2		193	681	113
40-60	998	2	212	998	2	214	998	2	205	998	2		115	566	310
60 and over	998	2	410	998	2	407	998	2	402	998	2		84	331	686
ALL RELIGIONS	999	1		999	1		999	1		999	1		999	1	
0-5	999	1		999	1		999	1		999	1		999	1	
5-10	999	1	1	999	1	1	999	1	1	999	1		975	24	1
10-15	999	1	2	999	1	2	999	1	2	999	1		845	161	4
15-20	999	1	15	999	1	15	999	1	15	999	1		578	404	18
20-40	999	1	6	999	1	81	999	1	78	999	1		190	738	66
40-60	999	1	212	999	1	214	999	1	205	999	1		74	725	201
60 and over	999	1	410	999	1	407	999	1	402	999	1		61	641	395
HINDU	999	1		999	1		999	1		999	1		999	1	
0-5	999	1		999	1		999	1		999	1		999	1	
5-10	999	1	1	999	1	1	999	1	1	999	1		975	24	1
10-15	999	1	2	999	1	2	999	1	2	999	1		845	161	4
15-20	999	1	15	999	1	15	999	1	15	999	1		578	404	18
20-40	999	1	6	999	1	81	999	1	78	999	1		190	738	66
40-60	999	1	212	999	1	214	999	1	205	999	1		74	725	201
60 and over	999	1	410	999	1	407	999	1	402	999	1		61	641	395
SIKH	999	1		999	1		999	1		999	1		999	1	
0-5	999	1		999	1		999	1		999	1		999	1	
5-10	999	1	1	999	1	1	999	1	1	999	1		975	24	1
10-15	999	1	2	999	1	2	999	1	2	999	1		845	161	4
15-20	999	1	15	999	1	15	999	1	15	999	1		578	404	18
20-40	999	1	6	999	1	81	999	1	78	999	1		190	738	66
40-60	999	1	212	999	1	214	999	1	205	999	1		74	725	201
60 and over	999	1	410	999	1	407	999	1	402	999	1		61	641	395

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—continued.

Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each Sex Religion and main Age-period at each of the last five Censuses.

RELIGION AND AGE.	1921.			1921.			1911.			1901.			1891.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
FEMALES—continued.															
JAIN															
0-5	937	23	1	1,000			907	2	1	909	1		900	4	
5-10	903	23		944	13		900	13		879	20		837	42	1
10-15	828	171	4	803	181		740	213	17	671	215		626	254	16
15-20	230	723	29	15	870	28	123	811	63	67	891	28	31	918	41
20-25	31	817	132	8	903	187	12	770	16	5	950	134	14	795	196
25-30	16	471	813	4	463	831	12	436	233	3	535	450	14	415	573
30-35	8	185	623	7	172	841	13	172	813	6	136	825	119	573	873
35 and over															
MUSLIM															
0-5	995	1		996	1		996	1		996			994		
5-10	934	43	1	978	25	1	979	28		968			951	47	1
10-15	813	184	14	812	183		779	216		807	183		784	212	
15-20	372	714	16	397	678	15	281	702	17	30	886	71	18	874	111
20-25	45	878	70	30	858	74	28	893	34	1	837	71	6	874	111
25-30	17	612	270	10	620	340	11	627	36	1	579	256	6	505	478
30-35	12	571	717	10	564	732	13	548	741	6	529	712	10	505	739
35 and over															
CHRISTIAN															
0-5	995	1		996	1		996	1		996			996		
5-10	928	24	1	953	25	1	923	13		901			894	16	2
10-15	877	121	1	898	120		841	151		807			784	161	
15-20	270	870	10	231	858	11	223	854		217	831		201	870	
20-25	90	880	41	41	894	82	83	854		80	833		171	880	87
25-30	30	938	211	19	936	263	31	907	313	1	857	366	16	973	351
30-35	22	793	696	19	313	697	1	313	673	33	77	880	1	721	988
35 and over															

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each Sex at certain Ages in each Religion and Natural Division.

NATURAL DIVISION AND RELIGION.	MALES														
	All Ages.			0-5			5-10			10-15			15-20		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
PUNJAB.															
All Religions	411	353	76	995	2		873	28	1	826	72	2	312	493	41
Hindu	411	353	76	995	2		873	28	1	826	72	2	312	493	41
Muslim	411	353	76	995	2		873	28	1	826	72	2	312	493	41
Jain	411	353	76	995	2		873	28	1	826	72	2	312	493	41
Muslim	411	353	76	995	2		873	28	1	826	72	2	312	493	41
Christian	411	353	76	995	2		873	28	1	826	72	2	312	493	41
I.—Indo-Gangetic Plain West.															
All Religions	411	353	76	995	2		873	28	1	826	72	2	312	493	41
Hindu	411	353	76	995	2		873	28	1	826	72	2	312	493	41
Muslim	411	353	76	995	2		873	28	1	826	72	2	312	493	41
Jain	411	353	76	995	2		873	28	1	826	72	2	312	493	41
Muslim	411	353	76	995	2		873	28	1	826	72	2	312	493	41
Christian	411	353	76	995	2		873	28	1	826	72	2	312	493	41
II.—Himalayas.															
All Religions	411	353	76	995	2		873	28	1	826	72	2	312	493	41
Hindu	411	353	76	995	2		873	28	1	826	72	2	312	493	41
Muslim	411	353	76	995	2		873	28	1	826	72	2	312	493	41
Jain	411	353	76	995	2		873	28	1	826	72	2	312	493	41
Muslim	411	353	76	995	2		873	28	1	826	72	2	312	493	41
Christian	411	353	76	995	2		873	28	1	826	72	2	312	493	41
III.—Sub-Himalayas.															
All Religions	411	353	76	995	2		873	28	1	826	72	2	312	493	41
Hindu	411	353	76	995	2		873	28	1	826	72	2	312	493	41
Muslim	411	353	76	995	2		873	28	1	826	72	2	312	493	41
Jain	411	353	76	995	2		873	28	1	826	72	2	312	493	41
Muslim	411	353	76	995	2		873	28	1	826	72	2	312	493	41
Christian	411	353	76	995	2		873	28	1	826	72	2	312	493	41
IV.—North-West Dry Area.															
All Religions	411	353	76	995	2		873	28	1	826	72	2	312	493	41
Hindu	411	353	76	995	2		873	28	1	826	72	2	312	493	41
Muslim	411	353	76	995	2		873	28	1	826	72	2	312	493	41
Jain	411	353	76	995	2		873	28	1	826	72	2	312	493	41
Muslim	411	353	76	995	2		873	28	1	826	72	2	312	493	41
Christian	411	353	76	995	2		873	28	1	826	72	2	312	493	41

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—concluded

Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each Sex at certain Ages in each Religion and Natural Division

NATURAL DIVISION AND RELIGION		FEMALES																	
		ALL AGES			0—5			5—10			10—15			15—20			40 AND OVER		
		Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
PUNJAB																			
ALL RELIGIONS		419	464	111	995	1		911	82	1	762	235	5	87	846	67	12	502	486
Hindu		359	479	112	994	0		879	110	2	682	313	5	53	855	92	8	435	557
Sikh		413	412	115	997	3		938	61	1	703	205	2	87	862	51	9	542	449
Jain		423	419	118	997	2	1	965	71	2	825	171	4	81	798	121	14	402	684
Muslim		445	452	105	996	4		971	65	1	803	194	1	106	837	57	10	527	457
Christian		504	415	81	999	1		975	24	1	877	122	1	160	799	41	28	505	407
I—Indo Gangetic Plain West																			
ALL RELIGIONS		411	441	115	995	5		904	91	1	739	218	3	78	856	66	10	500	490
Hindu		352	454	134	995	5		868	130	2	669	376	4	48	861	88	5	446	549
Sikh		410	471	115	997	1		919	60	1	709	199	2	93	857	59	10	537	453
Jain		419	420	101	999	1		964	75	1	811	181	5	75	802	123	12	397	591
Muslim		435	459	100	994	6		918	61	1	778	219	3	95	840	56	13	518	469
Christian		449	421	87	998	1		967	71	1	859	139	2	158	797	15	28	547	425
II—Himalayan																			
ALL RELIGIONS		440	428	101	991	9		817	141	5	640	313	7	49	850	101	11	411	578
Hindu		317	425	115	991	9		857	140	3	613	319	8	47	850	103	10	408	582
Sikh		459	412	119	993	7		851	147	2	614	379	7	30	908	62	7	420	573
Jain		405	315	120	1,000			910	59		702	238		75	775	150		120	808
Muslim		315	413	111	997	13		817	161	3	605	280	0	51	882	97	7	456	537
Christian		505	415	81	1,000			977	74	9	843	47		347	613	40	200	520	280
III—Sub Himalayan																			
ALL RELIGIONS		498	465	116	995	1		911	91	1	716	210	4	59	851	96	13	488	499
Hindu		384	462	151	996	4		891	108	1	713	267	4	55	840	96	6	423	571
Sikh		397	459	123	997	1		919	80	1	747	250	3	62	870	59	5	524	471
Jain		419	414	110	992	6		971	11	5	886	114		115	774	111	23	434	513
Muslim		419	462	119	995	5		911	80	1	765	231	4	92	815	63	17	501	482
Christian		495	421	85	998	1	1	977	22	1	871	125	1	128	833	39	24	560	410
IV—North West Dry Area																			
ALL RELIGIONS		401	440	91	995	1		901	81	1	818	159	2	119	821	56	17	511	432
Hindu		436	442	112	997	3		912	47	1	811	186	3	88	829	83	14	471	515
Sikh		455	462	119	997	1		901	38	1	830	168	2	89	866	45	12	611	377
Jain		411	429	116	1,000			970	24		789	211		91	837	70		420	571
Muslim		401	439	115	997	1		901	15	1	857	141	2	125	822	63	17	557	126
Christian		550	451	111	1,000			989	11		913	86	1	201	783	73	25	623	352

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Distribution by main Age-periods and Civil Condition of 10,000 of each Sex and Religion.

RELIGION AND AGE	MALES			FEMALES		
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
	1	2	3	4	5	6
PUNJAB—ALL RELIGIONS						
ALL AGES	5,411	3,633	756	4,194	4,636	1,170
0—10	2,731	77	2	2,924	118	2
10—15	1,127	57	3	907	250	4
15—40	1,107	2,713	215	340	3,703	260
40 and over	150	1,316	38	23	935	394
HINDU—ALL AGES	5,144	4,006	850	3,757	4,787	1,426
0—10	2,559	51	2	2,745	104	3
10—15	1,071	122	4	814	374	5
15—40	1,330	2,532	218	214	3,429	368
40 and over	181	1,101	598	14	820	1,050
AD-DHARMI—ALL AGES	4,758	1,439	803	3,716	5,375	912
0—10	2,760	176	2	2,802	371	3
10—15	991	118	6	974	598	6
15—40	915	2,650	210	210	3,367	157
40 and over	92	1,206	555	20	1,037	746
SIKH—ALL AGES	5,536	3,046	819	4,133	4,719	1,118
0—10	2,610	24	1	2,844	84	1
10—15	1,120	75	2	943	244	3
15—40	1,525	2,183	101	320	3,243	192
40 and over	295	1,304	625	20	1,148	952
JAIN—ALL AGES	5,369	3,608	1,023	4,228	4,190	1,582
0—10	2,690	19	3	2,876	45	4
10—15	1,131	66	1	1,001	208	4
15—40	1,352	2,415	204	325	3,186	482
40 and over	220	1,108	723	20	751	1,092
MUSLIM—ALL AGES	5,535	1,780	685	4,433	4,523	1,044
0—10	2,856	20	2	3,042	97	2
10—15	1,155	65	3	952	230	3
15—40	1,423	2,313	108	411	3,253	220
40 and over	101	1,373	482	28	943	819
CHRISTIAN—ALL AGES	5,906	3,428	666	5,040	4,153	807
0—10	2,908	12	1	3,291	37	1
10—15	1,195	74	1	1,092	152	2
15—40	1,731	2,100	209	612	3,066	156
40 and over	72	1,102	155	45	898	648

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV

Proportion of the Sexes by Civil Condition at certain Ages for Religions and Natural Divisions.

RELIGION AND NATURAL DIVISION	1	NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES												40 AND OVER		
		All Ages			6-10			10-15			15-40					
		Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
PUNJAB.																
All Religions		644	1,065	1,323	430	2,487	1,111	671	2,688	1,015	291	1,361	1,612	127	477	1,328
Hindu		615	993	1,261	406	2,461	1,271	633	2,334	1,140	132	1,321	1,411	61	327	1,470
Muslim		672	1,073	1,111	461	2,118	1,030	684	2,128	945	176	1,177	795	80	953	1,200
Jain		692	1,031	1,158	418	2,066	1,167	778	2,137	1,000	212	1,100	1,638	163	506	1,327
Sikh		672	1,031	1,158	418	2,066	1,167	778	2,137	1,000	212	1,100	1,638	163	506	1,327
Christian		615	993	1,261	406	2,461	1,271	633	2,334	1,140	132	1,321	1,411	61	327	1,470
I—Indo-Gangetic Plain West																
All Religions		623	993	1,183	374	2,494	934	623	2,574	915	278	1,291	900	47	670	1,373
Hindu		602	993	1,215	376	2,300	901	611	2,574	915	132	1,271	1,051	43	371	1,290
Muslim		680	1,070	1,111	457	2,118	999	683	2,110	1,147	177	1,163	776	82	630	1,317
Jain		672	1,031	1,158	418	2,066	1,167	778	2,137	1,000	212	1,100	1,638	163	506	1,327
Sikh		672	1,031	1,158	418	2,066	1,167	778	2,137	1,000	212	1,100	1,638	163	506	1,327
Christian		615	993	1,261	406	2,461	1,271	633	2,334	1,140	132	1,321	1,411	61	327	1,470
II—Himalayas																
All Religions		641	1,029	1,011	329	2,363	2,237	640	1,023	1,115	177	1,233	1,219	177	430	1,318
Hindu		613	1,023	1,067	313	2,300	2,312	613	1,023	1,115	143	1,233	1,277	117	452	1,283
Muslim		687	1,088	1,071	371	2,000	1,070	683	1,064	1,100	177	1,163	1,100	117	338	1,207
Jain		682	1,031	1,167	331			641	1,000		197	990	1,200	117	338	1,270
Sikh		672	1,031	1,158	418	2,066	1,167	778	2,137	1,000	212	1,100	1,638	163	506	1,327
Christian		615	993	1,261	406	2,461	1,271	633	2,334	1,140	132	1,321	1,411	61	327	1,470
III—Berh-Himalayas																
All Religions		633	1,046	1,315	354	2,475	1,067	633	1,119	1,001	132	1,233	1,070	135	539	1,000
Hindu		601	1,027	1,203	306	2,384	2,078	634	1,118	1,000	124	1,193	1,111	48	622	1,412
Muslim		678	1,073	1,176	363	2,188	1,000	642	1,074	1,070	125	1,233	901	31	612	1,185
Jain		678	1,031	1,167	331			738	1,000		246	1,233	1,271	118	506	1,101
Sikh		672	1,031	1,158	418	2,066	1,167	778	2,137	1,000	212	1,100	1,638	163	506	1,327
Christian		615	993	1,261	406	2,461	1,271	633	2,334	1,140	132	1,321	1,411	61	327	1,470
IV—North West Dry Area																
All Religions		677	937	1,330	354	2,330	1,021	705	1,120	921	254	1,133	897	223	441	1,001
Hindu		681	913	1,437	378	2,063	2,200	702	1,120	1,040	182	1,080	1,281	151	500	1,000
Muslim		629	1,048	1,048	373	1,722	1,072	698	1,120	921	196	1,123	1,200	111	380	1,173
Jain		702	1,031	1,167	331			698	1,000		214	991	900	100	800	1,178
Sikh		672	1,031	1,158	418	2,066	1,167	712	1,120	921	271	1,231	1,000	200	367	1,007
Christian		723	943	1,333	317	1,911	1,021	704	1,120	921	254	1,133	897	223	441	1,001

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V

(Based on Imperial Table VIII)

Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each Sex at certain Ages for Selected Castes.

CASTE OR RELIGION		MALES																OTHER							
		All Ages			6-10			11-15			16-20			21-25			26-30								
		Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried		Married	Widowed					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
PUNJAB																									
1	ADARWAL	Hindu	610	361	99	999	1		980	19	1	78	296	4	412	814	69								
	ARON	Hindu	621	274	95	999	1		965	31	1	78	257	7	422	856	11								
2		Muslim	610	337	91	1,000			950	30		63	163	15	215	678	110								
3	ARON	Muslim	670	344	70	999	6		945	12		63	163	15	215	678	110								
4	ARON	Hindu	610	337	91	1,000			950	30		63	163	15	215	678	110								
5		Muslim	670	344	70	999	6		945	12		63	163	15	215	678	110								
6		Ksh	610	337	91	1,000			950	30		63	163	15	215	678	110								
7	A ARON	Muslim	670	344	70	999	6		945	12		63	163	15	215	678	110								
8	ARON	Hindu	610	337	91	1,000			950	30		63	163	15	215	678	110								
9		Ksh	610	337	91	1,000			950	30		63	163	15	215	678	110								
10	ARON	Muslim	670	344	70	999	6		945	12		63	163	15	215	678	110								
11	LA ARON	Hindu	610	337	91	1,000			950	30		63	163	15	215	678	110								
12		Ksh	610	337	91	1,000			950	30		63	163	15	215	678	110								
13	ARON	Hindu	610	337	91	1,000			950	30		63	163	15	215	678	110								
14		Ksh	610	337	91	1,000			950	30		63	163	15	215	678	110								
15	ARON	Muslim	670	344	70	999	6		945	12		63	163	15	215	678	110								
16		Ksh	610	337	91	1,000			950	30		63	163	15	215	678	110								
17	ARON	Muslim	670	344	70	999	6		945	12		63	163	15	215	678	110								
18		Ksh	610	337	91	1,000			950	30		63	163	15	215	678	110								
19	ARON	Muslim	670	344	70	999	6		945	12		63	163	15	215	678	110								
20		Ksh	610	337	91	1,000			950	30		63	163	15	215	678	110								

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—continued
(Based on Imperial Table VIII)

Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each Sex at certain Ages for Selected Castes

CASTE AND RELIGION			MALES—concd																				
			ALL AGES			0—6			7—13			14—16			17—23			24—43			44 and over.		
			1. Unmarried	2. Married	3. Widowed	4. Unmarried	5. Married	6. Widowed	7. Unmarried	8. Married	9. Widowed	10. Unmarried	11. Married	12. Widowed	13. Unmarried	14. Married	15. Widowed	16. Unmarried	17. Married	18. Widowed	19. Unmarried	20. Married	21. Widowed
1																							
21	DAGI AND KOLI	Hindu	427	507	66	980	20		916	82	2	722	268	10	422	547	31	92	837	71	36	768	196
22	DHOBI	Hindu	463	449	88	999	1		953	46	1	951	337	12	325	630	45	94	802	104	44	605	351
23	"	Muslim	539	381	80	999	1		970	29	1	830	164	6	521	451	28	142	756	102	52	656	292
24	FAQIR	Hindu	615	293	92	999	1		955	45		855	141	4	600	375	25	439	471	90	404	366	230
25	"	Sikh	647	240	113	996	4		993	7		838	146	10	643	323	34	601	318	81	504	274	222
26	"	Muslim	529	382	89	997	3		937	61	2	761	230	9	450	520	30	159	737	104	79	591	330
27	GUJJAR	Hindu	508	400	92	995	5		913	85	2	743	250	7	474	500	26	180	719	101	71	582	347
28	"	Sikh	469	430	101	995	5		842	158		592	408		484	508	8	225	672	103	78	622	300
29	"	Muslim	511	406	83	997	3		936	62	2	775	219	0	486	495	19	151	702	87	49	638	313
30	HARNI	Muslim	594	344	62	997	3		969	29	2	861	131	8	509	461	30	148	789	63	43	698	259
31	JAT	Hindu	493	411	90	997	3		895	102	3	633	358	9	388	584	28	164	723	113	98	550	352
32	"	Sikh	555	359	86	999	1		975	24	1	857	139	4	570	407	14	270	654	70	127	572	301
33	"	Muslim	573	367	60	998	2		982	18		906	92	2	640	348	12	200	735	65	41	708	251
34	JHWAR	Hindu	507	390	103	998	2		951	48	1	787	205	8	439	529	32	138	743	119	65	566	369
35	"	Sikh	547	365	88	998	2		977	21	2	800	186	5	453	512	35	168	729	103	84	598	318
36	"	Muslim	540	373	87	997	3		957	42	1	818	177	5	490	483	27	126	776	98	47	615	338
37	JULAHA	Hindu	467	453	80	995	5		956	43	1	801	196	3	447	528	25	122	793	85	44	688	268
38	"	Sikh	435	453	112	1 000			899	98	3	656	344		339	616	45	133	750	117	54	616	330
39	"	Muslim	540	375	85	999	1		974	26		861	134	5	535	433	32	150	754	96	45	643	312
40	KAMBOH	Hindu	531	383	86	999	1		969	31		816	176	8	516	467	17	149	758	93	59	599	342
41	"	Sikh	526	404	70	999	1		969	31		802	192	6	440	543	17	126	797	77	49	683	268
42	"	Muslim	535	398	67	998	2		963	36	1	828	168	4	474	506	20	123	800	77	48	683	269
43	KASHMIRI	Muslim	543	387	70	999	1		982	17	1	906	92	2	642	340	18	177	747	76	54	605	281
44	KHATRI	Hindu	568	365	67	999	1		989	11		942	56	2	690	299	11	217	715	68	94	640	266
45	"	Sikh	550	377	73	999	1		988	11	1	879	111	10	610	368	22	204	728	68	79	664	257
46	KUMHAR	Hindu	487	430	83	998	2		942	57	1	697	205	8	354	619	27	97	808	95	50	621	329
47	"	Sikh	553	367	80	997	3		976	23	1	803	188	9	502	472	26	166	752	92	75	621	304
48	"	Muslim	548	381	71	997	3		975	25		839	152	9	524	455	21	143	774	83	45	678	277
49	LOHAR	Hindu	495	418	87	996	4		946	52	2	758	235	7	458	512	30	148	753	99	61	633	306
50	"	Sikh	530	371	99	1,000			952	46	2	760	235	5	431	550	10	203	691	106	88	569	343
51	"	Muslim	540	387	73	999	1		964	35	1	822	173	5	495	480	25	131	784	85	53	660	287
52	MACHHI	Muslim	553	374	73	999	1		973	26	1	852	144	4	559	418	23	154	761	85	39	671	290
53	MEO	Muslim	518	407	75	998	2		966	33	1	787	205	8	403	566	31	68	835	97	13	641	346
54	MIRASI	Muslim	554	370	76	999	1		976	23	1	863	130	7	578	392	30	171	740	89	56	666	278
55	MOCHI	Hindu	399	526	84	1,000			831	169		681	319		394	571	35	78	812	110	39	641	320
56	"	Muslim	540	382	78	998	2		979	21		870	127	3	548	433	19	138	768	94	39	665	296
57	MUSSALLI	Muslim	580	358	62	999	1		988	12		900	96	4	609	372	19	157	759	84	38	717	245
58	NAI	Hindu	495	399	106	998	2		952	47	1	736	258	6	426	545	29	153	726	121	78	559	363
59	"	Sikh	544	358	98	999	1		980	20		815	1741	1	510	456	34	259	644	97	118	556	326
60	"	Muslim	530	389	81	998	2		966	33	1	840	154	0	521	454	25	149	756	95	44	690	296
61	PAKHIWARA	Muslim	541	371	88	1,000			983	14	3	898	93	9	502	461	37	139	770	91	36	620	335
62	PATHAN	Muslim	557	380	63	999	1		988	11	1	921	75	4	675	307	18	202	726	72	47	723	230
63	KANET	Hindu	445	485	70	981	19		917	81	2	760	234	6	448	529	23	136	791	73	47	742	211
64	RAJPUT	Hindu	523	396	81	999	1		979	21		870	117	4	607	376	17	206	709	85	96	631	273
65	"	Sikh	545	395	60	999	1		988	11	1	904	94	2	388	602	10	153	763	84	57	719	224
66	"	Muslim	566	372	62	998	2		980	19	1	897	99	4	644	330	17	175	760	65	45	700	255
67	RATHI	Hindu	539	385	76	999	1		985	15		895	103	2	643	330	18	191	730	79	59	688	253
68	SATNI	Hindu	509	388	103	999	1		958	41	1	780	216	4	472	503	25	170	722	108	85	560	355
69	"	Sikh	534	373	93	999	1		967	32	1	767	230	3	428	554	18	184	703	113	106	586	308
70	SANSI	Hindu	532	381	87	996	4		957	41	2	760	232	8	465	513	22	137	749	114	46	627	327
71	SAYAD	Muslim	551	380	69	998	2		985	14	1	890	108	2	641	343	16	177	742	81	47	699	254
72	SHEIKH	Muslim	520	405	75	996	4		960	38	2	841	152	7	552	423	25	148	761	91	44	674	282
73	SUNAR	Hindu	534	386	80	998	2		962	37	1	812	182	6	501	478	21	163	743	94	77	626	297
74	"	Sikh	559	371	70	999	1		973	27		815	183	2	478	495	27	208	724	68	103	618	279
75	"	Muslim	556	378	66	999	1		975	25		795	200	5	542	428	30	149	768	83	72	669	259
76	TAREHAN	Hindu	501	401	98	997	3		941	57	2	733	259	8	406	562	32	148	743	109	69	577	354
77	"	Sikh	533	377	90	999	1		975	24	1	789	205	6	484	496	20	211	696	93	85	595	320
78	"	Muslim	544	378	78	999	1		978	22		869	126	5	545	436	19	145	752	103	39	678	283
79	TELI	Muslim	537	373	80	998	2		960	39	1	806	188	6	476	503	21	143	759	98	44	640	316

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—continued

(Based on Imperial Table VIII)

Distribution by Civil Condition of 1 000 of each Sex at certain Ages for Selected Castes.

			FEMALES.																							
			All Ages.			0-4			5-14			15-19			20-24			25-29			30-34			35-39		
CASTE AND RELIGION.			Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
PUNJAB.																										
1	ASHWAL	Hindu	308	479	172	982			926			1	408	982	16	48	907	48	7	788	221	16	341	609		
2	ASHA	Hindu	301	442	141	907			871	179	80		1	428	742			16	903			1	428	672		
3		Medium	481	425	91	991			977	25	25		1	828	158	16	222	728	19	108	870	128	16	523	406	
4	ARAY	Medium	481	481	93	991			908	818			1	482	818			12	873	13	108	873	80	16	487	487
5	ARORA	Hindu	431	422	124	994			941	482	482		1	882	482			91	884	13	29	821	130	10	387	882
6		Hindu	431	422	111	979			932	47	47		1	882	479			91	879	13	29	821	114	11	478	878
7	AWAN	Medium	410	445	118	986			944	35	35		1	477	436			148	828	16	34	853	301	14	478	856
8	BAWRIA	Hindu	444	417	80	981			88	107			1	418	842			132	808	16	34	864	150	20	84	486
9		Hindu	503	419	72	990			970	30	30		1	478	842			132	808	16	34	864	150	20	84	486
10	BELUCH	Medium	423	443	113	992			912	36	36		1	478	842			132	808	16	34	864	150	20	84	486
11	BHAKHAN	Hindu	365	437	159	983			877	121			1	478	842			132	808	16	34	864	150	20	84	486
12		Hindu	365	437	143	972			876	71			1	478	842			132	808	16	34	864	150	20	84	486
13	CHAMAR	Hindu	362	512	116	991			713	273			1	478	842			132	808	16	34	864	150	20	84	486
14		Hindu	365	495	145	997			845	137			1	478	842			132	808	16	34	864	150	20	84	486
15	CHANDRA	Hindu	341	484	123	992			791	194			1	478	842			132	808	16	34	864	150	20	84	486
16		Hindu	342	497	121	993			829	155			1	478	842			132	808	16	34	864	150	20	84	486
17		Medium	431	447	107	997			971	111			1	478	842			132	808	16	34	864	150	20	84	486
18	CHITRA	Hindu	432	477	91	992			839	155			1	478	842			132	808	16	34	864	150	20	84	486
19		Hindu	418	456	97	997			977	72			1	478	842			132	808	16	34	864	150	20	84	486
20		Medium	48	418	90	1,000			960	48			1	478	842			132	808	16	34	864	150	20	84	486
21	DAGARI AND KOLI	Hindu	328	447	129	994			793	197			1	478	842			132	808	16	34	864	150	20	84	486
22	DAGARI	Hindu	294	491	111	993			815	187			1	478	842			132	808	16	34	864	150	20	84	486
23		Medium	433	481	104	998			973	84			1	478	842			132	808	16	34	864	150	20	84	486
24	FAR	Hindu	401	430	148	993			880	101			1	478	842			132	808	16	34	864	150	20	84	486
25		Hindu	395	482	124	1,000			987	103			1	478	842			132	808	16	34	864	150	20	84	486
26		Medium	41	410	106	998			983	108			1	478	842			132	808	16	34	864	150	20	84	486
27	GUM	Hindu	336	428	131	990			483	301			1	478	842			132	808	16	34	864	150	20	84	486
28		Hindu	316	473	127	980			483	301			1	478	842			132	808	16	34	864	150	20	84	486
29		Medium	490	429	110	998			794	218			1	478	842			132	808	16	34	864	150	20	84	486
30	HARY	Medium	502	406	8	987			907	92			1	478	842			132	808	16	34	864	150	20	84	486
31	J	Hindu	337	411	133	991			723	186			1	478	842			132	808	16	34	864	150	20	84	486
32		Hindu	336	417	121	997			909	90			1	478	842			132	808	16	34	864	150	20	84	486
33		Medium	475	417	94	996			936	72			1	478	842			132	808	16	34	864	150	20	84	486
34	JAY	Hindu	391	445	123	992			817	18			1	478	842			132	808	16	34	864	150	20	84	486
35		Hindu	478	478	91	990			918	86			1	478	842			132	808	16	34	864	150	20	84	486
36		Medium	447	462	91	991			891	108			1	478	842			132	808	16	34	864	150	20	84	486
37	JULA	Hindu	330	417	153	992			780	238			1	478	842			132	808	16	34	864	150	20	84	486
38		Hindu	316	499	128	992			780	238			1	478	842			132	808	16	34	864	150	20	84	486
39		Medium	415	451	104	996			967	82			1	478	842			132	808	16	34	864	150	20	84	486
40	KANBON	Hindu	414	481	115	997			979	129			1	478	842			132	808	16	34	864	150	20	84	486
41		Hindu	431	482	94	997			909	99			1	478	842			132	808	16	34	864	150	20	84	486
42		Medium	415	490	81	993			892	107			1	478	842			132	808	16	34	864	150	20	84	486
43	KANBON	Medium	431	445	121	997			918	82			1	478	842			132	808	16	34	864	150	20	84	486
44	K. TH	Hindu	412	417	131	997			943	30			1	478	842			132	808	16	34	864	150	20	84	486
45		Hindu	439	410	139	997			949	59			1	478	842			132	808	16	34	864	150	20	84	486
46	KOTI	Hindu	347	494	127	991			77	226			1	478	842			132	808	16	34	864	150	20	84	486
47		Hindu	412	482	135	992			928	79			1	478	842			132	808	16	34	864	150	20	84	486
48		Medium	446	435	99	997			903	99			1	478	842			132	808	16	34	864	150	20	84	486
49	LORA	Hindu	347	494	129	991			763	114			1	478	842			132	808	16	34	864	150	20	84	486
50		Hindu	393	495	128	997			887	111			1	478	842			132	808	16	34	864	150	20	84	486
51		Medium	450	480	128	993			894	111			1	478	842			132	808	16	34	864	150	20	84	486
52	MACH	Medium	446	435	99	997			911	86			1	478	842			132	808	16	34	864	150	20	84	486
53	M	Medium	470	498	11	993			863	123			1	478	842			132	808	16	34	864	150	20	84	486
54	MURAI	Medium	411	415	121	993			972	67			1	478	842			132	808	16	34	864	150	20	84	486
55	M	Hindu	404	41	100	993			834	114			1	478	842			132	808	16	34	864	150	20	84	486
56		Medium	414	431	102	997			970	69			1	478	842			132	808	16	34	864	150	20	84	486
57	M. BALL	Medium	404	423	7	994			931	5			1	478	842			132	808	16	34	864	150	20	84	486
58	X	Hindu	393	405	110	993			903	103			1	478	842			132	808	16	34	864	150	20	84	486
59		Hindu	397	471	11	998			922	74			1	478	842			132	808	16	34					

CHAPTER VII.

INFIRMITIES

124 General 125 Insane 126 Local distribution of insanity 127 Sex proportion and age distribution among the insane 128 Punjab Mental Hospital 129 The Deaf and Dumb 130 Age distribution of deaf mutes 131 Local distribution of deaf mutes 132 The blind 133 Age distribution of the blind 134 Measures for combating blindness 135 Leprosy and its local distribution 136 Leprosy at different ages 137 Proportion of sexes among the leprosy 138 Leper Asylums in the Province 139 Age distribution among different infirmities and total population 140 Comparison of the number of the infirm with other provinces 141 Sex proportion by age among the infirm

The statistics relating to the four infirmities, insanity, deaf mutism, blindness and leprosy, by quinquennial age periods for the Province are given in Imperial Table IX, Part I, and totals for all ages by each district and state are given in Part II of the same table Reference to Statistics

Subsidiary Table I gives the number of the infirm per 100,000 of the total population of each sex for the whole Province, and each Natural Division, district and state

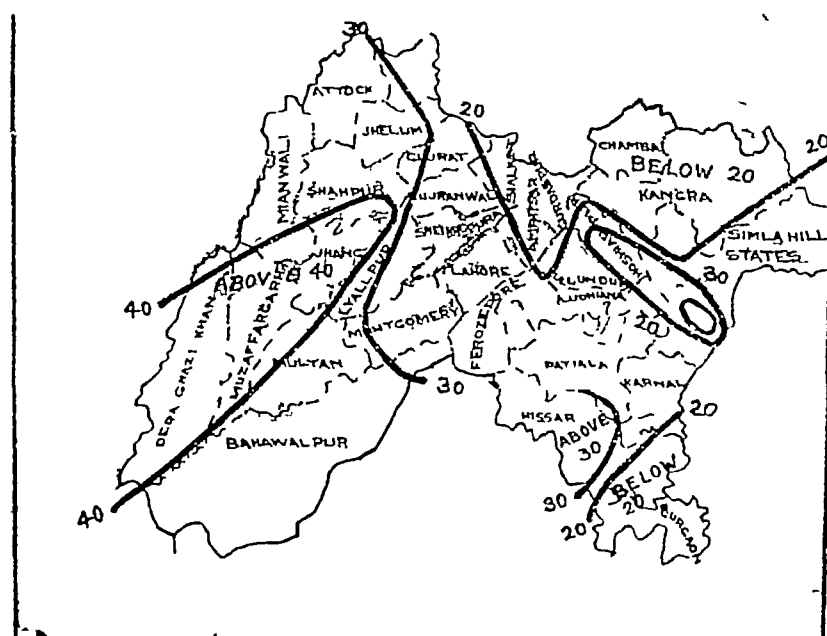
Subsidiary Table II gives the number of the infirm per 100,000 and females per 1,000 males at certain age periods for the whole Province

Subsidiary Table III gives age distribution of 10,000 infirm for the total Province

124 An enquiry which deals with the various aspects of the population, General for instance, with the number of earners, working dependants and non-working dependants, would be incomplete if it did not make an attempt to estimate what proportion of the population suffers from some physical infirmity rendering it incapable of earning a livelihood. In order to partially fulfil this purpose a column has been provided in the general schedule at each census to ascertain the number of persons, who are insane, deaf-mute, totally blind or leprosy.

The figures obtained as a result of this enquiry are given in Imperial Table IX, Parts I and II. It may be remarked that the figures of infirmities are the least dependable of all the census figures as the presence of an infirmity, especially leprosy or insanity among females, is seldom given out. The only figures comparatively reliable are those concerning blindness, an infirmity to which no stigma attaches, but here again sometimes persons with a weak eyesight or blind of one eye are returned as totally blind.

125 At this census 5,619 males and 2,720 females were recorded as Insane. insane in the Province. These figures include the congenital idiots, known in some places as "*chuhars*" (literally meaning rats) owing to the shape and smallness of their heads and features, and those who become mentally deranged later in life. The number of the insane appears to be very much smaller than it really is, as an infirmity of this type is kept carefully concealed, and strangers are unaware of its existence in a family unless it takes an acute form or the afflicted person becomes violent. The figures of past censuses were, however, affected by similar drawbacks, and the results are therefore comparable.

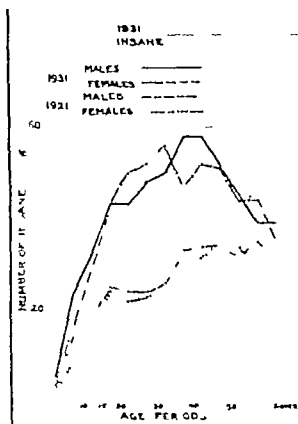


Number of insane per 100,000 of the total population. 1931

126 The Local Distribution of Insanity map in the margin shows the local distribution of insanity in the Province, the number of the insane of both sexes per 100,000 of the total population of each area being illustrated. The figures of Lahore Dis-

trict have been taken after excluding the inmates of the Lahore Mental Hospital born outside the district. It is apparent from the map that the highest number of insane persons is to be found in the Districts of Jhang Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan. Poverty drug habit and some peculiarity of their hot climate may have their share but the main cause seems to be the practice prevailing among the inhabitants to marry within a limited circle of relationship. Cousin marriages, if the process is repeated generation after generation, are in some cases directly responsible for imbecility and unsoundness of mind in children. The high proportion in some other predominantly Muslim districts also lends support to this view. The proportion obtaining to the east of the isopleth showing 30 per 100 000 for the central Punjab is small except for an area of high proportion in Hoshiarpur District and the lower foot-hills of Kalsia. This area is also conspicuous for the smallest proportion of females, and there is possibly a connection between insanity and enforced sexual abstinence. That this is so is evidenced by the greater prevalence of insanity in youth and early manhood. This result may also be partly due to better enumeration in these areas and partly to poverty. The proportion in the other Sub-Himalayan districts and Kangra and Simla is the lowest being less than 20 per 100 000 of the total population. Hissar has a proportion of over 30 while a little more to the south-east the figures show an improvement.

Sex Proportion and Age Distribution Among the Insane.



Number of insane per 100 000 of the population of each sex for each age period.

the same and the nature of the two curves is similar except for minor variations due to the new process of smoothing the ages. The only difference at the

127 The graph in the margin shows the distribution of the insane by sex and age the number per 100 000 of each sex at various ages being given for 1931 and 1921

Like all other infirmities the number returned as insane is very small below the age of five but by the age of ten the imbecility of the children would be well established. The proportion then begins to rise steadily till the ages of 35-45 when it is about highest among males. Afterwards it begins to fall rapidly among males while among females its decline is rather slow and the highest point is reached at 55-60.

The proportions for the 1901 census are about

During the summer months the people of these localities anoint their bodies with oil as protection against the evil effects of excessive heat.

present census is that the peaks of the curves have been slightly displaced. The general tendency of the smaller proportion of the insane at young ages, the largest proportion obtaining in middle ages, and a rapid decline in old ages, is the same in both sets of curves. The comparative difference between the male and female proportions also remains the same, and it is significant that among females the proportion of the insane is always lower than males, no doubt due partly to the concealment of the infirmity. Among women too, an increase in the proportion is apparent till the age of 20, but between 20 and 30 the proportion drops slightly, indicating thereby that at this period of a woman's life she is well treated. This particular drop in the proportion may be partly due to the increase in the number of able-bodied women at this age as a result of immigration. The female proportion again begins to rise from 30 onwards and after remaining almost steady till 55 reaches the highest point at 55—60, dropping again for all ages over 60. This should cause no surprise as the ages of the insane have to be guessed by others, and as we know most persons are erratic even in stating their own age. The higher proportion at comparatively older ages might be due partly to ill-treatment, to which old women are sometimes subjected.

The drop in the proportion of the insane of both sexes at higher ages is accountable by the fact that insanity is a derangement found in the most youthful and the insane are for various reasons much shorter-lived than normal people.

128 There is only one Mental Hospital in the Province, which is situated

Punjab
Mental
Hospital

Year	Total	Males	Females
1922	867	683	184
1923	900	710	190
1924	875	683	192
1925	865	681	184
1926	854	671	183
1927	890	705	185
1928	950	754	196
1929	1,011	802	209
1930	1,010	802	208
1931	993	772	221

in Lahore. In the margin is reproduced the average daily number of inmates of this hospital for each of the ten years, 1922—31. The figures show that on an average about 1,000 persons mentally unfit are looked after in this hospital. Until recently accommodation had been much restricted, but the addition of a new section for criminals and another for women has relieved the congestion. Some improvements in sanitation to ameliorate the health conditions have also been carried out. Consequently the health statistics

have steadily improved despite the increase in the number of patients, but even then mortality amounted to 10.39 per cent of the average daily population during the year 1929-30.

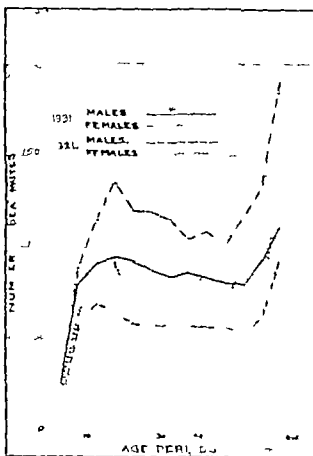
The treatment of the insane has now been brought into line, as far as possible, with modern methods. Formerly all patients were removed to their cells or barracks for two or three hours during the hotter part of the day when their attendants were off duty, while violent cases were hardly allowed full liberty even within the precincts of their section and suicidal patients were kept locked in their cells at night. A distinct improvement has been noticeable during the last decade. All cases of acute melancholia and all patients exhibiting definite suicidal tendency are kept in an open hospital ward, with trained attendants on duty day and night. While these measures cannot absolutely prevent suicides it is a fact that they have a salutary effect on the situation.

129 The deaf and dumb in the Province number 12,347 males and 7,185 females, as compared to 14,613 males and 8,145 females ten years ago. There is thus a decrease in both sexes. It was remarked in the last Census Report that some persons, who were weak of hearing only, had probably been included in the returns, especially at higher ages. The intention was to

The Deaf and
Dumb

ascertain the number of the persons who were both deaf and dumb and the instructions to enumerators were made very clear on this point both in 1921 and now. The instructions appear to have been carried out more faithfully on the present occasion.

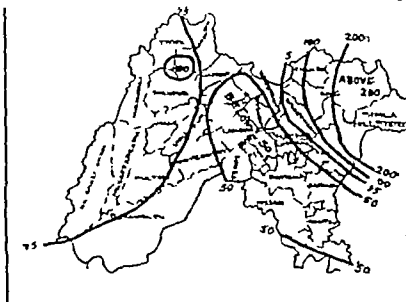
Age Distribution of Deaf-mutes.



Number of deaf-mutes per 100,000 of total population of each sex for each age-period.

after drops gradually till the age of 55 and again rises abruptly. The drop in the proportion till the age of 55 shows that among those afflicted with this infirmity the rate of mortality is higher than in the rest of the population.

Local Distribution of Deaf-mutes.



Number of deaf-mutes per 100,000 of the total population 1921.

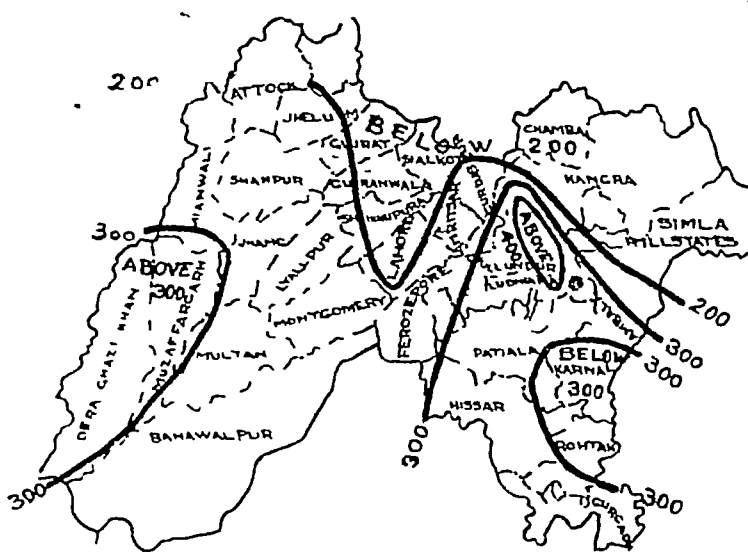
130 The graph in the margin shows the age distribution of the deaf and dumb at this census and at the census of 1921. The proportion for both sexes has considerably fallen at all ages though it seems that the figures of ages after 35 have still been swollen by the inclusion of those who have lost their hearing or power of speech owing to extreme old age or a disease such as paralysis. In the earlier ages, of course the figures are for the most part made up of those born deaf and dumb. The proportion as in the case of other infirmities rises up to the ages of 10—15 years but there-

131 The map in the margin shows the local distribution of deaf-mutes. The highest proportion is met with in the Huma-lava the number evidently rising with the altitude. The prevalence of deafness in the

Himalayan areas has undoubtedly something to do with this infirmity, as also congenital syphilis. The Indo-Gangetic Plain containing the greatest proportion of Hindu and Sikh population with the wider degree of exogamy has the lowest proportion. The proportion in the western and predominantly Muslim districts is higher, the salt range area in Jhelum District showing a proportion of over 100 per 100,000. The high proportion in western districts might therefore have a good deal to do with the practice of cousin-marriage common among Muslims.

132 According to the returns there were 69,673 persons totally blind in the Province as against 65,051 ten years ago. The increase is mainly due to the increase in the total population. The number of blind females per 1,000 blind males is 876.

The Blind.

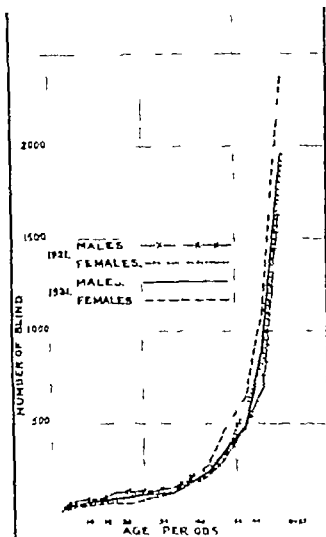


Number of blind per 100,000 of the total population

The map in the margin shows the local distribution of the blind. The proportion of the blind per 100,000 of the total population of each area is given. It would appear that the greatest proportion of the blind is to be

found in the Hoshiarpur District, mainly resulting from small-pox which according to the statistics available caused proportionately more deaths there during the last decade than in any other district. Moreover, this district has got a particularly large proportion of the aged as is evident from the map on page 133, and old people as is well known are much more liable to lose their vision than others. The Himalayan districts and states have the smallest proportion, as also Rawalpindi and the northern part of Attock District, evidently because of the cooler climate and comparative absence of dust. The districts of eastern Punjab between the Sutlej and the Ghaggar have a higher proportion of blindness than those to the west. The proportion in the south-west of the Province is again high, evidently due to the sand and dust and the strong glare of the sun.

Age Distribu-
tion of the
Blind.



Number of blind per 100,000 / total population of each sex for each age period

proportion of the blind among females of younger ages, which is attributable partly to greater concealment in the case of females, and partly to the genuinely larger number of the blind among males who are in the majority in the total population and are comparatively more exposed to accidents. The curve for females after crossing the curve for males at 35-40 keeps a higher level to the end.

134 It will be evident from the diagram in the last paragraph that the proportion of the blind to the total population of both sexes has slightly risen since 1911 and considering that better means are now available to combat blindness the increase may be attributable to the improvement in enumeration at the present census.

Means for
Combating
Blindness.

Year	Number of successful operations	Year	Number of successful operations	Year	Number of successful operations
1901	4,294	1911	8,211	1921	11,477
1902	4,433	1912	12,965	1922	13,622
1903	4,545	1913	12,175	1923	13,127
1904	6,009	1914	12,266	1924	13,542
1905	6,602	1915	11,974	1925	14,111
1906	8,531	1916	11,632	1926	12,119
1907	8,955	1917	10,435	1927	17,781
1908	3,253	1918	9,431	1928	14,323
1909	8,114	1919	11,422	1929	19,254
1910	8,782	1920	13,676	1930	20,216

The table in the margin shows the successful operation of cataract performed in the Province annually since 1901. These figures have been supplied by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospital and show the progress made from year to year. But for these operations the number of the blind would be many times greater than it is. The available

Year	Moga	Amritsar	Gojra
1	2	3	4
1910	2,387	1,478	
1911	2,534	1,643	
1912	3,245	1,664	
1913	3,411	1,471	
1914	4,734		
1915	4,035	2,183	
1916	6,894	1,888	
1917	5,008	1,216	
1918	7,217	1,892	
1919	7,510	2,890	
1920	8,102	*	
1921	*	*	
1922	6,158	*	
1923	6,123	761	
1924	*	*	
1925	*	*	
1926	*	*	
1927	8,308	1,783	
1928	7,828	*	
1929	6,537	2,204	4 321
1930	7,134	2,073	3,778

*Not available

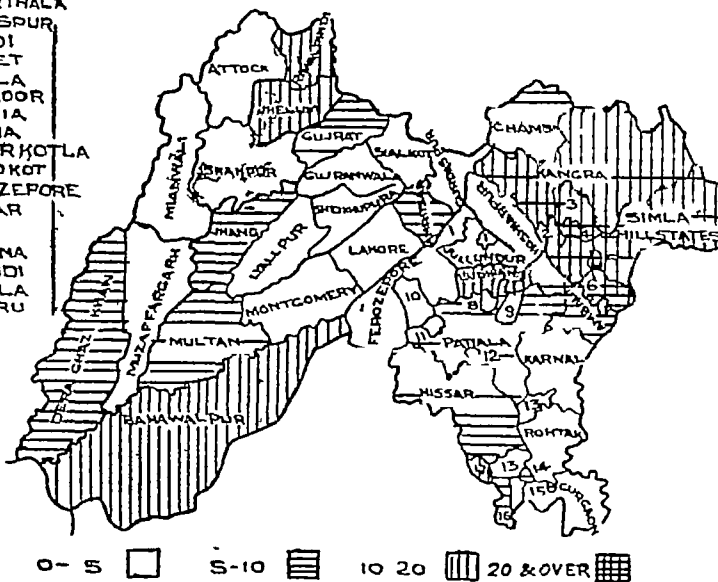
figures for the three well-known centres, Moga, Amritsar and Gojra, are given in the margin for general interest

135 The figures of leprosy are the least reliable, as it is a disease which the afflicted are anxious to conceal and in many cases can conceal successfully. The instructions required the enumerators to distinguish between leucoderma and leprosy, and only to record the latter. In a large number of cases an enumerator is not competent enough to make out the disease by merely looking at the sufferer, and in the case of females he has, as a rule, to depend on the version of a male member of the family. It might therefore be pertinently asked why if the statistics of leprosy are so incomplete these

Leprosy and its Local Distribution.

are at all compiled at each census. The answer to this question has already been given, and it may be added that with a better understanding of the object of a census, which is noticeable, an increasing measure of accuracy is being attained, moreover, the figures at any rate give the comparative local distribution of the infirmity, and those who are trying to eradicate it from the land are greatly assisted if they know in what localities their attention is most needed. If it be admitted that the tendency to conceal this infirmity is uniformly strong in all parts of the Province the high proportion of lepers in a particular area will show that the number of sufferers there is comparatively larger than elsewhere. At the same time it would become possible to locate the special cause of the disease in the particular locality.

- 1 KAPURTHALA
- 2 BILASPUR
- 3 MANDI
- 4 SUKET
- 5 SIMLA
- 6 SIRMOR
- 7 KALSIA
- 8 NABHA
- 9 MALER KOTLA
- 10 FARIDKOT
- 11 FERROZPORE
- 12 HISSAR
- 13 JIND
- 14 DUJANA
- 15 PATAUDI
- 16 PATIALA
- 17 LOHARU



Proportion of lepers per 100,000 of the population

The map in the margin shows the local distribution of lepers, the number per 100,000 of total population of each area being shown. The number of foreign-born inmates of leper asylums has been excluded in each case.

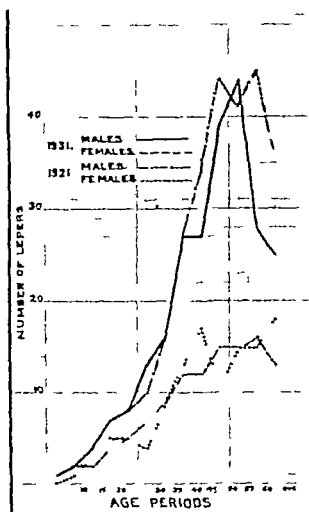
The proportion of the leprosy is largest in the Himalayan Natural Division, the figures of Kangra (39) and Mandi (144) being the highest. The affliction in the hill areas arises for the most part from the prevalence of venereal diseases. The Ludhiana, Jullundur and Rawalpindi Districts and Bahawalpur State have the next highest proportion. Most of the central districts as well as the

districts in the extreme north-west and the south-east across the Ghaggar show the smallest proportion.

Leprosy at
Different
Ages.

136 Let us now examine the number of lepers at different ages as compared to the total population at those ages. This proportion for the present census

as well as the last is illustrated by the graph in the margin. We find that lepers form about the same proportion of the present population as they did ten years ago of the 1921 population. The proportion among both the sexes is also practically the same the 1931 curves being generally smoother. We notice that the maximum proportion of lepers is in the population aged between 40 and 55 years. It may therefore, be regarded as an infirmity of the middle aged, the small proportion of lepers among persons of over 50 indicating that lepers do not survive the age of 50 in considerable numbers.



Proportion of
Leprosy among
the Lepers

Number of Lepers per 100,000 of total population of each sex for each age-period

137 It will have been noticed from the diagram above that proportionately fewer females are afflicted with leprosy than males. This disparity is partly due to greater concealment

of the infirmity among females. It is quite possible that despite clear instruction an enumerator as a result of his own ignorance of the disease may put down a leprosy person merely suffering from leucoderma, yaws or syphilis. This possibility will affect the male figures in particular and raise the proportion of male lepers higher.

In recent years a campaign has been launched to eradicate leprosy from the Province and a note on the subject written specially by the Director of Public Health is printed as Appendix II at the end of this Report and briefly describes the details of these activities.

Leprosy Asyl-
lums in the
Province.

Leprosy Asylum.	1931	1921
Bilaspur (Kangra District)	2	3
Ranikhet (Himala District)	36	64
Tara Tara (Jalandhar District)	139	221
Amritsar	104	89
Kanabhat	32	143

138 In the margin is shown the number of patients in residence in the different asylums of the Province in 1931 and 1921. Admission to these asylums is voluntary and lepers are maintained and treated by specialists in the disease according to up-to-date methods and free of any charge. Any leper applying for admission is admitted if accommodation

is available, but in the case of Palampur those belonging to the Kangra District are given preference. Similarly there is no compulsion for patients to stay in the asylums and they are at liberty to leave whenever they so desire. The authorities, however, have the power not to re-admit those who have proved undesirables by previous misbehaviour. Efforts are made as far as possible, to prevent migration of lepers from one asylum to another, because this necessitates their travelling in public carriages and endangering other passengers with possible infection.

139 The extent of prevalence of the various infirmities at various

Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex.

Age.	TOTAL POPULATION		INSANE.		DEAF MUTES		BLIND		LEPROUS	
	Males.	Females	Males	Females	Males.	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0—5	1,468	1,608	212	270	458	618	181	158	141	355
5—10	1,301	1,340	847	941	1,314	1,441	354	313	253	508
10—15	1,214	1,101	1,062	1,055	1,304	1,474	393	340	338	444
15—20	936	928	1,114	1,085	1,115	1,102	377	281	531	600
20—25	924	947	1,096	1,059	1,081	1,009	404	298	606	825
25—30	816	802	1,076	930	900	842	394	335	829	952
30—35	738	688	1,013	860	782	722	386	342	955	977
35—40	570	538	915	853	621	560	427	435	1,233	1,015
40—45	487	467	785	705	514	473	483	504	1,041	930
45—50	421	387	600	632	431	399	640	750	1,304	926
50—55	341	311	420	471	344	303	684	806	1,177	762
55—60	260	231	278	386	302	268	970	1,033	571	622
60 and over	525	460	573	684	738	799	4,298	4,405	1,021	1,015

periods of life is clearly brought out by the table in the margin, in which the age distribution of 10,000 suffering from each infirmity is compared to the similar age distribution of the total population. The highest

Age Distribution Among Different Infirmities and Total Population

proportion of the insane is found during adolescence and youth, that is from the ages of 10 to 35 years. The proportion of deaf-mutes is greatest in childhood and goes on diminishing after the age of 15. The proportion of the blind rises with the years of age, while the leprosy are most numerous in the middle age, i.e., from 35 to 55.

140 We can now compare the extent of the prevalence of the infirmities in this Province with that obtaining in some of the other Indian provinces and states.

Infirm per 100,000 of the total population

Serial No.	Province or State.	Insane	Deaf mutes.	Blind.	Lepers
1	Punjab	20	60	245	10
2	N W F Province	31	66	102	10
3	Jammu & Kashmir	39	159	156	56
4	Baluchistan	48	67	195	6
5	Ajmer Merwara	35	73	386	3
6	Rajputana Agency	23	28	282	5
7	Bengal	44	70	73	42
8	Burma	88	116	180	78
9	Assam	59	75	107	60

The marginal table may be examined for this. We find that the Punjab is very fortunate in respect of some of the infirmities. It has got about the smallest number of the insane and lepers. The number of blind is, however, very high, being only exceeded in the sandy tracts of Ajmer-Merwara and Rajputana Agency. The deaf-mutes are most numerous in

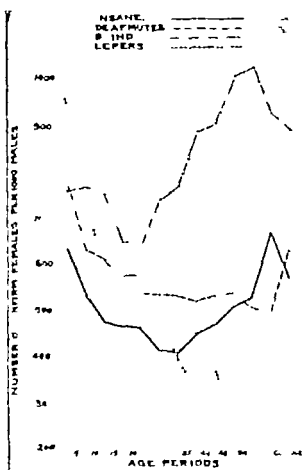
Comparison of the Number of the Infirm with Other Provinces.

Kashmir, which adjoins our Himalayan Division, and it would not be improper therefore to repeat that the altitude and climate and congenital syphilis are greatly responsible for this affliction. As regards leprosy, only Ajmer-Merwara, Baluchistan and N W F Province have an advantage over the Punjab. The areas, which are the worst off in this respect, are Burma, Assam and Kashmir.

Sex Proportion by Age Among the Infirm.

141 An idea of the sex proportion among the infirm could be formed

from the curves of the present age distribution of each sex a reference to which was made in some of the preceding paragraphs. There however was shown the proportion of the infirm in the total population of each sex at various ages. The diagram in the margin gives the number of females suffering from each infirmity per 1000 male sufferers at each age-period. The most prominent feature of these curves is that the proportion of females is everywhere less than 1000 except that in the case of the blind females of 45—50 and 50—55 are in excess of the males. All the other curves including the one for the blind show a drop sharp



Number of infirm females per 1,000 males by age-periods.

or gradual at the ages of marriage which is an indication of the need for concealment at these ages.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I

Infirm per 100,000 of the Population of each Sex at each of the last five Censuses

District or State and Natural Division	INSANE.										DEAF MUTES									
	MALES					FEMALES					MALES					FEMALES				
	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
PUNJAB	36	35	31	43	36	21	20	20	26	21	79	108	95	91	115	56	72	70	66	77
I—Indo-Gangetic Plain West	36	35	31	33	31	18	17	17	17	15	52	70	58	47	74	33	42	38	29	45
1 Hissar	40	27	22	28	34	20	14	15	17	20	55	77	60	74	86	33	47	50	40	55
2 Loharu State	24	18	20			18	10	23			73	183	130	135	82	45	93	116	85	44
3 Rohtak	18	23	26	31	34	8	10	0	13	11	41	57	45	30	67	25	30	25	22	41
4 Dugana State	48	7	37	40	36	7	8	8	17	16	144	88	157	64	94	44	40	58	26	
5 Gurgaon	10	10	10	10	18	9	10	10	8	6	43	64	65	71	50	31	40	58	41	40
6 Patnaudi State	20		10	35	10		12			22	20	52	70	87	70	34	23	21	38	44
7 Karnal	27	25	26	25	26	18	13	10	17	16	41	43	20	26	66	26	20	15	17	36
8 Jullundur	34	36	31	41	33	17	22	24	23	14	07	81	59	46	84	44	57	38	24	60
9 Kapurthala State	22	27	28	25	35	12	26	10	16	18	53	64	83	94	102	45	43	68	50	66
10 Ludhiana	32	24	25	20	32	24	10	14	21	15	50	83	58	42	80	33	37	25	31	45
11 Maler Kolla State	15	34	32	72	44	5	12	20	28	26	28	32	40	60	40	24	12	23	42	31
12 Ferozepore	26	31	27	20	34	14	18	10	17	22	60	83	59	41	73	35	40	38	23	46
13 Faridkot State	23	14	14	14	16	12	6	11	9	6	31	50	43	48	56	22	32	21	49	25
14 Patiala State	25	25	10	11	10	12	12	11	5	9	50	78	52	39	50	27	48	34	23	27
15 Jind State	16	17	10	10	26	13	5	6	2	13	51	54	54	39	67	27	35	30	23	44
16 Nabha State	33	10	12	17	15	14	8	0	9	0	02	50	67	70	77	30	24	34	58	42
17 Lahore	144	129	102	100	67	43	45	40	48	29	53	77	73	42	102	35	40	45	30	70
18 Amritsar	16	10	21	34	20	10	12	13	15	12	41	53	47	37	76	30	30	30	26	37
19 Gujranwala	23	17	20	35	30	21	13	17	10	15	58	60	74	50	86	43	43	45	35	47
20 Sheikhupura	32	20				10	17				75	90				45	44			
II.—Himalayan	21	31	21	59	44	10	18	16	38	27	227	329	255	326	379	178	240	226	279	286
21 Sirmoor State	38	30	29	61	92	20	61	38	42	60	206	344	216	260	374	186	221	211	239	248
22 Simla	51	13	16	4	25	8	20	14	28	18	94	131	109	153	185	113	135	137	160	163
23 Simla Hill States	39	33				14	17				225	284				190	235			
24 Bilaspur State	8	10		10	26	4	2		7	8	50	151	181	229	306	50	92	178	234	253
25 Kangra	14	20	26	96	46	0	13	18	64	30	335	437	437	404	477	241	303	311	356	344
26 Mandi State	19	34	0	4	34	11	17	3	10	19	131	184	51	48	177	108	122	37	31	93
27 Suket State		24	7	41	18		8	4	4	16	81	112	107	176	137	98	51	62	233	41
28 Chamba State	4	54	34	42	64	3	25	26	24	17	12	315	258	384	460	7	276	242	375	456
III.—Sub-Himalayan	30	27	24	42	34	19	15	17	26	22	85	114	115	86	121	63	81	83	63	83
29 Ambala	32	23	36	62	40	22	13	24	37	30	70	108	125	60	132	70	86	80	39	79
30 Kalsia State	63	31	48	80	40	38	30	93	73	74	165	267	281	273	268	185	254	256	215	200
31 Hoshiarpur	42	33	24	42	26	25	12	8	25	11	118	128	115	109	132	78	91	86	82	103
32 Gurdaspur	20	23	19	30	21	13	14	17	10	9	77	108	114	62	114	58	74	72	50	62
33 Sialkot	19	17	14	27	10	11	12	11	16	10	58	92	73	40	70	30	56	55	31	43
34 Gujrat	20	30	20	40	41	12	18	12	20	29	71	107	96	77	121	45	70	65	45	70
35 Jhelum	34	34	31	57	43	36	17	15	32	39	120	140	147	88	143	82	98	99	72	112
36 Rawalpindi	28	26	22	42	44	10	16	23	20	32	76	122	144	150	142	62	90	125	110	122
37 Attock	45	40	34			26	21	30			99	107	131			72	74	96		
IV—North-West Dry Area	46	44	41	60	53	31	30	30	40	34	87	107	94	126	116	56	68	66	85	71
38 Montgomery	34	33	53	73	59	23	24	31	40	37	80	91	103	158	115	55	57	76	91	67
39 Shahpur	40	34	26	71	30	20	20	24	43	20	99	98	102	151	150	68	72	79	107	94
40 Mianwali	43	44	37	39		27	15	17	41		87	131	94	142		58	79	69	109	
41 Lyallpur	34	28	25	27		24	18	19	16		90	71	56	67		44	42	36	44	
42 Jhang	72	63	51	76	55	30	35	36	44	20	103	150	106	155	148	74	98	74	94	78
43 Multan	40	43	47	84	53	33	31	30	58	28	85	102	117	166	106	52	64	84	102	76
44 Bahawalpur State	44	49	38	37	62	30	43	23	20	37	87	110	65	102	64	58	69	48	62	43
45 Muzaffargarh	61	56	61	79	81	51	48	52	49	54	92	138	119	118	167	53	85	75	73	90
46 Dera Ghazi Khan	59	62	51	80	40	34	32	20	47	35	97	115	103	133	94	52	70	64	103	56

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—continued.

Infant per 100 000 of the Population of each Sex and each of the last five Centuries.

District or State and Natural Division.	Boys.										Girls.									
	Males.					Females.					Males.					Females.				
	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
PUNJAB	236	253	266	268	242	267	280	261	214	261	17	15	17	26	27	6	6	6	11	12
I. Indo-Gangetic Plain West	262	267	215	246	256	225	265	266	276	266	8	7	7	14	27	2	2	2	2	6
1. Himat	215	270	266	225	402	261	261	429	286	255	12	6	11	16	27	2	2	2	2	6
2. Lahore State	227	215	120	184	100	221	211	197	156	131	24	27	15	12	27	1	1	1	1	5
3. Rawlak	202	247	224	266	206	200	226	266	227	226	15	15	15	15	15	1	1	1	1	5
4. Dera Gharo	266	422	446	304	215	218	221	266	274	212	14	20	15	15	15	1	1	1	1	5
5. Orissa	212	267	272	226	262	244	222	266	422	266	11	11	11	11	11	1	1	1	1	5
6. Patna State	202	266	226	402	272	262	266	429	422	266	15	15	15	15	15	1	1	1	1	5
7. Karnal	277	204	226	242	226	272	261	266	266	266	4	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	5
8. Jalandhar	211	277	276	224	226	421	411	404	422	266	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
9. Kaperthala State	266	262	242	272	422	212	266	266	266	266	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
10. Lucknow	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
11. Meer Kote State	202	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
12. Faridkot State	202	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
13. Ferozepore	202	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
14. Patna State	202	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
15. Jind State	202	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
16. Yashwanth	202	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
17. Lahore	202	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
18. Amritsar	202	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
19. Orissa State	202	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
20. Shikharpur	202	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
II.—HIMACHAL	142	172	227	226	202	267	266	116	154	267	67	126	177	267	266	14	47	66	76	23
21. Nurpur State	204	226	174	226	202	266	266	267	266	267	142	202	226	266	266	26	26	26	26	26
22. Simla	152	166	24	76	102	267	261	116	126	161	142	202	226	266	266	26	26	26	26	26
23. Kulu Hill Station	176	126	80	66	186	186	121	106	106	184	12	127	127	127	127	12	12	12	12	12
24. Bilaspur State	71	67	80	66	186	40	12	106	106	184	12	127	127	127	127	12	12	12	12	12
25. Kangra	186	186	186	186	122	186	186	177	182	124	142	202	226	266	266	26	26	26	26	26
26. Mandi State	152	166	24	76	102	267	261	116	126	161	142	202	226	266	266	26	26	26	26	26
27. S. P. State	72	127	177	186	67	80	66	186	186	122	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186
28. Chamba State	24	154	96	111	196	37	186	96	171	47	12	127	127	127	127	12	12	12	12	12
III.—Sub-Himalayan	272	211	227	226	216	212	246	226	212	227	8	11	16	22	27	2	2	2	2	2
29. Ambala	216	224	224	266	222	226	226	214	224	222	12	17	16	22	27	2	2	2	2	2
30. Karnal State	224	222	226	266	212	226	226	201	204	266	12	17	16	22	27	2	2	2	2	2
31. Hoshiarpur	277	222	272	222	226	224	216	224	224	222	12	17	16	22	27	2	2	2	2	2
32. Gurdaspur	212	274	272	222	226	224	216	224	224	222	12	17	16	22	27	2	2	2	2	2
33. Malwa	186	212	224	222	226	224	216	224	224	222	12	17	16	22	27	2	2	2	2	2
34. Oudh	144	222	222	226	226	224	216	224	224	222	12	17	16	22	27	2	2	2	2	2
35. Jalandhar	212	224	222	226	226	224	216	224	224	222	12	17	16	22	27	2	2	2	2	2
36. Kalyanpur	112	121	121	126	172	104	104	116	122	126	12	17	16	22	27	2	2	2	2	2
37. Alwar	186	186	186	186	122	186	186	177	182	124	142	202	226	266	266	26	26	26	26	26
IV.—North-West Dry Area	277	211	227	226	216	212	246	226	212	227	8	11	16	22	27	2	2	2	2	2
38. Montgomery	216	224	224	266	222	226	226	214	224	222	12	17	16	22	27	2	2	2	2	2
39. Bhujpur	197	202	212	276	202	214	212	222	224	226	12	17	16	22	27	2	2	2	2	2
40. Muzaffar	212	167	171	221	211	214	181	201	204	226	12	17	16	22	27	2	2	2	2	2
41. Ludhiana	212	202	212	226	226	224	216	224	224	222	12	17	16	22	27	2	2	2	2	2
42. Jhang	201	224	222	226	226	224	216	224	224	222	12	17	16	22	27	2	2	2	2	2
43. Nankana	200	222	222	226	226	224	216	224	224	222	12	17	16	22	27	2	2	2	2	2
44. Bahawalpur State	200	222	222	226	226	224	216	224	224	222	12	17	16	22	27	2	2	2	2	2
45. Muzaffargarh	272	271	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
46. Dera Ghazi Khan	272	271	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27

Notes.—There are 1 Mental Hospital and 5 Leprosy Asylums in the Province. The corrected proportion for districts containing Leprosy and Mental Asylums after deducting the number of inmates born outside the district in which these asylums are situated, is as follows—

Name of Asylum.	District where situated.	Overseas Proportion.	
		Males.	Females.
Mental Hospital.			
1. Lahore	Lahore	25	21
Leprosy Asylum.			
2. Tarn Taran	Amritsar	11	6
3. Beahar	Amritsar	123	94
4. Ambala	Amritsar	8	7
5. Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi	19	9
6. Patna	Kangra	21	22

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II

Infirm per 100,000 and Females infirm per 1,000 Males at certain Age-periods (1931 Census)

Age	NUMBER AFFLICTED PER 100,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH SEX FOR EACH AGE PERIOD								NUMBER OF FEMALES AFFLICTED PER 1,000 MALES			
	Insane		Deaf-mutes		Blind		Lepers		Insane	Deaf mutes	Blind	Lepers.
	1 Males	2 Females	3 Males	4 Females	5 Males	6 Females	7 Males	8 Females				
ALL AGES	36	21	79	56	239	252	13	6	484	582	876	398
0-5	5	3	25	20	29	23	1	1	638	786	765	1,000
5-10	24	15	80	59	65	59	2	2	538	638	775	800
10-15	32	19	91	69	77	72	4	2	481	615	767	522
15-20	43	25	95	66	90	76	7	4	471	575	654	495
20-25	43	24	93	59	104	79	8	5	408	543	646	542
25-30	48	24	88	58	116	105	13	7	419	541	745	457
30-35	50	26	84	58	125	125	16	9	411	537	776	407
35-40	58	33	86	58	179	203	27	12	451	525	891	328
40-45	58	34	84	56	236	271	27	12	472	535	913	359
45-50	51	34	81	57	368	488	39	15	510	530	1,012	283
50-55	45	32	60	54	479	652	44	15	531	513	1,032	258
55-60	39	35	93	62	893	1,127	28	16	600	496	934	434
60 and over	39	31	111	95	1,052	2,377	25	13	578	630	898	396

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Distribution of the Infirm by Age per 10,000 of each Sex (five Censuses)

Age period.	INSANE										DEAF MUTES									
	Males					Females					Males					Females				
	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891
0-5	212	95	73	144	301	279	155	137	219	375	458	285	323	320	640	618	302	430	409	781
5-10	847	682	627	816	1,016	941	672	676	876	965	1,314	1,224	1,403	1,305	1,431	1,441	1,367	1,433	1,475	1,514
10-15	1,062	1,009	1,051	1,267	1,171	1,055	935	1,046	1,214	1,318	1,304	1,319	1,375	1,437	1,333	1,474	1,374	1,389	1,465	1,354
15-20	1,114	1,030	1,138	1,190	1,553	1,085	904	1,156	1,311	1,441	1,115	1,091	1,173	1,193	1,441	1,102	1,003	1,181	1,136	1,489
20-25	1,096	1,098	1,236	1,067	1,200	1,050	893	1,128	957	1,052	1,081	864	1,056	994	995	1,009	811	1,049	918	920
25-30	1,075	1,200	1,282	1,130	1,222	930	938	1,010	1,008	1,066	966	922	1,038	973	957	842	771	901	910	905
30-35	1,013	1,209	1,258	1,040	834	860	904	1,151	1,043	972	782	813	919	800	609	722	786	895	914	518
35-40	915	741	747	780	865	853	743	735	683	920	621	541	520	569	605	560	567	545	531	677
40-45	785	841	810	800	458	765	969	978	763	743	514	573	626	661	321	473	607	642	605	315
45-50	690	549	511	389	485	632	628	570	764	686	431	358	338	359	467	399	350	324	302	512
50-55	420	582	469	480	216	471	774	594	576	238	344	508	422	409	203	303	546	431	420	149
55-60	279	257	192	164	744	380	266	201	187	503	302	256	148	160	436	258	176	153	156	412
60 and over	573	698	606	675	335	684	1,079	658	799	421	738	1,246	593	734	502	799	1,149	621	759	454

Age period	BLIND										LEPERS									
	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891
0-5	181	187	193	181	300	158	148	164	120	212	141	50	54	65	57	355	95	163	149	90
5-10	354	399	422	440	444	313	294	310	311	317	253	225	116	138	72	508	258	245	312	199
10-15	393	433	401	478	453	340	307	306	347	383	338	350	175	298	194	444	448	268	850	405
15-20	377	421	418	429	595	281	270	312	351	478	531	380	394	336	549	660	597	594	558	752
20-25	404	366	419	435	523	298	339	332	364	410	600	420	452	462	663	825	570	513	655	688
25-30	394	415	470	512	613	335	353	389	432	554	820	575	690	791	1,127	952	543	641	798	1,214
30-35	386	432	496	575	495	342	400	498	540	434	955	820	864	1,132	1,051	977	1,120	1,049	1,101	951
35-40	427	394	420	452	682	435	411	397	413	703	1,233	1,005	1,106	872	1,005	1,015	990	1,142	930	1,633
40-45	483	502	673	719	430	504	602	801	778	454	1,041	1,335	1,536	1,628	898	939	1,601	1,573	1,302	752
45-50	640	477	518	483	942	750	493	502	486	1,104	1,304	1,165	1,039	1,013	1,391	926	624	723	670	1,058
50-55	684	862	980	927	478	866	1,050	1,094	1,057	463	1,177	1,310	1,420	1,281	580	762	1,045	1,189	1,086	511
55-60	970	559	490	504	1,496	1,033	563	466	495	1,718	571	635	537	528	1,051	622	407	478	439	901
60 and over	4,298	4,553	4,031	3,865	2,543	4,405	4,770	4,420	4,300	2,710	1,021	1,730	1,617	1,466	783	1,015	1,066	1,422	1,592	937

CHAPTER VIII

OCCUPATIONS OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD

SECTION I.—GENERAL.

141. Instructions about the return of occupations. 142. Changes in instructions since 1921. 143. Classification of occupations. 144. Comparison with the figures of last census. 145. Earners and working dependants. 146. Female workers. 147. Subsidiary occupations. 148. Comparison of the population of workers with other previous. 149. Distribution of non-working dependants.

SECTION 2.—DETAILED EXAMINATION OF OCCUPATIONS.

151 Detailed examination of occupational distribution. 152. Cultivation. 153. Cultivating owners and tenants. 154. Agricultural labourers. 155. Cultivating owners and co-owners in holdings. 156. Cultivation of special crops. 157. Stock-raising. 158. Mils and bees. 159. Order 2 Fishing. 160. Sub-Class II, Order 3, Exploitation of Minerals. 161. Class B. 162. Sub-Class III, Industry. 163. Sub-Class IV Transport. 164. Sub-Class V Trade. 165. Class C, Administration; Public Force. 166. Service of the State. 167. Professions and Liberal Arts. 168. Class D Miscellaneous. 169. Beggars and vagrants.

SECTION 3.—OCCUPATIONS OF SELECTED CASTES.

170 Occupations of selected castes. 171. Occupations of Brahmins. 172. Female workers in each caste.

SECTION 4.—EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT.

173 Educated unemployment.

The main statistics of occupations for the total population will be found in Imperial Table X.

Imperial Table XI furnishes particulars of occupations followed by members of certain selected castes or tribes as well as Europeans, Armenians and Anglo-Indians in areas where they are numerous. In this table the occupations are arranged under 12 main heads which closely correspond to the sub-classes in the general scheme of classification.

In addition to these tables, there are six Subsidiary Tables appended to this Chapter as mentioned below.

Subsidiary Table I () gives, for the Province as a whole, the number of workers per 10,000 of the total population, engaged in each occupation falling under each class, sub-class and order recorded in cities and the whole Province including cities together with their percentages.

Subsidiary Table I (b) gives the same information as Subsidiary Table I () for subsidiary occupation of earners only.

Subsidiary Table II () gives for each Natural Division, District and State the number of non-working dependants, working dependants and earners (principal occupation) out of every 10,000 persons as well as the number per mille of the total population, of earners (principal occupation) falling under 12 main sub-classes.

Subsidiary Table II (b) gives the number of earners with subsidiary occupations per mille of the total population in each of the 12 main sub-classes for the whole Province and each Natural Division separately.

Subsidiary Table III gives the number of female workers (earners and working dependants) per 1,000 male following occupations grouped into sub-classes, orders and certain selected groups, the groups selected being those in which either the proportion of women employed or the total number of workers is large.

Subsidiary Table IV gives comparative figures of actual workers in selected occupations for 1921 and 1931 with percentage of variation.

Subsidiary Table V gives, for selected castes, the distribution of 1,000 earners (principal occupation) in different occupations and the number of female earners per 100 males in each.

Subsidiary Table VI gives the number of persons (Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Indians according to departmental returns) employed in () Railways, (b) Irrigation Department, and (c) Post, Telegraph and Telephone Service.

SECTION I.—GENERAL.

142 This Chapter deals with the important question of the occupations or the means of livelihood of the population of the Province. There were three columns in the general schedule relating to occupations. The instructions to enumerators with regard to filling up these were —

Column 9 (Earner or Dependant).—Enter earner or dependant." A woman who does house work is a dependant so is a son who works in the fields but does not earn separate wages. A cultivator cultivating as a principal occupation is an earner.

Column 10 (Principal occupation of earners).—Enter the principal means of livelihood of all persons who actually work or carry on business, whether personally or by means of servants or who live on house-rent pension, etc. Enter the exact occupation and avoid vague terms such as service or writing or labour. For example in the case of labour say whether in the fields or in a coal mine or in cotton mill or earthwork etc. In the case of agriculture distinguish between persons (whether owners or tenants) who do not cultivate personally who cultivate their own land who cultivate rented land and who are hired labourers. If a person makes the articles he sells he should be entered as "maker and seller" of them. Women and children who work at a y occupation which helps to augment the family income indirectly must be entered in column 9 as dependants and their subsidiary occupation shown in column 11. For non-working dependants make a X in columns 10 and 11.

Column 11 (Subsidiary occupation of actual workers)—Enter here any occupation which actual workers pursue at any time of the year in addition to their principal occupation. Thus if a person lives principally by his earnings as a boatman, but partly also by fishing, the word 'boatman' will be entered in column 10 and 'fisherman' in column 11. If an actual worker has no additional occupation a cross (X) will be put in column 11. Dependants who help to support the family by subsidiary work, *e g*, a woman who helps in the fields will be shown in this column.

The instructions were amplified by the following provisions in the Census Code —

Columns 9 to 11 —The entry of occupation in columns 9 to 11 is also a matter requiring special care. The first thing is to distinguish between an earner and a dependant. Only those women and children will be entered as earners who help to augment the family income by permanent and regular work for which a return is obtained in cash or kind. Thus a woman, whose sole business is to look after her husband's house and prepare his meal, should go in as a dependant and not as an earner, but a woman, who habitually collects and sells firewood or cowdung, thereby adds to the family income and should be shown as an earner. A boy, who sometimes looks after his father's cattle, is a dependant, but one who is a regular cowherd and thus earns a wage in cash or kind should be recorded as an earner in column 9 and a cowherd in column 10. As a rough and ready rule it may be assumed that boys and girls over the age of 10, who actually do field labour or tend cattle, are adding to the family income and should therefore be entered in column 10 or 11 according to whether they earn pay or not. Boys at school and college should be shown as dependants, though they may help to pay their own way by private tuition, in this case, *i e*, "private tuition" will be entered in column 11 against their names. Dependants who assist in the work of the family and contribute to its support without actually earning wages should be shown as dependants in column 9 and under subsidiary occupation in column 11. Thus a woman who regularly works in the fields for her husband is a dependant and should be entered as such in column 9, but has the subsidiary occupation of cultivation, which will be recorded in column 11. Household work, done by a woman in her house, will not count as a subsidiary occupation. Women and children, who are doing no manual work, should be entered as 'dependants' in column 9 but not at all in either column 10 or 11.

Domestic servants must be entered in column 9 as earners, not dependants, and in column 10 as cook, *bahisht*, etc.

Persons temporarily out of employ should be shown in column 9 as earners and in column 10 as following their previous occupation.

When a man has two occupations, the principal one is that on which he relies mainly for his support and from which he gets the major part of his income. A subsidiary occupation should be entered if followed at any time of the year (whether followed throughout the year or during a part of it). For instance, if a man is a potter by profession but he does the work of date-picker in the date season, the entry in column 10 should be potter and that in column 11 date-picker (*charha*). And if a man is a shopkeeper but keeps making mats in his spare time, the two occupations should be entered in columns 10 and 11, respectively.

Only one subsidiary occupation (the most important one) should be entered in column 11.

Persons living on agriculture must be distinguished as rent-receivers (i.e. non-cultivating owners, and leasees and tenants who have sub-let their land) cultivating owners, cultivating tenants or agricultural labourers. Where a person cultivates part of his land and sub-lets part, he should be shown in column 10 as cultivator and in column 11 as rent receiver if he gets the greater part of his income from the self-cultivated land, and vice versa otherwise. If such a person has a third profitable source of income, as, for instance legal or medical work, then that source from which he derives the greatest part of his income will be entered in column 10 that source from which he derives the next greatest part of his income in column 11 whilst the third source of income (whichever it may be) will not be shown. Gardeners or growers of special products, such as vegetables, mangoes, etc. must be shown separately. Persons whose income is derived from the rent of houses or land in towns should be distinguished from those who derive it from agricultural land, their occupation being noted as house-rent (*kiraya makan*) etc.

Persons who have mortgaged their land with possession and derive no profit therefrom are not agriculturists in respect of that land. Agricultural labourers should be distinguished from tenants the former receive their wage in cash or kind the latter pay rent (*batai* or cash) to the landlord.

Stress must be laid on the importance of avoiding vague words like "labour" or "service" or "shopkeeping". The enumerator must enter the exact kind of labour or service and the nature of the goods sold. In the case of service, it is necessary not merely to distinguish Government service, Railway service, Municipal service, Village service, service in a shop or office and domestic service, etc., but also to show the exact occupation followed e.g. in the case of Government service whether Collector or Army Officer or Civil Court Clerk or Police Inspector Patwari, Constable etc. in the case of Railway service — Engine-driver Stationmaster in Municipal service — Octroi Moharrir Sanitary Inspector in Village Service — Chaudidar etc. In the case of clerks the occupation of their employer must also be shown e.g., lawyer's clerk Bank clerk, *Sahakar ka gumastha*.

Whenever large gangs of coolies are employed on earthwork of any kind special instruction should be given to the enumerators to enter not only the word earth-work but also the nature of the undertaking (railway road canal, etc.) in connection with which it is being done. Pensioners should be shown Civil Military or Political, as the case may be.

For shopkeepers and traders the nature of the articles sold should be stated, e.g. general merchant "cloth merchant" seller of food-stuff. In the case of industries the precise nature of the industry should be given as cotton weaver carpet maker silk weaver "maker of glass bangles."

Mortgagee and persons who live mainly on money lent at interest, or on stocks, bonds or other securities such as shares in companies should be entered as capitalist (*sahukars*).

Persons who live by the receipt of alms should be recorded as religious mendicants professional beggars vagrants etc., as the case may be.

The above instructions in the Col. were supplemented during the period of enumeration by means of circular letters, dealing with the mistakes which came to my notice in the course of my inspection in various districts and states. Some of these are quoted below.

(a) A person was entered as "earner" in column D and his occupation was shown in column 11 and not in column 10. An earner's occupation or

source of income *must* be entered in column 10, and if he has a second occupation that should be entered in column 11

(b) In some cases an earner's occupation was entered as cultivation (*kasht-kari*) I have always tried to emphasize the fact that agriculturists are divided into four groups, viz, (1) cultivating owner (*malik khud-kasht*), (2) rent receiver (*lagan-girindah*), (3) tenant (*muzara*) and (4) agricultural labourer (*zaraati mazdur*) Earners must belong to one of these groups, and the particular name of the group should be noted in the column of occupation as the case may be For dependants, who assist the family by cultivating land, the entry in column 11 should be "cultivation"

(c) One patwari had put down a dependant as *zaraati mazdur* (agricultural labourer) in column 11 If a person is an agricultural labourer, which means that he receives a wage, he must go in as "earner" and not as "dependant" Evidently the entry in this case should have been "cultivation" and not "agricultural labourer"

(d) In some cases an earner was put down as *lagan-dahinda* As pointed out in clause (b) above the entry should be *muzara* (tenant) In another case I noticed that the entry about an earner in column 10 was *thekedar* (lessee) There is no such group of agriculturists, and the proper entry should have been *lagan girindah* if the lessee did not cultivate the land himself, and a *muzara* if he was himself the cultivator

(e) In a few cases the grown up sons of a land-owner were entered as earners in column 9 and *malik khud-kasht* or *muzara* in column 10 The entry about them should have been "dependant" in column 9 and "cultivation" in column 11 If however a land-owner's son is living separately from his father and cultivates a piece of land, which his father has set apart for him, he should be shown in column 9 as earner and in column 10 as *malik khud-kasht*

(f) In a few cases I noticed that the entry in column 10 was merely "dulan" It has been pointed out in the instructions that the entry in the column of occupation must be clear and comprehensive It should clearly state, in the case of shopkeepers, what shop or trade is theirs, e.g., cloth merchant, general merchant, broker, etc Similarly, I found that a man was entered in column 10 as *chowkidar* About him too it should be specified whether he is a village *chowkidar* or *chowkidar* of a Rest House or *chowkidar* of a Bank *Chowkidar* by itself is not an adequate entry

(g) In one case a patwari entered as "dependant" a child, who had inherited his father's land and was therefore obviously possessed of a source of income, i.e., rent-receiving He should have been entered as "rent-receiver" if his land was being cultivated by tenants, and "cultivating owner" (*malik khud-kasht*) if his land was cultivated by a relative of his, who did not pay any rent, or by an agricultural labourer

(h) In several cases I found that a person's occupation, shown in column 10, was repeated in column 12, which is solely meant for employees in factories, companies or other organized industries For example, a village *mochi* was entered as such in column 10 as well as in column 12

143 Before explaining the data collected about occupations it seems preferable to deal with the points in which the present returns differ from those of 1921 Three columns (9, 10 and 11) were provided in the general schedule at last census, column 9 for principal occupation of workers, column 10 for their subsidiary occupation (if any) and column 11 for the means of subsistence of a

Changes in
Instructions
since 1921

dependant. The instructions about the filling-up of each column were as follows —

Column 9 (Principal occupation of actual workers)—Enter the principal means of livelihood of all persons who actually do work or carry on business, whether personally or by means of servants, or who live on house-rent, pension, etc. Enter the exact occupation and avoid vague terms such as service or writing or labour. For example in the case of labour say whether in the fields, or in a coal mine or jute factory or cotton mill or lac factory or earthwork, etc. In the case of agriculture distinguish between persons who receive rent and those who pay rent, i.e., between *Malik* and *Muzars*. If a person makes the articles he sells he should be entered as maker and seller of them. Women and children who work at any occupation which helps to augment the family income must be entered in column 9 under that occupation and not in column 11. Column 9 will be blank for dependants.

Column 10 (Subsidiary occupation of actual workers)—Enter here any occupation which actual workers pursue at any time of the year in addition to their principal occupation. Thus if a person lives principally by his earnings as a boatman but partly also by fishing, the word boatman will be entered in column 9 and fisherman in column 10. If an actual worker has no additional occupation, enter in column 10 the word none. This column will be blank for dependants.

Column 11 (means of subsistence of dependants)—For children and women and old or infirm persons who do not work, either personally or by means of servants enter the principal occupation of the person who supports them. The column will be blank for actual workers.

It will be seen that in place of workers we have now earners and working dependants. The definition of earner has been framed so as to include those only who receive a wage or salary or derive an income from property or money investment. Under this definition even an infant, who has income from house-rent, rent of land or from shares or a fixed deposit in a bank is an earner. The majority of women and children, who work and augment the family income only indirectly are classed as working dependants only those who work regularly in the fields or in the case of boys, who earn a separate wage as agricultural labourers or cowherds, are recorded as earners. In the case of non-working dependants the means of subsistence or in other words the occupation of the person on whom they depend has been omitted altogether.

Another departure made at the present census is that all occupations followed by earners as subsidiary to the main occupation have been tabulated and not merely the number of workers who were partly agriculturists in addition to some other occupation as their principal means of livelihood as was the case at last census.

The net result is that in 1901 were tabulated the figures of workers of both sexes engaged in each occupation as well as the number of those who depended upon them. The number of workers engaged in each occupation with agriculture as subsidiary means of livelihood was also tabulated.

At this census we have tabulated the number of persons who are earners working dependants engaged in different occupations, non-working dependants and earners who follow an occupation subsidiary to some other. In other words the present figures give a greater detail about workers than was possible in 1901 but the number of non working dependants supported by each occupation is not available. This information is however of minor im-

portance as compared with a better classification of workers. The classification of non-working dependants besides entailing a very great amount of labour, had another defect inasmuch as in some cases these seem to have been unwittingly included in workers. A reference will be made to this presently after the method of classification of occupations adopted at this census has been described*.

144 The system of classification adopted at this census which has been practically the same since 1911 was to divide the thousands of occupations met with in actual life into 4 Classes, 12 Sub-classes, 55 Orders and 195 Groups. The classes and sub-classes have remained unchanged since 1911, but there have been slight modifications in the number of orders and groups. At the 1921 census there were 56 Orders and reduction in their number by one in 1931 was due to the amalgamation of the three Orders of 'mines', 'quarries of hard rock,' and 'salt' into two Orders of 'metallic' and 'non-metallic minerals'. The number of groups has been increased from 191 to 195, mainly to improve the classification by the separation of certain occupations having no essential connection, or by amalgamating others.

Classification
of Occupa-
tions.

The names of the Classes and Sub-classes are given below —

Classes	Sub-classes
A — PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS	1 Exploitation of animals and vegetation
	2 Exploitation of minerals
B — PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES	3 Industry
	4 Transport
	5 Trade
C — PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS	6 Public Force
	7 Public Administration
	8 Professions and Liberal Arts
D — MISCELLANEOUS	9 Persons living on their income
	10 Domestic service
	11 Insufficiently described occupations
	12 Unproductive

It may be mentioned that the compilation of the occupations table is one of the most difficult of all the census undertakings. An elaborate revised index showing the classification of all occupations returned at former censuses was made available in the Administrative Volume of 1921, while the Census Commissioner for India supplied another index. It will, however, be admitted that no index could be exhaustive enough adequately to provide for the diversity of the returns that were met with at the time of sorting. The entries not only depend on the fancy of the persons questioned but also on that of the enumerator. However complete the training, to which the huge army of enumerators is subjected, it is not possible to suppress individual freaks altogether. As a result some of the most amusing occupations were recorded. In some cases the columns of occupation contained such entries as 'school-boy' and 'godha,' a most unusual term which meant an infant in arms and gave any amount of trouble to the establishment of the sorting office to decipher. Even the wives of British Army officers were found to have returned the occupation of their husbands such as 'Captain in the Army' or just 'husband'. In some cases the entry about political prisoners or Europeans in the column of occupation was 'refuses to disclose further particulars'. Sometimes the occupation recorded was 'guest,' and a new departure made at this census was the entry of 'Congress,' 'National Worker,' 'Volunteer,' or 'Bande Matram' as the occupation of an earner. These cases are quoted to give an idea of the entries which are met with and which are more or less unavoidable. The total number of such entries is however small, and even if some returns have been wrongly recorded the final results of the census could not be materially

* The total non working population of the Province and each of its units can be ascertained by subtracting the workers (earners principal occupation and working dependants) from the total population.

affected by the few queer returns like these. Every attempt has been made to classify the new occupations, and the revised index of occupations will be found in Part IV of this Volume.

143 In spite of the changes in instructions described above, the figures of occupations are on the whole comparable with those of 1921. Thus for example 58.5 per cent. of the male and 9.1 per cent. of the female population were recorded as workers in 1921 the percentage of earners and working dependants in 1931 is 57.9 among males and 11.5 among females. The figures correspond as closely as could be expected. The small decrease in the proportion of male workers may be explained by the large increase in the number of children. The proportion of female workers has on the whole increased and is accountable by the large increase in the number of females engaged in class A, particularly agriculture, as we shall presently see.

We can now take the absolute figures (British Territory) of classes B and C, where the proportion of female workers is small to show that some non working dependants were included among workers in 1921. The table in the

Occupation.	Total earners and working dependants, 1931.	Total workers, 1921.	Variation Increase (+) or decrease (-).
Class B.			
Both sexes	2,239,002	2,218,981	+71,021
Male	2,016,467	1,883,486	+132,981
Female	222,535	335,495	-112,960
Class C.			
Both sexes	328,278	328,147	+131
Male	319,334	310,276	+9,058
Female	18,944	24,871	-5,927

margin gives the number of workers in 1921 by sex as well as the number of earners and working dependants in 1931. We find that there is a decrease in females employed in both classes. The figures of males show a normal increase during the last decade while there was no reason for the female figures to decline as females in many places are believed at present to be taking a more active part in bread winning. The decrease in the number of female workers therefore must be due to the inclusion of some non working dependants in the workers of 1921. The entry about occupation for both worker and dependant was the same in the case of the latter was to be entered the occupation of the worker on whom he or she depended. These entries in their turn were copied in adjoining columns of a small slip and there was thus a chance for a mistake to creep in.

We can now compare the number of workers of 1921 with the number

The distribution of 1,000 workers (both sexes).

Occupation.	1921.	1931.
1	2	3
ALL OCCUPATIONS	1,000	1,000
A.—Production of Raw Materials	537	628
I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation	486	628
(a) Cultivation	370	604
(b) Cultivation of special crops	5	1
(c) Forestry	1	2
(d) Stock-raising	23	21
(e) Raising of small animals		
II.—Exploitation of Minerals	1	1
B.—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances	211	217
III.—Food	185	171
IV.—Fuel	20	21
V.—Textiles	63	66
C.—Public Administration and Liberal Arts	17	20
VI.—Public Force	12	16
VII.—Public Administration	6	9
VIII.—Professions and Liberal Arts	22	21
D.—Miscellaneous	29	22
IX.—Persons engaged on their income	3	3
X.—Domestic service	21	23
XI.—In exactly described occupation	26	23
XII.—Unpaid work	29	21

stage. The table in the margin shows the division of 1,000 workers into the various classes and sub-classes of occupations at the two censuses. Sub-class I has been further divided into main head to show the results in somewhat greater detail.

of earners and working dependants engaged in different occupations at this census. In 1921 there were 8,020,030 male and 1,035,971 female workers. There are at this census 7,980,019 males and 536,611 females recorded as earners while 1,077,000 males and 918,610 females are recorded as working dependants giving 9,007,019 males and 1,480,511 females as total workers. The case of earners with a subsidiary occupation will be dealt with at a later

The overwhelming importance of agriculture as an occupation in a Province like the Punjab is self-evident. The disconcerting feature is that the number of workers engaged in cultivation has increased from 560 *per mille* of workers in 1921 to 608 now. To these figures is to be added a small number of persons returned in class D 'Miscellaneous' to which we will revert in paragraph 154. Besides this, 24 *per mille* as against 23 in 1921 are now engaged in stock-raising.

There is a regrettable decrease in the proportion of those employed in Industry and Trade though the result is partially due to the accidental inclusion of non-working women in the figures of 1921 as explained above. There is an increase under 'Transport' though it will be realised how small a proportion of workers are engaged in it as compared with those engaged in 'trade' or 'industry'. It seems that 'transport' which has been very much in the public eye gives a false impression as to its size or the rate of its increase. There is a fairly large increase in the absolute figures, no doubt, but not at a rate out of all proportion to other progressive occupations. As compared to this the increase in the number of persons employed in agriculture is really enormous. This increase remains more or less unnoticed, being for more reasons than one of an unobtrusive character, and is only brought out by a periodical census.

In the next class, namely, C—Public Administration and Liberal Arts, there is a small reduction primarily due to the demobilization of a considerable portion of the Army carried out during the last decade. The proportion in Public Administration proper shows an increase. This sub-class has increased by 3 *per mille* of workers, and represents the real expansion made in all the departments of the State during the last ten years, a period which was one of great prosperity except towards the close.

Of the miscellaneous professions there is a big decrease in domestic service, due probably to better classification and also perhaps to the need for economy felt by all well-to-do people since the recent economic depression set in. There is a welcome decrease in insufficiently described occupations, and here the results of certain districts are very much better than of others owing to the varying degrees of care with which the work was done. There is also a considerable decrease in the proportion of persons engaged on non-productive industries.

146 We may now examine briefly how the number of earners compares

Distribution of 1,000 earners and working dependants in 1931

Occupation	Earners	Working dependants
TOTAL (All Occupations)	812	188
A—Production of Raw Materials	476	161
I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation	476	160
(a) Cultivation	461	161
(b) Cultivation of special crops	1	
(c) Forestry	2	
(d) Stock raising	17	7
II.—Exploitation of Minerals	1	
B—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances	230	21
III.—Industry	161	17
IV.—Transport	21	
V.—Trade	50	3
C.—Public Administration and Liberal Arts	39	1
VI.—Public Force	0	1
VII.—Public Administration	0	
VIII.—Professions and Liberal Arts	20	1
D—Miscellaneous	68	6
IX.—Persons living on their income	3	
X.—Domestic service	24	2
XI.—Insufficiently described occupations	22	1
XII.—Unproductive	10	2

with that of working dependants. In the marginal table is given the distribution of 1,000 'workers' between earners and working dependants, engaged in different occupations. In other words this is merely a further splitting up of the figures in column 3 of the table in paragraph above. Thus out of 1,000 workers, that is earners and working dependants, 812 are earners as against 188 working dependants. The table also indicates that the

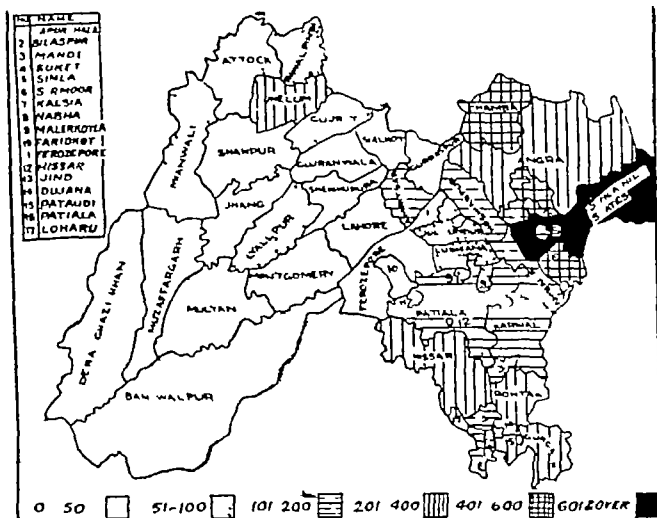
Earners and
Working
Dependants

bulk of working dependants is engaged in Cultivation (81.6 per cent.) and the majority of the rest in Industry (9 per cent.) and Stock raising (3.6 per cent.) In other occupations such as trade and domestic service there are very few working dependants, and practically none in transport and Public Administration. The ratio of females to males among working dependants is as high as 923 *per mille* while among earners it is no more than 6 *per mille*.

It is sometimes not at all easy to draw a line between working dependants and earners. For instance the proportion of working dependants in the total population of Jammu and Kashmir (see table in paragraph 148) is greater than the proportion of earners themselves. This difficulty is partly due to the habit in this country on the part of joint families to return only the head of the family as the earner. Even the grown-up sons of a family employed in various occupations, in numerous cases hand over their earnings to the head of the family receiving occasionally sums of money to meet their own expenses. This applies with particular force to the children of cultivators in cases in which the father owns the land and the sons merely cultivate the fields as working dependants. Though every endeavour was made, as is apparent from the extracts given in the first paragraph of this Chapter to obtain uniformity in the return of occupations the results of certain areas are slightly affected by the differences in the interpretation of the instructions on the subject. Separate entries for working dependants are however not valueless as they show within reasonable limits, the extent of the share taken in bread winning by the women and children in different areas. A clearer view of this will, however be obtained if we confine ourselves to a study of the local distribution of women workers.

Female Workers.

147 The bulk of the female population of this Province is undoubtedly constantly engaged in numerous kinds of work which comprise among other duties cleaning and plastering the house, bringing up children, cooking, milking of cows and buffaloes, spinning, sewing and mending of clothes, agricultural labour, embroidery of clothes and shoes, etc. All these activities though of the utmost importance would be regarded at the census as no work at all and the women engaged in them would be treated as non-working dependants. The rule that the producers of economic utility alone should be treated as workers is, however very difficult to interpret and apply. A reference to this was made in the following quotation reproduced from the India Census Report of 1921 (page 236 paragraph 902) "The distribution between worker and dependant and between primary and subsidiary occupation involves subtleties of interpretation which continually gave trouble in individual cases, and the extent to which the occupations of women and children actually contribute to the income of the family must always be a matter of opinion and give rise to inconsistencies in the return. The work of classification is further hampered by the different attitude in different areas of the people and enumerator towards the dignity of labour. Further it is not at all easy to choose the principal occupation of working dependants who are often engaged in various kinds of work at different periods of the year. On the whole even if the matter of classification is regarded as giving too small or too high a proportion of female workers the results obtained are of some value as an indication of the relative share in economic work now taken by women."



Number of female workers per 1,000 of total females

proportionately a larger number of women are engaged in economic work in the Himalayan Natural Division than in the plains, and that in the latter the women of south-eastern districts such as Hissar, Rohtak and Gurgaon, take a greater share in such work than the women of the central districts with one or two exceptions and the districts and states of the south-west. In the Himalayas as well as in the south-east of the Province women take a large share in agricultural work, and in some localities are believed to do it even better than their husbands. Women of the north-western districts are also fairly active workers.

compared with the past, or in different parts of the Province and in different occupations. We shall deal first with the second of the three possible avenues of enquiry. The marginal map shows the number of female workers *per mille* of total females in each district or state. It can be safely said that

Subsidiary Table III at the end of this Chapter gives the proportion of

Group No	OCCUPATION	Absolute figures of female workers	Number of females per 1 000 male workers	female workers engaged in important occupations per 1,000 males similarly engaged
1	2	3	4	In the margin
15	Tea	493	504	are given the absolute
19	Collectors of forest products	1,121	830	figures as well as propor-
46	Wool carding, spinning and weaving	1,051	506	tions for certain groups,
50	Lace, crepe, embroideries, fringes, etc., and insufficiently described textile industries	485	734	in which there are more
71	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders	12,754	1,455	than 500 female workers
72	Grain parchers, etc.	8,106	1,145	per 1,000 males There
81	Others	6,687	566	are thus actually more
	Order 17, Miscellaneous and unclassified industries	111,704	559	female workers in the
100	Scavenging	110,219	826	three groups. (71) flour
172	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs	7,958	1,856	
194.	Procurers and prostitutes	1,142	5,031	

grinder, etc , (72) grain parchers, etc , and (172) mid-wives, etc In the work of scavenging too females have a large share, partly because in numerous households they are employed in preference to men, and partly because a male sweeper very often takes up odd jobs, particularly agricultural

148 As noted in the first paragraph of this Chapter the instructions required the enumerators to record in column 11 the subsidiary occupation of earners. If an earner had several subsidiary occupations only the most lucrative was to be entered. This choice having perforce been left to the person enumerated would to some extent affect the returns of principal occupations, as for instance a police constable may return his principal occupation as rent-receiver and his subsidiary occupation as policeman. Thus the total number of persons engaged in police service can only be obtained by adding the figures of those

Subsidiary Occupations.

who have returned police service as their principal as well as of those who have returned it as their subsidiary occupation. As a matter of fact Public Administration has been recorded as a subsidiary occupation of very few persons which indicates that either the salary of a public servant is his principal means of livelihood or he considers it more dignified to return public service as his principal occupation. In some cases though he is deriving a larger income from trade a public servant will take care not to return it as an occupation, being debarred from trading by the rules of his service. The chief occupations followed by earners as subsidiary to some others are cultivation industry or trade. Subsidiary Table I at the end of this Chapter shows the number of earners having some subsidiary occupation per 10 000 of the total population. An

For 10,000 of the total population.

Occupation.	Earners principal occupation.	Earners subsidiary occupation.
All occupations	2,989	489
Cultivation	1,672	171
Industry	886	45
Trade	204	20

extract from this table in respect of the important occupations is given in the margin similar proportion for earners with principal occupations being added. These figures imply that if the whole population of the Province were assumed as 10 000 persons, 289 of them would be earners with some subsidiary occupation 171 45 and 20 being earners with agriculture, industry and trade as their subsidiary occupations, respectively. Compared to these there would in all be 2,989 persons who are earners with one occupation, or in another way out of every 10 000 earners only 988 have some subsidiary occupation. The ratio of females to 1 000 males among earners with some subsidiary occupation is 46 as compared to 67 among total earners.

In the detailed examination of occupations which we shall undertake in section 2 only workers who have returned each occupation as their principal means of livelihood will be referred to or be designated along with the working dependants as workers, except in certain important cases, in which the number of persons following it as a subsidiary occupation will be particularly mentioned.

Comparison of the Population of Workers with other Provinces.

Who are—	SEXES PER 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION	P.W.F.P.		United Pro.		Jammu and Kashmir		Bengal	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
EARNEST (PRINCIPAL OR OCCUPATION).	Both sexes	295	316	378	418	221	245	278	278
	Males	299	304	318	321	208	228	211	211
	Females	18	10	30	8	12	17	67	67
Working Dependents	Both sexes	67	68	47	62	306	62	42	42
	Males	36	34	14	11	61	32	6	6
	Females	33	34	24	34	245	30	36	36
Total Workers	Both sexes	362	384	425	480	527	307	320	320
	Males	316	324	342	332	209	260	217	217
	Females	46	60	83	148	318	47	103	103
Non working dependents	Both sexes	437	466	618	618	478	618	722	722
	Males	230	246	217	182	265	229	278	278
	Females	207	220	401	436	213	389	444	444

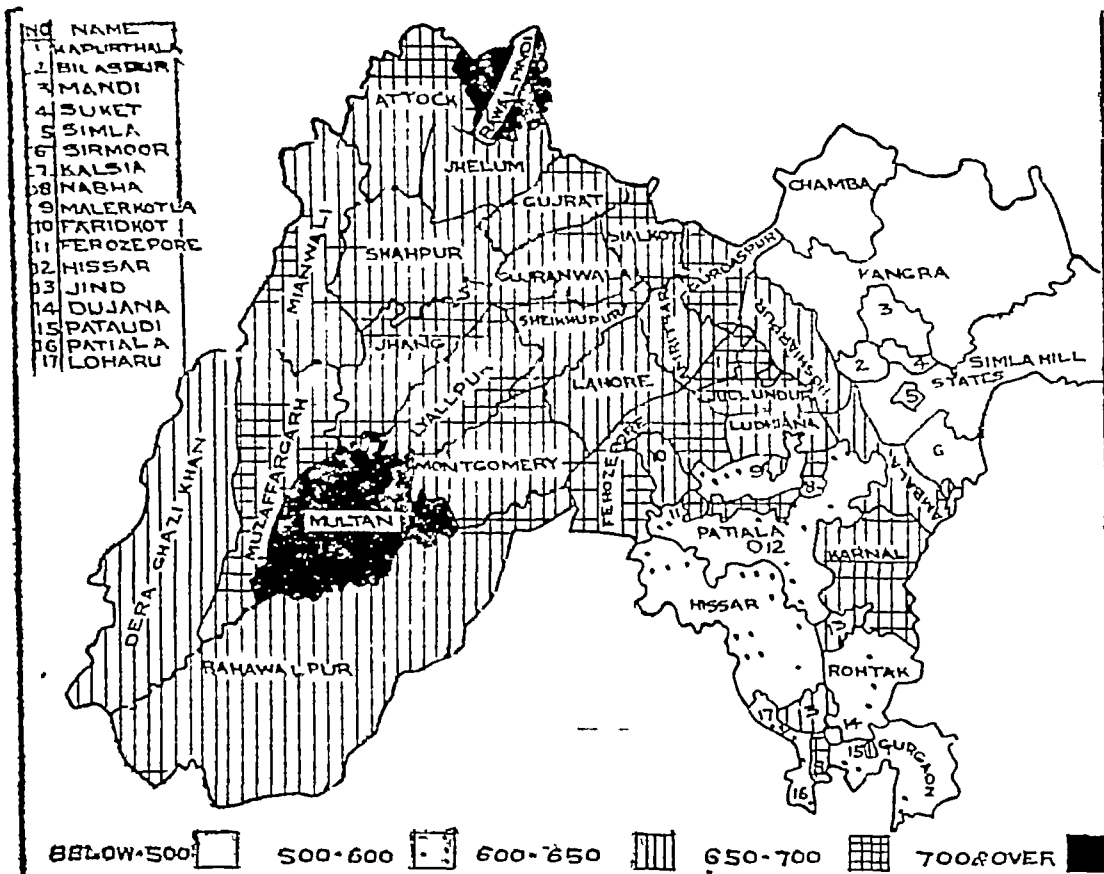
140 Before we take up further examination of the figures of earners with principal occupations and working dependants it will be of interest to know the proportion of these in the total population of the Province and to compare it with similar proportions in other provinces. Such comparison is afforded by the figures in the marginal table

It will be noticed that except in the case of Bengal and N W F P the proportionat number of workers is smallest in this Province. If we turn to earners alone we find that their proportion in the North West Frontier Province is larger than in the Province but is very much smaller in Bengal while Kashmir has with a large proportion of workers a smaller proportion of earners. We have already referred to the case of female workers and it may be remarked here that the number of these is insignificant in this Province as compared to certain other provinces such as the United Provinces and Burma or Kashmir

State The only provinces where there is a still smaller proportion of female workers are the N-W F P and Bengal Though the difference in these proportions might partly be due to different interpretations of instructions, yet it cannot be denied that they indicate in some measure the main characteristics of the people of the provinces, a subject to which we shall revert after examining the conditions in the different parts of our own Province

150 In order to ascertain the comparative industry of the various localities, we may examine the proportion of non-working dependants in the total population of each district or state of the Province The map below shows the non-working dependants *per mille* of the total population in each district and state The Himalayan tracts appear to have the smallest number of non-working dependants, *i e* below 400 *per mille* of total population, and consequently a larger proportion of workers [see also Subsidiary Table II (a)]

Distribution of Non-working Dependants.



Non working dependants per 1,000 of the total population

The proportion of non-working dependants is again comparatively small in the eastern districts, such as Hissar, Gurgaon and Rohtak, while Lahore, Amritsar, Hoshiarpur, Ambala, Ludhiana, Faridkot and Maler Kotla as well as Jhelum and Dera Ghazi Khan have less than 650 non-working dependants *per mille* of the total population The proportion in Karnal and Ferozepore and Jullundur is higher than 650 In Karnal this may partly be due to the bad climate of the district, and in Ferozepore and Jullundur to a comparatively larger population under 15 years of age and to migration of able-bodied persons to the colonies The proportion in the central Punjab districts, mentioned above, would be still lower but for the large amount of emigration from them The proportion of non-working dependants is higher than 650 *per mille* in the rest of the districts to the west of the Ravi These districts are predominantly Muslim, and their female population, particularly the women of well-to-do families, are secluded and do no out-door work After this it should

not be difficult to connect the causes of the small number of workers in this Province and N W F Province and Bengal the provinces with a Muslim majority

SECTION 2—DETAILED EXAMINATION OF OCCUPATIONS

Detailed Examination of Occupational Distribution.

151 We can now take up some of the most important occupations individually. In a survey such as this it is only possible to touch the most important items, and what follows is intended as an explanation of the census statistics rather than any comprehensive attempt to discuss the changes or to ascertain their causes much less to suggest remedies.

Cultivation.

152 In the premier industry of the Province namely cultivation, are employed 5,340,486 males and 1,040,228 females of these 4,537,644 males and 229,888 females are recorded as earners, and 802,842 males and 810,350 females as working dependants, while 486,995 males and 19,486 females follow this industry as subsidiary to some other occupation.

The groups included in the category are 1—8 namely —

(A) CULTIVATORS.

1. Non-cultivating proprietors taking rent in money or kind.
2. Estate agents and managers of owners.
3. Estate agents and managers of Government.
4. Rent collectors, clerks, etc.
5. Cultivating owners.
6. Tenant cultivators.
7. Agricultural labourers.
8. Cultivators of Jhara, in crops and shifting areas.

No one in this Province has been returned in group No. 8 while the entries of groups 2, 3 and 4 are relatively very small.

The following extract from Subsidiary Table IV at the end of this Chapter

Group No.	PARTICULAR OCCUPATION	Total actual 1921.	Number of workers in 1921.	Percentage variation 1901—21.	gives the actual figures of workers engaged in each of these groups, and compares them with the figures of 1921. Groups 2 and 4 and 5 and 6 have been amalgamated in order to facilitate comparison. Cultivation has shown a very big increase.
1	2	3	4	5	
A.—CULTIVATORS					
1	Non-cultivating proprietors taking rent in money or kind	6,540,716	8,074,854	+23.7	
2, 4	Estate agents and managers of owners, rent collectors, clerks, etc.	220,472	227,779	+3.3	
5, 6	Cultivating owners and tenant cultivators	3,848	2,341	-39.7	
7	Agricultural Labourers	8,129,393	4,263,827	+47.7	
		794,025	442,946	+44.7	

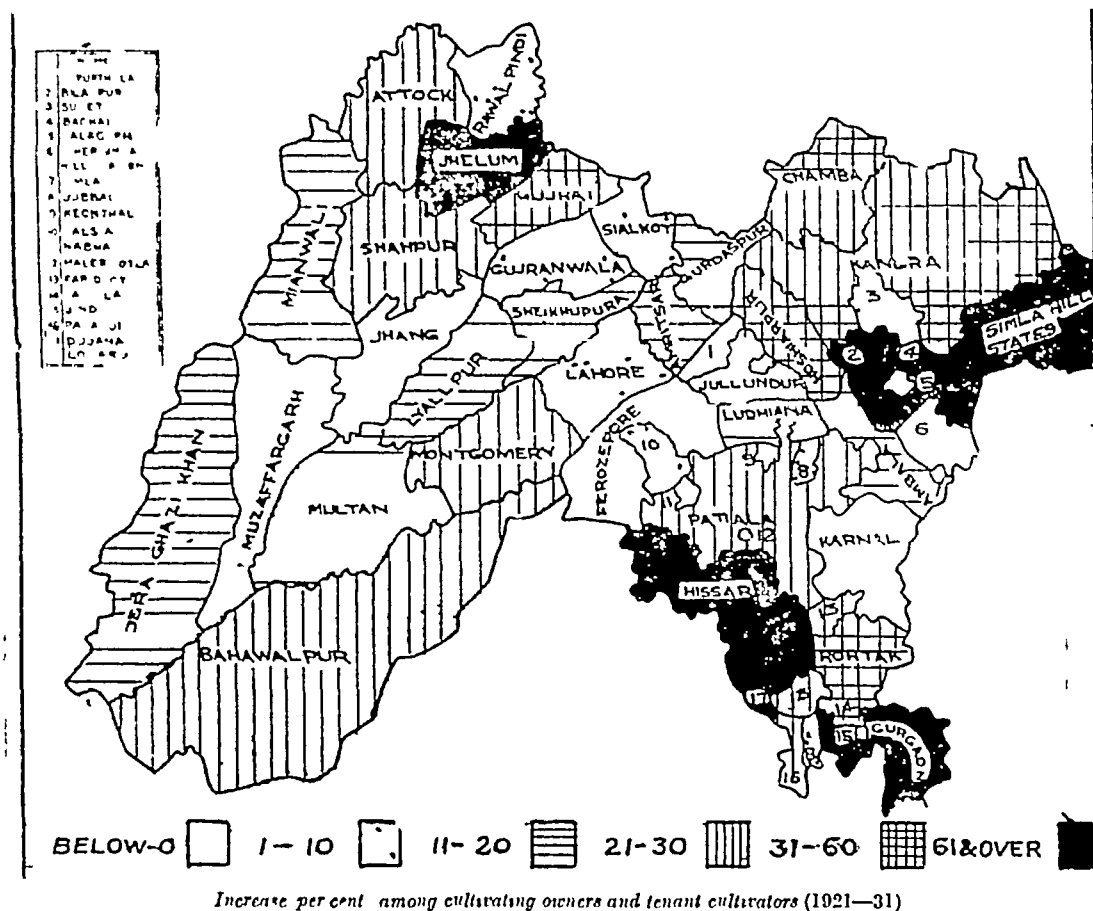
Rent-receivers.

It will be seen that there is a decrease of 51 per cent among non-cultivating proprietors who receive rent in money or kind. In the first instance one might be disposed to urge that rent receivers are not workers and their figures should be excluded from cultivators altogether and included in class D meant for those who live on their income. But rent receiving is directly associated with agriculture and a landlord as well as a tenant can be a rent-receiver if he leases out his land to another man. As a matter of fact a great majority of rent-receivers are also cultivators of some portion of their land though they prefer to return the more dignified occupation of rent receiving as their principal or only occupation.

There are almost half as many more persons returning rent-receiving as their subsidiary occupation (143 616) and no doubt there should be some more in this group who are now included in group 185 as "Jagirdrs," many of whom are in reality either rent-receivers or actual cultivators

153 There has been a very big increase in the already numerous category of cultivators. The subject is of vital importance to the Province, and the map below shows the percentage increase in the number of cultivators including tenants since 1921 in each district and state

Cultivating
Owners and
Tenants



The increase is biggest in Simla and adjacent hill states and the districts of Gurgaon, Hissar and Jhelum. It is fairly big in Rohtak, Kangra, Hoshiarpur and Gujrat. In all these districts the demobilization of men serving in the Army may partly account for the increase, while in Gujrat the expansion of cultivation is the main cause. The increase is between 20 and 30 per cent in Patiala, Montgomery, Bahawalpur, Shahpur and Attock, due to the first cause, especially in Patiala, Shahpur and Attock and to the large increase in cultivation in Montgomery and Bahawalpur. The increase in Dera Ghazi Khan, Mianwali, Sheikhupura, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Ludhiana and Ambala is between 11 and 20 per cent or about the same as the general rise in population during the last decade. An increase of 10 per cent or less is only found in Rawalpindi, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Jhang, Lahore, Faridkot, Nabha and Mandi, while Jullundur, Karnal, Ferozepore, Muzaffargarh, Kapurthala and Sirmoor show a decrease. The conclusion to be drawn is that in these last-named areas the limit has been reached, beyond which the land is unable to yield a return to the labour of cultivators. The main reason for the total increase, no doubt, is that in this

country agriculture is the mainstay of the people. The other resources of the Province are obviously not keeping pace with the rate of increase in the population. Agriculture when pressed beyond a certain limit is said by economists to give diminishing returns for the capital and labour expended on it. The increasing pressure on land unaccompanied by any great advance in the methods of agriculture or introduction of improved implements resulting in increased output must re-act on the economic condition of cultivators.

Agricultural Labourers.

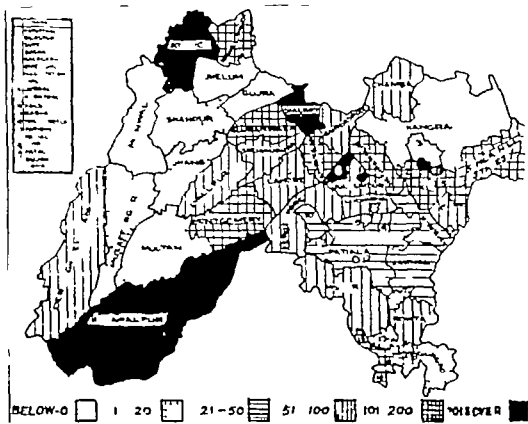
184 The increase among agricultural labourers is the next noticeable figure. The number of these in British Territory is 391 900 males and 63 483 females inclusive of subsidiary workers, and 339 018 males and 38 944 females exclusive of these. The number for the whole Province exclusive of subsidiary workers is given in the table in paragraph 139 which shows an inter-censal increase of 38.7 per cent. The variation in the number of agricultural labourers has to

Occupation.	1921.	1931.	Variation, increase (+) or decrease (—)
Agricultural labourers	736,027	1,013,970	+38.7
Labourers unspecified	19,737	221,572	+4

be examined along with the number returned as unspecified labourers, because the figures of the two are apt to get mixed up. These figures for the two censuses are given in the margin,

and indicate an enormous increase in the number of agricultural labourers.

The map below shows the percentage increase among agricultural labourers in each district and state.



Percentage increase among agricultural labourers (persons with principal occupation and working for profit in 1931 as compared to actual workers of 1921)

There is an increase of over 200 per cent in Bahawalpur State. At Sialkot, Kapurthala and Suket. The actual number of field labourers in other areas except Sialkot was never very large so the percentage increase is not a

true criterion of increase. Moreover, in the case of such occupations it is difficult to vouch for the accuracy of each individual item for each district. It is possible that there may be wrong classification of particular class of cultivators as agricultural labourers. In numerous cases a rent-paying tenant is put down as an agricultural labourer and *vice versa*, more often the former. Also tenants of Crown lands in the canal colonies are likely to have been returned as mere cultivators and as such would be included among held-labourers. The increase in Montgomery, Gujranwala, Rawalpindi, Amritsar, Hoshiarpur and Simla Hill States has been over cent per cent, and a large part of it must be real particularly in Montgomery where cultivated area has largely increased during the last decade. Rohtak, Hissar, Ferozepore, Lahore, Sheikhupura, Lyallpur and Dera Ghazi Khan show an increase of between 50 and 100 per cent, and when the results for two or more of the neighbouring districts are similar they furnish a strong testimony of the veracity of the figures. In Patiala, Karnal and Ambala (all contiguous) there has been an increase of between 20 and 50 per cent. There is an increase of less than 20 per cent in the districts of Shahpur, Jhang, Multan, Muzaffargarh and Gurgaon while there is an actual decrease in Mianwali, Jhelum, Gujrat and Mandi. This may be due to emigration or only to the local differences in the interpretation of the terms.

On the whole it will be safe to say that agricultural labourers have very greatly increased since last census.

155 At this census cultivating owners have for the first time been tabulated separately from tenants. The number of cultivating owners inclusive of subsidiary earners is 1,870,116 males and 102,831 females in British Territory and the number of tenants is 1,706,964 males and 449,850 females. The number of cultivating owners will of course not be equal to the total number of owners of land entered as such in the records of rights as all the co-sharers in a *Mewat* (joint holding) do not cultivate the land while many owners are joint in some and separate in other holdings. The table in the margin shows the number of holdings in each district of British Territory together with the number of co-sharers as well as the total number of cultivating owners according to our tables. It would seem that some of the sons of the owners, though separately cultivating part of the ancestral land have been returned as tenants, etc.

Cultivating
Owners and
Co sharers
in Holdings.

Serial No	District	Number of Jamabandi holdings for the year 1930-31	Number of Co-sharers for the year 1930-31	Total cultivating owners given in Table X (Occupation)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Hissar	90,004	139,703	73,057
2	Rohtak	137,714	105,707	93,716
3	Gurgaon	165,087	144,817	77,040
4	Karnal	127,218	171,636	74,816
5	Ambala	161,376	161,858	67,702
6	Simla	7,611	9,083	4,375
7	Kangra	261,470	387,466	175,263
8	Hoshiarpur	100,273	228,277	66,878
9	Jullundur	229,505	201,092	81,892
10	Ludhiana	165,350	149,210	81,435
11	Ferozepore	181,473	177,004	87,283
12	Lahore	97,232	135,891	70,130
13	Amritsar	137,108	168,070	75,084
14	Gurdaspur	171,404	173,718	66,000
15	Sialkot	185,444	173,327	83,206
16	Gujranwala	71,144	81,592	37,002
17	Sheikhupura	55,167	85,041	47,742
18	Gujrat	103,071	102,311	110,449
19	Shahpur	85,370	108,040	49,804
20	Jhelum	150,681	150,051	72,854
21	Rawalpindi	212,166	180,025	51,229
22	Attock	117,425	105,313	51,050
23	Mianwali	87,763	135,086	40,561
24	Montgomery	40,766	72,893	24,283
25	Lyallpur	72,020	105,751	60,345
26	Jhang	62,122	123,589	36,062
27	Multan	83,603	123,571	36,030
28	Muzaffargarh	130,795	200,749	48,515
29	Dera Ghazi Khan	107,388	248,503	36,547
	British Territory	3,759,183	4,567,123	1,972,947

The average size of an agricultural holding in each district is very difficult to determine.* But even when correctly determined, the mere size is of

District.	Cultivated area per worker engaged in cultivation (Sub-Class I Sub-Order 1)	District.	Cultivated area per worker engaged in cultivation (Sub-Class I Sub-Order 2)
British Territory	8.4	Karnal	6.7
Bah	10	Muzaffargarh	6.7
Kangra	17	Lahore	7.1
Hoshiarpur	29	Dera Ghazi Khan	7.4
Jalandhar	27	Lyalpur	7.8
Gurgaon	4.8	Gujranwala	6.1
Amritsar	4.7	Sheikhpura	8.1
Bekhal	4.8	Faisal	9.3
Gurdaspur	4.8	Attock	8.8
Malwa	8.0	Muzaffargarh	9.1
Ambohi	8.1	Faisal	9.8
Bawalpindi	8.1	Faisal	9.9
Ludhiana	8.3	Muzaffargarh	10.2
Gujra	8.3	Muzaffargarh	11.0
Jhelum	6.1	Muzaffargarh	12.2

little value if the number of persons supported by each holding is not available. Thus in districts like Multan, Shahpur and Attock where holdings are fairly large the average size of a holding will give an untrue picture of the conditions under which a cultivator works. The table in the margin shows the number of acres of cultivated land falling to the share of each worker engaged in cultivation whether as owner tenant or agricultural labourer. The figures of workers only of Order I (a) have been taken as they are all workers in ordinary agriculture. The district with the smallest holding appears first. The districts seem to be more or less in the same order as in the table in paragraph 83 (page 74) arranged according to the incidence of rural population on matured area. It will be realised that the average area per agricultural worker nowhere exceeds 13.3 acres, the average for the Province working out to no more than 6.4 acres.

The figures of persons who have cultivation as a subsidiary means of livelihood have not been included in the above calculations. In 1921 there were 149,230 persons, recorded as partially agriculturists. At this census there are 486,481 persons who being earners with a principal occupation have cultivation as their subsidiary means of livelihood. These half a million people and their dependants share the agricultural resources of the Province and the increase in their number is remarkably great.

The other groups under cultivation namely estate agents and managers, owners and Government rent-collectors, clerks, etc., contain too few entries to require special notice. The decrease among them is due to the more or less complete absence of Settlement operations, the Settlement officials being usually the chief contributors to these groups.

130 The Sub-Order (b) of Order I namely cultivation of special crops is only notable for the small part it plays in the economic conditions of the Province. There are 8,033 workers (7,100 males, 933 females) of all kinds returned as engaged in it.

Cultivation of
Special Crops,
etc.

Forestry

In Sub-order (c) of Order I the number of Forest officers, rangars, guards etc. (group 17) and wood-cutters, charcoal burners and collectors of forest produce (group 18) has increased by 100 per cent and 61.1 per cent respectively. In Kangra the figures for Forest officers, guards etc. are larger than those of wood-cutters, as the latter migrate to other places during the winter and were absent at the time of the census.

15 In Sub-Order (d) of Order I the total number of workers with stock raising as their principal occupation has increased from 210,116 in 1921 to 256,361 in 1931. In addition to this there are 16,616 earners who are engaged

Stock Raising

* See Census's Wealth and Welfare of the Punjab, page 74, where some of the difficulties are described.

in this work as subsidiary to some other occupation. The districts with the greatest number are Karnal, Shahpur, Lyallpur and Multan. In the groups under this sub-order there is an intercensal decrease among cattle-breeders, but the number of breeders of animals for transport, herdsmen, shepherds and breeders of other animals has increased.

158 In Sub-order (e) of Order I, the number of keepers of birds and bees is almost negligible though it shows an increase over the figures of the last census.

Birds and Bees

159 In the main group of Order 2, there are only 4,653 workers whose principal occupation is fishing as compared to 4,011 at last census, which means an increase of 16 per cent. There are 990 more earners who have fishing as an occupation subsidiary to some other. Fishing appears to be a spare-time job of Jhirwars and boatmen, who do not often care to return it.

Order 2
Fishing

160 The number of persons engaged in the exploitation of minerals is very small. The only considerable figure belongs to the Rawalpindi Division where the coal and salt mines, cement rock and petroleum fields are situated. There is a decrease in this sub-class since 1921 owing no doubt to the recent depression. Mining of metals like iron, lead, silver, zinc and manganese is entirely unknown, while the handful of persons returned as mining gold are either "Nayariyas" or persons presumably employed on gold fields in Mysore, who happened to be home on leave at the time of the census. As regards the non-metallic minerals, there are salt workers of the salt range, situated in the Jhelum and Shahpur Districts, and workers in the washing of saltpetre, etc., chiefly in the Ambala Division. There are also some coal mines in Jhelum District, but the figures seem to be obscured by the return of a vague term "kan men lam harna" (working in mine).

Sub-class II
Order 8
Exploitation
of Minerals

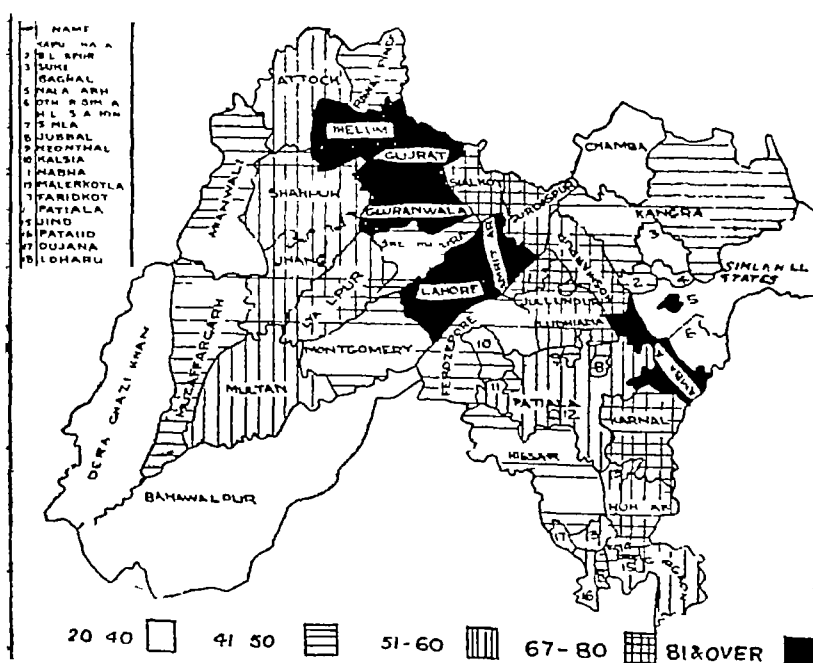
	Males	Females
Earners	4,836	616
Working Dependents	200	73
Earners with Subsidiary Occupation	193	1

Group 40, Non metallic minerals, Salt, etc. Males 2,448 Females 600

Group 41, Other mines Males 276 Females

161 So far we have been dealing with Class A or with "the supply of raw material by exploitation of the surface of the earth, animals or vegetation". We shall now proceed with the next class B, that is with "the preparation and supply of material substances" or in other words Industry, Transport and Trade. We shall take each of the sub-classes individually.

Class B



Number per mille of the total population occupied as earners with principal occupation and working dependants engaged in Industry 1931

162 The map in the margin shows the population per mille of each district and state engaged in Industry. The proportion is highest in Lahore, Amritsar, Ambala, Gujrat, Jhelum and Gujranwala. Remote areas

Sub-Class III
Industry

like Jhangra, Dera Ghazi Khan, Bahawalpur, Chamba, the Simla Hill States and other states in the neighbourhood being the most backward in this respect. The chief industries are confined to the supply of the primitive needs of agriculture or household.

The figures of workers in Industries show a decrease of one per cent., which may be due partly to an increase in group No. 188 a portion of whose figures,

Occupations.	Principal occupation (Different kinds of industry)	Total number of actual workers.		Increase+ or decrease—
		1921.	1921.	
1	2	3	4	5
Sub-Group III	Industry	1,791,680	1,792,164	-1
Order 6	Textiles	400,428	440,228	+10
Order 6	Hides and skins	16,902	22,624	+33
Order 7	Wood	196,961	173,960	-12
Order 8	Metals	62,847	77,296	+24
Order 9	Ceramics	108,740	94,720	-12
Order 10	Chemical Products	47,995	51,881	+8
Order 11	Food Industries	87,208	96,536	+10
Order 12	Industries of dress and the toilet	434,820	441,707	+2
Order 13	Furniture Industries	1,099	1,621	+48
Order 17	Miscellaneous	311,081	343,811	+10
Group 188	Manufacturers, businessmen, contractors otherwise unspecified.	11,188	6,002	-46

if properly recorded would undoubtedly have been included in some of the orders under Industry. The table in the margin gives the main figures of the various kinds

of industries, the figures of group 188 being also shown.

T. rifics.

The number of persons recorded as workers in textile industry is about the

	Males.	Females.
Earners	304,024	43,616
Working Dependents	16,732	22,311
Earners with Subsidiary Occupation	26,851	4,308

same as in 1921 while the total population of the Province has risen by 13.5 per cent. This may be partly due to the introduction of labour-saving devices

and does not necessarily mean any decrease in output. The only industry to

show a real increase in personnel is

Metal.

	Males.	Females.
Group 86, Blacksmiths		
Total workers 1921	91,314	1,729

"Metals" under which the main occu-

pation are blacksmithy implement making and the making of metal utensils for domestic use. The increase therefore is merely due to the expansion of local

requirements as the industry carried

on by the *lohar* (blacksmith) and

lathkar (utensil-maker) is primarily to meet local needs.

Ceramics.

Another industry showing expansion almost commensurate with the

	Males.	Females.
Group 87, Pottery		
Total workers 1921	109,441	8,881

increase in total population is ceramics,

which has pottery as its chief item.

The need supplied by the potter is evidently increasing at the same rate as the population.

Wood.

Wood is another industry which shows an increase corresponding to the

	Males.	Females.
Group 88, Carpentry, etc.		
Earners	119,871	1,974
Working Dependents	7,997	864
Earners with Subsidiary Occupation	11,653	49

rise in the population. The main group

in this order is that of carpenters and

turners and the carpenter like the

blacksmith and the potter is just as much in demand as before.

Food Industries and of Dress and Toilet.

These industries seem to be more or less stationary. It may be added that those engaged in food industries are in most cases also the sellers and thus the figures are liable to a slight interchange. There is a small increase for instance among sellers of sweetmeats and part of it is possibly due to this interchange.

Hides and Skins

These industries show a large decrease and very probably numerous persons engaged in tanning mainly Chamars have returned some agricultural occupation.

Chemical Products.

The Chemical industry does not seem to be flourishing having declined by about 8 per cent.

There is a decrease of 9.3 per cent in miscellaneous industry mainly accountable by a larger decrease from 280,781 to 213,616 or 13.2 per cent in the chief item of this order, namely scavenging. The decrease in the figures for scavenging may be due to an increasing dislike for the work itself or for its return as an occupation. When a Chuhra becomes a *Mazhabi* (Sikh) or a *Mussalli* (Muslim) he as a rule gives up the work of scavenging. There are 8,350 males and 2,098 females with scavenging as a subsidiary occupation. Other industries in this order, namely makers of jewellery, printers, engravers, etc. show a slight increase.

Miscellaneous.

163. The number of persons employed in transport of all kinds shows an increase of 23.2 per cent. The transport by air is at present quite negligible in amount. Transport by water which enjoyed a considerable patronage in the past is decreasing owing to the improvement in transport by road and rail and most of the persons included in the present figures are the employees of the irrigation department some of whom are possibly included in groups 189 and 191. The figures of other main heads under transport are given in

Sub-Class IV
Transport

		1931	1921	Variation	
Sub-Class IV	Transport	2,07,193.11	1,68,274	+23.2	
Order 20	Transport by Road	111,900	88,000	+26.5	
1	Transport by Rail	87,388	67,657	+29.0	
2	Post, Telegraph and Telephone services	11,225	8,617	+29.7	

the margin for this as well as the 1921 Census.

This branch of transport has made great progress during the last decade. Its importance so far as public utility is concerned is very much greater than the number of persons actually engaged in it. The indirect advantages resulting from the development in transport far outweigh the disadvantages of some unemployment caused among muleteers, tonga and bullock cart drivers, etc.

Transport by
Road

Transport by rail shows an increase of 25 per cent over the figures of 1921. That both the figures of 1921 and 1931 are incomplete and some persons employed in Railway workshops or railway construction might have been included in other groups, particularly group 191, is shown by the figures of railway employees given in Subsidiary Table VI at the end of this Chapter and reproduced in the margin. It may be pointed out that the North Western Railway which has supplied these figures extends over this Province as well as the North-West Frontier Province, British Baluchistan, Sind and parts of the United Provinces and the figures are possibly not fully adjusted.

Transport by
Rail.

Inclusive Department

1	Total number of persons employed	107,000
2	Officers	732
3	Subordinates on scales of pay rising to Rs. 250 p.m. or over	1,338
4	Subordinates on scales of pay rising from Rs. 70 to Rs. 240 p.m.	78,070
5	Subordinates on scales of pay under Rs. 70 p.m.	66,927

It may be pointed out that the North Western Railway which has supplied these figures extends over this Province as well as the North-West Frontier Province, British Baluchistan, Sind and parts of the United Provinces and the figures are possibly not fully adjusted.

The number of workers in these services inclusive of those having one or the other of the services as a subsidiary occupation show an increase of 39.7 per cent. The figures as supplied by the department inclusive of Delhi give a total of 14,000 employees as against 13,000, the aggregate in the census tables.* The difference is very slight and may be due to some employees, especially branch post-masters, who are very often school-teachers and shopkeepers of villages not having returned Postal service as their means of livelihood. The Postal Administration like the Railway is not co-terminous with this Province, the N.W.F. Province, Delhi and even Kashmir State being included in the Punjab Postmaster-General's circle.

Post, Tele
graph and
Telephone
Services

* Inclusive of Delhi Order 12 has got 12,850 persons.

Sub-Class V
Trade.

164 The last sub-class of Class B is trade and the number of persons

Sub-Class or Order	Occupation.	Actual Workers.		Variation per cent.
		1921.	1921.	
1	2	3	4	5
Sub-Class V	Trade	617,318	653,333	+5.8
Order 23	Banking and Exchange	43,478	44,000	+1.2
Order 4	Freight and Commission			
	Agents	10,790	10,679	-1.0
Order 25	Trade in Textiles	53,478	48,000	-10.0
Order 26	Trade in Furs	11,222	8,401	-25.2
Order 27	Trade in Wood	11,334	7,512	-33.7
Order 28	Trade in Metals	4,180	1,733	-58.5
Order 29	Trade in Pottery Bricks and Clay	3,024	339	-88.8
Order 30	Trade in Chemical Products	8,819	8,900	+0.9
Order 31	Trade in Hides, Cakes, Res- tains	1,855	4,864	+161.8
Order 32	Trade in grain and food stuff	167,786	317,813	+90.0
Order 33	Trade in Toilet articles and Clothing	9,443	8,221	-12.8
Order 34	Trade in Furniture	2,890	4,049	+39.8
Order 35	Trade in Building materials	904	813	-10.0
Order 36	Trade in means of Transport	12,864	21,867	+70.0
Order 37	Trade in Fuel	7,780	8,817	+13.2
Order 38	Trade in articles of luxury	8,913	8,713	-2.2
Order 39	Trade in other Goods	322,721	303,331	-6.0

Commerce.

decrease as compared with the figures of 1921 which can be explained only by a decrease among money lenders. It is rather striking that the number of persons engaged in commerce should be relatively so small.

Money-
lenders

According to the present returns, there are in group 115 (which includes bank managers money lenders money-changers, etc.) in the British Territory 30,823 males and 1,191 females returned as such in the column of principal occupation. In addition to this there are 4,001 males and 88 females returned as working dependants. These must be persons who follow this occupation in order to assist the head of the family in his daily business. Thus the total number of persons engaged in money lending, etc. as principal occupation is 36,803 persons (33,684 males and 1,279 females). There are moreover 11,813 males and 88 females with whom money lending is a subsidiary occupation and apparently the majority of these are agriculturist money lenders. The number of workers in the corresponding group in 1921 was 38,132 persons (35,043 males and 3,089 females) and there is thus a decrease among money lenders pure and simple. The census return however may not be quite complete as the occupation of money lending has become unpopular in many places and may therefore not have been returned as such.

In the Provincial Banking Inquiry Report (1930) at page 190 we find the following remarks—

"The chief problem of banking in the Punjab is the problem of the money lender. In 1922 Mr Calvert calculated the number of money lenders at about 40,000. This estimate appears to have been based upon various statistical returns mainly relating to income-tax and none later than 1918-19. Little account can have been taken of either the agriculturist or the female money lender because the latter has probably never appeared in the income-tax returns and the former has only begun to do so since 1921 when income-tax administration became more efficient. We shall see presently that agriculturist money lenders excluding those who advance only against mortgage number about 19,000. It is impossible to calculate the number of women who lend but the evidence of the Inspector Co-operative Societies shows that it must be considerable for about 5 per cent. of the 2,000 members of women's co-operative societies apparently make a practice of it. The Census Report for

1921, on the other hand, states that the number of ordinary money-lenders has almost certainly declined. If we set off the number of women who lend against this decline, we are still left with 59,000 money-lenders. Tentatively, therefore, but cautiously, we may say that in the Punjab there must be at least 55,000 who depend solely or in part upon money-lending. We are upon surer ground when we add that after agriculture money-lending is the most important industry in the Province, and that in 1928-29 it paid 36 per cent of the total income-tax by business and industry."

On page 133 of the same Report the reasons given for the decline in money-lending business are summed up as follows —

"All agree that the *sahukar* is reducing his business. For this many reasons are assigned, the most important of which are the following.—

- (a) The legal protection given to the peasant proprietor borrower, combined with a greater tendency on his part to take full advantage of it,
- (b) the rise of the agriculturist money-lender,
- (c) the rapid growth of co-operative credit societies, and
- (d) the counter-attractions of trade."

Trade in textiles has shown a fairly big increase. This order includes the "Bazaz" (cloth merchant), who has plied a profitable trade during the prosperous years of the last decade.

Order 25
Trade in
Textile.

This industry appears to have declined, but the trade in skins which is the chief item in this order shows an increase of 19.4 per cent.

Order 26
Trade in Skins,
Leathers
and Furs

There is an increase in the trade in wood, pottery, bricks and tiles, but the trade in chemical products like the industry shows a decline. The comparatively small trade in metals seems to be growing.

Wood, etc.

Hotels, cafes and restaurants show a big increase indicative of a new social development. Formerly taking refreshments and meals at hotels and restaurants was almost unknown, but with the increased facilities of travelling the habit is spreading and promises to play a prominent part in the social life. Thus in a place like Lahore the house-wife could in many cases be considerably relieved of her ordinary duties and will find more leisure for handicrafts such as embroidery, knitting and spinning.

Order 31
Hotels, etc.

There is a decrease in this order due almost entirely to the transfer of "dukan nun-tel" (a popular term for the village general merchant) from group 134 to group 150. The village general merchant deals in all kinds of commodities for daily use, from sugar candy to medicinal herbs, from paraffin oil to rat poisons, and what not.

Order 32
Trade in
Food Stuffs.

This order deals with the "bisat" *par excellence*, and shows an increase nearly proportionate to the general rise in the total population.

Order 33
Trade in
Clothing and
Toilet Articles
Smaller
Trades

The figures of Orders 34, 35 and 36 are too small to need any comment except that trade in building material seems to be on the increase. The decrease in Order 35 is due probably to the great decline in the number of sellers of *ekkas*, tongas and other carts, and also to the centralization of the motor trade in large towns.

Trade in fuel has grown though its figures are even now rather small. This trade is generally combined with some other trade such as selling of *bhusa* (straw). The trade in articles of luxury has declined, there being a big decrease

Fuel etc.

in sellers of bangles, necklaces etc. There is an increase in Order 29 Trade of other sorts, due to the reasons referred to above namely the inclusion in it of village shopmen.

Class C.
Administration.
Public Force.

163 The next class of occupation C is Public Administration and Liberal

Class, Sub-Class or Group.	Total number of actual workers		Increase or decrease per cent.
	1911	1921	
1	2	3	4
Class C.	412,623	374,375	+79.6
VI.—Public Force	102,620	117,415	-11.7
163 Imperial Army	49,216	74,874	-43.9
164 State Army	8,803	9,818	+3.7
165 Navy		4	100.0
166 Air Force	17	208	-31.1
167 Police	49,399	57,865	+2.4
168 Watchman (village)	4,163	8,199	+161.9
VII.—Public Administration	46,774	44,377	+79.6
169 Service of the State	20,916	20,082	+69.0
170 Service of Indian and Foreign States	14,323	11,311	+26.6
181 Service of Local Bodies	16,441	6,125	+171.4
162 Village Service	14,903	9,253	+80.8

Arts. The main figures are given in the margin. There is a large decrease in the Imperial Army and a slight decrease in the Air Force while the figures for the Indian States Army show a small increase. In the British Territory there were 41,009 persons, both principal workers and with subsidiary occupation, in the Police or 2

per mille of the total population. Village watchmen show a big increase partly due to the increase in the number of villages, and work out at one per

mille of the total rural population

Service of the
State.

163 There is a big increase under Public Administration. In British Territory the number of servants of the State works out at 2 per mille of the total population while their proportion in the Punjab States is 3 per mille. There is also a very big increase in the number of servants employed in local bodies. It is possible however that some of the servants of local bodies have been included in State service or vice versa. The classification of Public Service is difficult as vague terms such as *haukar Sarkar* creep in and are difficult of allocation to different departments. It is perhaps needless to add that every endeavour has been made to include in this category all State servants except the employees of the Irrigation and Postal Departments as well as the P. W. D. officials engaged on road and buildings, professors, teachers and doctors, who go under other heads. The figures are also obscured by some of the State servant hoosing to return rent receiving *Jagir* bank interest etc. as their principal and subsidiary occupation.

Professions
and Liberal
Arts.

167 The sub-class VIII shows an increase of 6.7 per cent over the figures

Sub-Class VIII.	Professions and Liberal Arts	1911	1921	Variation per cent.
Order 45	Religion	102,255	110,711	-11.8
46	Law	18,227	8,811	+8.1
47	Medicine	9,843	17,604	+64.6
48	Instructors	27,823	21,851	+107.2
49	Letters, Arts and Sciences	2,290	23,233	-8.8

of 1921. The main figures for the two are given in the margin. There is a marked

increase in Law Medicine and Instruction though Religion shows a decrease. If the groups in each order are examined we find the highest increase among lawyers and teachers. In Order 49 Letters, Art and Sciences, there is an increase of 28.8 per cent among journalist etc. (group) but the total number is still no more than 2,204. The most numerous category of musicians, etc., (group 178) show a decline in no way unexpected while astrologers, acrobats etc., (group 181) have increased.

Class D.
Miscellaneous.

168 The last class D contain "miscellaneous occupation." The important items of this class are domestic service, insufficiently described, and "non-productive" occupations. The class on the whole has shown a small

decrease The main figures are given in the margin There is an increase in

Class, Sub-class or Group. 1	Principal Occupation. 2	1931 3	1921 4	Variation per cent 5	the comparatively small number of persons (sub-class IX) living on their income In addi- tion, 28,228 per- sons have this occupation as a subsidiary means of livelihood There is a decrease
Class D		760,904	807,231	-4.6	
Sub-Class IX	Persons living on their income	33,415	23,808	+39.8	
Sub-Class X	Domestic Service	268,534	278,905	-3.7	
Sub-Class XI	Insufficiently described occu- pations	242,089	239,388	+1.1	
Group 188	(a) Manufacturers, business men and contractors other wise unspecified	11,256	6,503	+71.5	
Group 189	(b) Cashiers, accountants, book keepers, clerks and their employees	9,691	11,108	-12.8	
Group 191	(c) Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	210,737	220,572	-4	
Sub-Class XII	Unproductive	225,866	285,040	-14.8	

under 'domestic service' as already alluded to There is a small but unfortunate increase in sub-class XI (insufficiently described occupations), though only confined to group 188 This group should rightly belong to Industry, group 189* to Commerce and the major portion of group 191† to Cultivation Fortunately the last two groups show a decrease since last census

169 The unproductive occupations (sub-class XII) show a decline especially among the number of beggars and vagrants, the latter now number 208,616 though some part of the decrease may possibly be accounted for by an increase in group 165, in which are included religious mendicants, and in group 166, which includes servants of religious edifices But even if the whole increase in those two groups were due to the inclusion of beggars, which is improbable, beggars it is satisfactory to note have decreased by 29,570 or by 11.8 per cent Beggars and vagrants still form 7 *per mille* of the total population, but in this connection it has to be borne in mind that unlike the rest of the population in their case almost every male, female or child is a 'worker'

Beggars and
Vagrants

SECTION 3.—OCCUPATIONS OF SELECTED CASTES.

170 We can now take up the subject of the occupations followed by members of the most numerous or important castes The absolute figures according to occupations for these are given in Imperial Table XI in which the occupations have been grouped under 13 main heads The extent to which the members of each caste are workers or non-working dependants is of some interest, as also the question as to what proportion of all workers is engaged in the traditional occupation now as compared with the past The table below furnishes the necessary statistics

Occupations
of Selected
Castes.

Caste by Religion and traditional occupations		Number per 1,000 workers engaged in traditional occupation		Number of workers per 1,000 of the total strength		Caste by Religion and traditional occupations		Number per 1,000 workers engaged in traditional occupation		Number of workers per 1,000 of the total strength	
1		2	3	4	5	1		2	3	4	5
		1921	1931	1921	1931			1921	1931	1921	1931
Cultivation						Dhoti (Muslim)		740	608	347	338
Jat (Hindu)		937	827	378	500	Chuhra (Hindu)		677	575	435	469
" (Sikh)		939	843	303	371	Julaha (Hindu)		465	227	478	538
" (Muslim)		795	750	317	330	" (Muslim)		782	701	382	353
Rajput (Hindu)		806	741	421	478	Tarkhan (Hindu)		611	440	361	402
" (Muslim)		822	736	325	328	" (Muslim)		563	683	317	315
Arain (Muslim)		830	768	328	323	Kumhar (Hindu)		530	362	369	401
Awan (Muslim)		789	750	316	337	" (Muslim)		632	557	322	318
Meo (Muslim)		970	782	332	553	Lohar (Hindu)		538	345	301	463
Ahir (Hindu)		908	720	433	483	" (Muslim)		713	636	311	316
Industrial Occupations						Trade					
Chamar (Hindu)		482	185	308	442	Aggarwal (Hindu)		791	745	328	312
" (Sikh)		511	270	369	355	Arora (Hindu)		651	655	330	308
Mochi (Muslim)		776	612	335	327	Khatri (Hindu)		580	558	335	305
Chhitmba (Hindu)		695	188	381	418	Sheikh (Muslim)		298	348	352	335
" (Muslim)		616	386	345	340						

*The full heading is "Cashiers, accountants book keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices and warehouses and shops."

†The full heading is "Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified."

To take up the traditional occupations first it can be said that with the exception of Muslim Tarkhans (carpenters) and Sheikhs and Hindu Aroras the proportion of workers of each and every caste following traditional occupation has fallen. The castes most conspicuous in discarding the traditional occupations are Chamar both Hindu and Sikh (proportionately more Hindus than Sikhs) Chhimba (both Muslim and Hindu) Hindu Julaha, Hindu Tarkhan and Lohar.

Turning to the proportion of workers in the total population we find that Hindu Jat Ahir and Rajput have a high proportion of workers, no doubt due to their industriousness as well as to the large number of women workers among them. Muslim Rajputs are comparatively indolent and their women as a rule do not work, mainly because of the *purdah* system. Meos seem to be fairly hardworking now and the effect of uplift work would appear to be more lasting than some people imagine. In Industrial occupations the proportion of Chuhra Chamar Tarkhan, Lohar and Kumhar workers is still very high and though they have considerably discarded their traditional occupations Chuhras and Chamars are not thereby becoming idle. In the case of Chamars the biggest increase is among field labourers and under the head

Transport, but the figures for these Orders are not quite comparable with those of 1931 as on the present occasion only principal occupations of earners have been tabulated for all occupations other than traditional. Among the artisan classes the proportion of workers among Hindus is higher than among Muslims, see for instance *Kumhar Lohar and Tarkhan*. So it is not the number of female workers alone which is responsible for this disparity but Hindus are probably more industrious and another drawback from which Muslims suffer is the comparatively larger number of children who are necessarily dependants.

Among the castes which have trade as their traditional occupation the total workers range between 303 and 312 per mille of the total population. Aggarwal, a caste of the eastern Punjab has a somewhat larger proportion than Arora or Khatri. Sheikhs, with trade as their traditional occupation would at first sight appear to be more industrious than their Hindu brethren but only a few of them are really traders. Sheikh is an all-embracing term and comprises followers of all sorts of occupations, particularly industrial.

171 Due to their pre-eminence among castes, Brahmans deserve special

Brahmins (Hind).

Occupations
of Brahmans

OCCUPATIONS	(1931 CENSUS)	
	Actual Figures	Proportional Figures
1	2	3
All Occupations	336,797	1,000
1. Exploitation of animals and vegetation	167,805	498
2. Exploitation of minerals	274	1
3. Industries	9,771	27
4. Transport	10,529	31
5. Trade	23,377	69
6. Public Service	2,043	6
7. Public administration	8,164	23
8. Arts and professions	80,076	237
9. Persons living on their income	2,111	6
10. Domestic service	17,419	51
11. Contractors, clerks, messengers etc.	1,153	3
12. Labourers unskilled	4,770	13
13. Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums	7,318	22

percentage (18.2) of Brahman which is higher than that for all other castes except Kayasth is engaged in Arts and professions mainly in callings connected with religion which in their case is the traditional occupation. Earners engaged in trade amount to 11.9 per cent of the total while 4 per cent are domestic servants and 1 per cent are employed in Industries and 0.3 in Public Administration.

mention in respect of their occupations. In the marginal table are given the number of earners following each occupation as well as the proportion per 1,000 of the total earners in each case. Brahman in this Province are mainly agriculturists more than 50 per cent of the earners being engaged in exploitation of animals and vegetation and 44 per cent in cultivation pure and simple. The next highest

172 It will not be without interest to examine the extent to which women

Female
Workers in
each Caste

Number of female workers per 1,000 male workers

Caste	Number of female workers per 1,000 male workers	Caste	Number of female workers per 1,000 male workers	Caste	Number of female workers per 1,000 male workers.
1		1		1	2
Aggarwal	60	Gujjar	183	Mussalli	145
Ahir	428	Harni	46	Nai	114
Aram	72	Jat	121	Pakhiwara	129
Arora	39	Jhiwar	276	Pathan	75
Awan	141	Julaha	173	Kanet	748
Bawaria	191	Kamboh	64	Rajput	137
Biloch	45	Kashmiri	71	Rathi	706
Brahman	264	Khatra	47	Sami	162
Chamar	271	Kumhar	116	Sansi	108
Chhumba	147	Lohar	145	Sayad	65
Chuhra	362	Machhi	195	Sheikh	62
Dagi and Koli	799	Meo	652	Sunar	65
Dhobi	120	Mirasi	121	Tarkhan	93
Faqir	104	Mochi	84	Teli	103

of different castes are found to be workers or non-working dependants. The table in the margin shows the number of female workers per 1,000 male workers among 42 of the most numerous or other selected castes.

The hill-women of the Rathi, Kanet and Dagi and Koli castes seem to be real amazons and as many as 740 to 709 *per mille* of males are recorded as workers. Among the plain-dwellers the Meo women of Gurgaon have a share in the men's work in large numbers (652 *per mille*). The Ahir women of the south-east are also very hard-working, as also the Brahman women. Brahmans abound in the south-east of the Province, where they are not priests but agriculturists. The Chuhra women too are a hardworking class, as also the Jhiwar and the Chamar. The Sansi women also appear to be comparatively more numerous as out-door workers. I have used the term 'out-door work' because in the majority of these cases women assist in cultivation or other work, and if they did only domestic work however hard or profitable they would not be treated as workers according to the census classification. Among the castes with the smallest number of female workers Arora, Biloch, Aggarwal and Khatra are conspicuous. Only a small proportion of the Pathan, Sayad and Sheikh women has been returned as workers, chiefly owing to the *purdah* system prevailing among them. The proportion of female workers *per mille* of male workers in 1921 for Aram and Kamboh is 52 and 45 respectively and the present results are not much different. The Aram and Kamboh women may thus be regarded as taking very little share in the work of their husbands in the fields.

SECTION 4.—EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT.

173 On the next page appears Table XII of this census the only Imperial Table to be printed in this part of the Volume. The figures contained in it are abstracted from special schedules, filled up by those whose minimum educational qualification was Matriculation standard, and who were unemployed or dissatisfied with their jobs and wishful for employment. These schedules were distributed by the enumerators in the course of the preliminary enumeration and collected when they went round their blocks on the final census night. The filling-up of the schedules was voluntary, and the response was extremely meagre. The figures in the table consequently do not at all represent the extent of the educated unemployment. It is difficult to draw definite conclusions from the figures, but it may be safely remarked that the greatest unemployment exists among the matriculates, aged between 20 and 24 years. The next highest figures are among the Arts graduates of the same age. The number among other classes is very small. These remarks relate to Part II of the Table. The only indication of the figures in Part I is that among the unemployed the proportion of those unemployed for longer than a year and those who are the sons of cultivators is the highest.

Educated Un-
employment

TABLE XII

EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT

1 This is a new Table and is divided into two parts. Part I shows the educated unemployed by class and Part II by degree.

2. There being no separate column in Part II for persons, who have passed the Intermediate Examination, their figures have been included in those of Matric and are shown separately in the following statement —

INTERMEDIATE PASSED	Total.	Aged 20-24.	Aged 25-29.	Aged 30-34.	Aged 35-39.
1	2	3	4	5	6
P.A.	23	22	3	3	
P.Sc.	1	1			

TABLE XII

Part I.—Educated Unemployment by Class.

CLASS.	Total Unemployed.	Aged 20-24.		Aged 25-29.		Aged 30-34.		Aged 35-39.	
		Unemployed for less than one year.	Unemployed for one year or more.	Unemployed for less than one year.	Unemployed for one year or more.	Unemployed for less than one year.	Unemployed for one year or more.	Unemployed for less than one year.	Unemployed for one year or more.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Brahmins	128	20	61	7	28	1	4		1
Depressed Hindus	39	8	21	1	5	2	1	1	
Other Hindus	115	78	228	12	80	8	24	1	9
Muslims	529	70	227	12	82	6	23	2	5
Anglo-Indians	4	1	3						
All other classes	177	18	94	4	42	1	14	1	2
Total	1,423	193	840	27	236	18	78	5	18

Total of English knowing unemployed under 20 years

608

Total of English knowing unemployed over 20 years

38

Total number of educated unemployed whose fathers were soldiers

23

Total number of educated unemployed whose fathers were agriculturists

185

Total number of educated unemployed whose fathers were artisans

78

Total number of educated unemployed whose fathers were marials or servants

196

Total number of educated unemployed passed Matric or M. L. C. who though not totally unemployed failed to obtain employment with which they are satisfied

220

TABLE XII

Part II.—Educated Unemployment by Degree.

DEGREE	Total unemployed.	Aged 20-24.	Aged 25-29.	Aged 30-34.	Aged 35-39.
1	2	3	4	5	6
British Degree	1		1		
Continental Degree					
American Degree					
Other Foreign Degree	1			1	
Indian Degree	1,421	1,893	372	93	23
Medical	2	1		1	
Legal	2	2	2		
Agricultural	1	1			
Commerce					
M.A.	7	3	4		
M.Sc.	1	1			
B.A.	64	42	18	3	1
B.Sc.	6	4	2		
B.Law L.C.E.					
B.T. or L.T.	2	2			
F.L.C. or Matric	1,274	978	243	87	22
Total	1,423	1,823	373	94	23

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I (5).

General Distribution of Earners as Subsidiary Occupations

CLASS AND CLASS IN ORDER	Number per 10,000 of total population	Percentage recorded.	
		I cities.	In the whole Province excluding cities.
1	2	3	4
EARNERS as Subsidiary Occupations	226	1	89
A.—Production of Raw Materials	178		100
I.—EXPLOITATION OF ANIMAL AND VEGETATION	174		100
1. Pasture and Agriculture	171		100
(1) Cultivation			100
(2) Cultivation of special crops, fruits, etc. (planters, managers, clerks and labourers)			100
(3) Forestry	1		100
(4) Stock raising	6	1	100
(5) Raising of small animals and insects			100
2. Fishing and Hunting			100
II.—EXPLOITATION OF MINERALS			100
3. Metallic minerals			100
4. Non-metallic minerals			100
B.—Preparation and supply of material substances	71	1	89
III.—INDUSTRY	43	1	89
5. Textiles	11	1	89
6. Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom		1	89
7. Wood	6	1	89
8. Metals	2	1	89
9. Chemicals	2	1	89
10. Chemical products properly so-called and analogous	2		100
11. Food industries	2		100
12. Industries of dress and the toilet	12		100
13. Furniture industries			100
14. Building industries	1		100
15. Construction of means of transport		16	81
16. Production and transmission of physical force		1	89
17. Miscellaneous and standardized industries	6	1	89
IV.—TRANSPORT	6	1	89
18. Transport by air			100
19. Transport by water			100
20. Transport by road	6		100
21. Transport by rail	1	13	87
22. Post Office Telegraph and Telephone services		2	89
V.—TRADE	29	2	89
23. Banks, establishments of credit exchange and insurance	6		100
24. Packaging, commission and export		16	84
25. Trade in textiles	1	1	89
26. Trade in hides, skins and furs		1	89
27. Trade in food			100
28. Trade in metals			100
29. Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles			100
30. Trade in chemical products		2	89
31. Hotel, Café, Beer, wine, etc.		31	89
32. Other trade in food stuffs	6	1	89
33. Trade in clothing and toilet articles		2	87
34. Trade in furniture			100
35. Trade in building materials			100
36. Trade in means of transport	1		100
37. Trade in fuel			100
38. Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the art and sciences		2	89
39. Trade of other sorts	6	4	89
C.—Public Administration and Liberal Arts	16		100
VI.—PUBLIC POWER	2		100
40. Arm	1		100
41. Air force			100
42. Navy	2		100
VII.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	7		100
43. Public Administration	7		100
VIII.—PROFESSIONS LIBERAL ARTS	8		100
44. Divines	5		100
45. Law		6	81
46. Medicine	1	1	89
47. Instruction	1	1	89
48. Letters, arts and sciences (other than 45)	1	1	89
49. Miscellaneous	21	1	89
IX.—FRANCIS LIVING OF THEIR EARNINGS	29	2	81
50. Persons living principally on their earnings			100
X.—DOMESTIC SERVICES	4		100
51. Domestic services	4		100
XI.—UNEMPLOYED EARNERS ACCEPTED	4	1	89
52. General term: A & B do not in their definite occupation	4		100
53. Unemployed	4		100
54. Persons and various and miscellaneous	4		100
55. Other unclassified non-productive industries			100

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II (a)

Distribution of Earners (Principal Occupation) and working Dependants by Sub-Classes in Natural Divisions, Districts and States

DISTRICT OR STATE AND NATURAL DIVISION	TOTAL 1000		NUMBER PER MILLE OF THE TOTAL POPULATION OCCUPIED AS EARNERS (PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION) AND WORKING DEPENDANTS IN												
	Non working Dependents	Working Dependents	Earners (Principal occupation)	Sub-class I—Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation	Sub-class II—Exploitation of Minerals	Sub-class III—Industries	Sub-class IV—Transport	Sub-class V—Trade	Sub-class VI—Public Force	Sub-class VII—Public Administration	Sub-class VIII—Professions and Liberal Arts	Sub-class IX—Persons living on their Income	Sub-class X—Domestic Service	Sub-class XI—Insufficiently described occupations	Sub-class XII—Unproductive
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
PUNJAB	632	69	299	234		63	8	22	4	3	7	1	9	9	8
I.—Indo-Gangetic Plain West	623	75	302	233		66	9	24	4	4	8	2	11	8	8
1 Hisar	527	210	263	379		44	7	21	2	2	6		5	2	5
2 Ludhiana State	556	173	271	381		27	1	9	1	2	3	2	3	2	11
3 Rohtak	570	161	269	312		69	4	23	2	1	5	1	5	2	6
4 Degana State	595	101	300	205		60	1	24	1	2	5	2	5	1	6
5 Gurgaon	563	156	281	330		56	6	22	2	2	5	1	5	1	7
6 Patnauli State	641	23	336	232		60	8	26	6	2	9	3	7		6
7 Karnal	608	19	283	211		67	7	22	2	1	7		8	1	6
8 Jullundur	652	67	281	195		73	4	22	5	3	10	2	13	11	7
9 Kapurthala State	666	8	326	202		60	3	14	6	6	7	2	10	6	9
10 Ludhiana	636	75	329	215		72	6	19	3	3	10	3	13	11	9
11 Feroze Kot State	610	43	308	158		70	12	41	14	6	10	3	11	14	12
12 Ferozepore	683	33	284	201		46	6	19	6	2	5	1	11	12	8
13 Faridkot State	618	58	324	256		41	7	24	5	9	8	1	11	10	8
14 Patiala State	550	90	300	321		58	5	23	5	2	10	2	8	7	9
15 Jaland State	637	111	252	261		52	6	15	5	2	4	1	6	5	6
16 Nabha State	657	61	282	228		56	16	26	4	3	9	3	5	1	10
17 Lahore	645	17	338	132		83	20	14	7	12	11	2	18	17	10
18 Amritsar	632	67	301	159		99	13	38	3	3	10	2	18	12	11
19 Gujranwala	665	30	305	161		83	11	30	2	2	9	1	13	12	11
20 Sheikhupura	604	40	276	183		57	8	18	2	1	6		9	10	10
II.—Himalayan	416	270	311	505		37		10	3	2	5	1	6	4	3
21 Sirmoor State	418	262	320	513		44	3	8	4	3	4		6	4	3
22 Simla	340	168	480	205		93	73	49	30	21	23	4	44	20	2
23 Simla Hill States	318	384	298	635		20	2	7	2	2	3		4	4	3
24 Bilaspur State	410	259	331	524		41	1	8	1	2	3	1	3		4
25 Kangra	486	184	330	428	1	47	1	10	3	1	6	2	7	2	3
26 Mandi State	385	328	287	518		28	3	7	1	3	5	1	4	12	3
27 Suket State	300	373	127	615		26	1	10	2	3	7		2	2	2
28 Chamba State	358	460	242	586		25	1	8	2	5	3	2	3	5	2
III.—Sub-Himalayan	652	53	295	207		73	7	19		2	9	2	10	6	8
29 Ambala	607	52	341	218		81	14	27	8	3	10	1	10	5	7
30 Kalsia State	609	55	336	231		84	9	25	4	2	9	1	13	1	9
31 Hoshiarpur	619	82	269	256		77	3	13	2	2	7	2	8	4	7
32 Gurdaspur	660	37	291	192		71	6	20	2	3	9	1	12	5	10
33 Sialkot	684	33	283	164		78	5	24	7	2	8	1	11	7	9
34 Gujrat	652	55	293	206		84	8	18	2	2	10	1	5	6	6
35 Jhelum	612	80	308	227	3	84	7	19	9	2	10	5	7	7	8
36 Rawalpindi	708	31	261	182		41	7	16	8	2	8	1	10	12	5
37 Attock	660	57	271	212	2	60	5	15	3	2	8	1	6	8	9
IV.—North-West Dry Area	693	24	293	191		61	8	22	2	5	6		8	12	9
38 Montgomery	690	18	283	187		47	7	18	1	5	5		10	14	7
39 Shahpur	667	22	311	186		68	7	25	1	5	7	1	9	14	10
40 Mianwali	695	34	271	201	1	47	10	14	2	2	5	1	4	9	9
41 Lyallpur	676	47	277	191		67	5	21	2	4	6		9	12	7
42 Jhang	693	19	288	156		76	7	30	1	3	9		7	7	11
43 Multan	713	17	270	154		59	6	22	4	7	6		9	12	8
44 Bahawalpur State	659	12	320	229		31	9	24	4	6	4		7	16	11
45 Muzaffargarh	694	20	286	198		47	12	17	2	5	6		3	8	8
46 Dera Ghazi Khan	633	27	340	251		40	11	12	2	1	6		5	9	8

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II (b).

Distribution of Earners (Subsidiary Occupation) by Sub-Classes in Natural Divisions, Districts and States.

DISTRICT OR STATE AND NATURAL DIVISION.	PERCENT PER HUNDRED OF TOTAL POPULATION OF EARNERS HAVING OCCUPATION IN.													SUMMARY OCCUPATION IN.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
		Sub-class I—Agriculture of Arable and Vegetation.	Sub-class II—Exploitation of Minerals.	Sub-class III—Industry.	Sub-class IV—Transport.	Sub-class V—Trade.	Sub-class VI—Public Force.	Sub-class VII—Public Administration.	Sub-class VIII—Professions and Liberal Arts.	Sub-class IX—Services arising on their incomes.	Sub-class X—Domestic Service.	Sub-class XI—Unemployed or underemployed.	Sub-class XII—Unemployed or underemployed.	Sub-class XIII—Unemployed or underemployed.
PUNJAB	18	8	1	8				1	1	1				
L—Indo-Gangetic Plain West	17	4	1	2				1	1	1				1
1 Himachal	18	9	2	2				1	1	1				
2 Lahore State	18	4	1	2				1	1	1				1
3 Ferozepur	27	6	1	2				1	2	2				
4 Dehra State	34	7	1	10				2	2	4	1			1
5 Gurgaon	20	3	1	2			1	1	1	1				1
6 Patiala State	22	3	1	2			1	4	1	2				
7 Karnal	18	8		2				2	1	1				
8 Jalandhar	19	8		2				1	1	1	1			
9 Kapurthala State	23	6		2				1	1	1		1		
10 Ludhiana	14	8	1	2			1	2	1	2		1		1
11 Moha Katta State	11	3	1	8			1	4	1	2		3		1
12 Ferozepore	18	2		1				1	2	2				
13 Faridkot State	21	4		2				1	1	1				
14 Patiala State	27	2		3			1	1	1	1	1			1
15 Jind State	16	8	2	2				1	1	2		1		
16 Vahla State	17	4	2	3				2	2	2				1
17 Lahore	6	3	1	1					1	1				
18 Amritsar	13	4	1	2				1		1	1			
19 Gurgaon State	13	8		2					2		1			
20 Multan State	12	2	1	1					1			1		
II—Himalayas	22	11	1	3			1	2	2	2	1	1		
21 Simla State	20	6	1	3				1	1	1				
22 Nainital	23	15	4	7				2	2	6	11			
23 Nainital Hill Station	11	11	1	3			1	3	3		1	1		
24 Dehra State	23	9	1	3			1	4	2	2				
25 Kangra	28	11	1	1				1	2	4	1			
26 Mussoorie State	111	17	3	4			2	3	3	1	2	1	1	
27 Dehra State	70	8		1			1	1	1	1				
28 Chamba State	13	14		2				2	2	1	1	2		
III—Sub-Himalayas	26	8	1	2			1	1	1	1		1		
29 Ambala	28	4	2	4			1	2	1	2	1			
30 Kalsia State	23	7	2	3			1	2	2	2	1			
31 Hoshiarpur	23	6	1	2				1	1	2		1		1
32 Gurdaspur	14	8	1	4			1	1	1	1	1			1
33 Malwa	17	3	1	1				1	1	1				1
34 Gurgaon	20	2	1	1				1	1	1				
35 Jalandhar	18	8		1				1	1	1		1		1
36 Rawalpindi	16	3		2				1	1	2		1		
37 Attock	21	4		1			1		1	1		1		
IV North-West Dry Area	17	2		2					1					
38 Montgomery	13	2		1					1	1	1			
39 Bahawalpur	17	2		1					1	1				
40 Multan	29	2		2						1				1
41 Lyallpur	17	6		1							1			
42 Faisalabad	14	2	1	2					1					
43 Multan	13	1		1					1			1		1
44 Bahawalpur State	13							1						
45 Muzaffargarh	24	2	1	2					1					1
46 Dera Ghazi Khan	23	2	1	2					1					

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III
Occupations of Females by Sub-classes, orders and selected groups

Group No	OCCUPATION	Actual Workers		Number of Female workers per 1,000 Males
		Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
	Sub-class I — Exploitation of animals and vegetation	5,612,888	1,055,692	188
	<i>Order 1 — Pasture and Agriculture</i>	<i>5,607,616</i>	<i>1,055,556</i>	<i>188</i>
	ORDER 1 (a) — CULTIVATION	5,340,486	1,040,228	195
1	Non cultivating proprietors taking rent in money or kind	247,227	73,446	297
5	Cultivating owners	2,543,671	280,508	110
6	Tenant Cultivators	1,884,617	611,507	324
7	Agricultural Labourers	661,202	74,730	113
	ORDER 1 (b) — CULTIVATION OF SPECIAL CROPS, FRUITS ETC (PLANTERS, MANAGERS, CLERKS AND LABOURERS)	7,100	935	132
15	Tea	979	493	504
	ORDER 1 (c) — FORESTRY	15,795	2,007	127
19	Collectors of forest produce	1,351	1,121	830
	ORDER 1 (d) — STOCK RAISING	244,184	12,380	51
	ORDER 1 (e) — RAISING OF SMALL ANIMALS AND INSECTS	51	6	118
24	Birds, bees, etc			
	<i>Order 2 — Fishing and hunting</i>	<i>5,252</i>	<i>136</i>	<i>26</i>
	Sub-class II — Exploitation of minerals	5,196	689	183
	<i>Order 3 — Metallic minerals</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>286</i>
44	Other metallic minerals	11	4	364
	<i>Order 4 — Non metallic minerals</i>	<i>5,182</i>	<i>685</i>	<i>132</i>
40	Salt, saltpetre and other saline substances	2,392	608	254
	Sub-class III — Industry	1,508,551	283,058	188
	<i>Order 5 — Textiles</i>	<i>320,771</i>	<i>79,857</i>	<i>249</i>
42	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing	33,089	4,017	121
43	Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving	253,853	67,846	267
44	Jute pressing, spinning and weaving	1,017	330	324
45	Rope, twine, string and other fibres	11,625	3,691	318
46	Wool carding, spinning and weaving	2,077	1,051	506
47	Silk spinning and weaving	980	247	262
49	Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles	17,460	2,190	125
50	Lace, crepe, embroideries, fringes, etc., and insufficiently described textile industries	661	485	734
	<i>Order 6 — Hides, skins, and hard materials from the animal kingdom</i>	<i>15,155</i>	<i>1,837</i>	<i>121</i>
51	Working in leather	15,086	1,831	121
	<i>Order 7 — Wood</i>	<i>187,249</i>	<i>9,442</i>	<i>50</i>
56	Basket makers and other industries of woody materials, including leaves and thatchers, and builders working with bamboo, reeds or similar materials	24,338	6,488	267
	<i>Order 8 — Metals</i>	<i>92,031</i>	<i>1,816</i>	<i>20</i>
	<i>Order 9 — Ceramics</i>	<i>126,538</i>	<i>7,837</i>	<i>62</i>
65	Other workers in ceramics	1,521	215	141
	<i>Order 10 — Chemical products properly so-called and analogous</i>	<i>44,875</i>	<i>2,931</i>	<i>65</i>
	<i>Order 11 — Food industries</i>	<i>69,298</i>	<i>27,908</i>	<i>471</i>
71	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders	8,763	12,754	1,455
72	Grain parchers, etc	7,082	8,106	1,145
78	Manufacturers of Tobacco	542	177	327
81	Others	11,823	6,647	566
	<i>Order 12 — Industries of dress and the toilet</i>	<i>416,042</i>	<i>36,817</i>	<i>93</i>
83	Tailors, milliners, dress makers and darners	63,633	12,598	198
84	Embroiderers, hat makers and makers of other articles of wear	1,138	386	339
	<i>Order 13 — Furniture industries</i>	<i>1,045</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>52</i>
	<i>Order 14 — Building industries</i>	<i>41,284</i>	<i>847</i>	<i>21</i>
	<i>Order 15 — Construction of means of transport</i>	<i>1,351</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>
	<i>Order 16 — Production and transmission of physical force</i>	<i>2,915</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>2</i>
	<i>Order 17 — Miscellaneous and undefined industries</i>	<i>199,987</i>	<i>111,704</i>	<i>559</i>
99	Other miscellaneous and undefined industries (toy making, taxidermy etc.)	5,424	776	143
100	Scavenging	133,307	110,219	826
	Sub-class IV — Transport	222,608	3,758	17
	<i>Order 19 — Transport by Water</i>	<i>16,530</i>	<i>285</i>	<i>17</i>
104	Labourers employed on harbours, docks, rivers and canals	2,455	257	105
	<i>Order 20 — Transport by road</i>	<i>112,076</i>	<i>2,879</i>	<i>26</i>
	<i>Order 21 — Transport by rail</i>	<i>82,763</i>	<i>565</i>	<i>7</i>
	<i>Order 22 — Post office, telegraph and telephone services</i>	<i>11,227</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>3</i>

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—concluded

Occupations of Females by Sub-classes orders and selected groups.

Group, No.	Occupation.	Total Workers.		Number of Femal wor- kers per 1,000 Males.
		Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Sub-Class V.—Trade	582,349	24,788	42
	Order 21.—Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance	41,911	1,268	37
	Order 21.—Brothage, Commission and Export	10,599	30	3
	Order 21.—Trade in cattle	32,878	90	18
	Order 24.—Trade in skins, leather and furs	11,094	129	12
	Order 27.—Trade in wood	70,397	78	73
122	Trade in timber and other forest produce	2	11	267
	Order 28.—Trade in metals	3,211	819	258
123	Trade in metals, machinery and in tools, etc.			
	Order 28.—Trade in pottery, brick and tiles	2,421	352	144
131	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles			
	Order 28.—Trade in chemical products	3,773	44	8
	Order 31.—Tobacco, coffee, rubber, etc.	12,711	11	9
	Order 32.—Fruit and food stuff	134,923	1,963	14
133	Dealers in food for animals	5,973	2,401	406
134	Dealers in other food stuffs	72,180	8,364	114
	Order 31.—Trade in clothing and spirit articles	9,218	927	14
	Order 32.—Trade in furniture	—87	84	32
	Order 32.—Trade in household material	812	63	87
	Order 32.—Trade in means of transport	12,784	170	8
	Order 37.—Trade in fuel			
143	Dealers in fire-wood, charcoal, coal, gun dung, etc.	8,595	1,214	24
	Order 37.—Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences	3,284	700	135
147	Dealers in common hangers, hand workmen, fans, small articles, toys, knelling and fishing tackle, flowers, etc.	2,174	20	226
	Order 38.—Trade of other sorts	49,211	4,200	16
	Sub-Class VI.—Public Force	182,879	41	
	Order 40.—Army	20,21	0	
	Order 41.—Police	82,47	22	1
	Sub-Class VII.—Public Administration			
	Order 41.—Public administration	95,691	1,628	11
	Sub-Class VIII.—Professions and Liberal Arts	180,333	22,474	124
	Order 45.—Religion	87,934	8,22	94
143	More religious workers	3,777	810	183
	Order 47.—Medicine	1,129	8,329	905
172	Mathematicians, accountants, engineers, masters of navigation	4,247	7	1,626
	Order 4.—Instruction	21,864	4,129	119
174	Professors and teachers of all kinds	22,704	2,901	11
175	Orators and orators concerned in education	2,160	23	165
	Order 42.—Literary, artistic and literary (other than 44)	7,742	2,44	82
182	Musicians (composers and performers other than military), actors, dancers, etc.	19,874	2,963	105
185	Managers and employees of places of public entertainment, race courses, circuses, and clubs	123	1	141
	Sub-Class IX.—Persons Living on their Income			
	Order 5.—Persons living principally on their income	38,943	4,572	156
173	Proprietors (other than of agricultural lands), fund and stock- shop holders and pensioners			
	Sub-Class X.—Domestic Service	126,685	48,439	377
	Order 31.—Domestic service			
187	(More domestic service)	274,244	674	1
	Sub-Class XI.—Insufficiently Described Occupations	221,896	30,323	91
	Order 32.—Several forms which do not admit of definite classification			
181	Laborers and workmen otherwise unclassified	195,703	21,022	108
	Sub-Class XII.—Unproductive	196,356	27,811	139
	Order 31.—Females of such age and class as are unproductive	13,331	164	11
	Order 31.—Eggs, reptiles, products	142,634	37,331	170
193	Diagnoses and vegetables	142,637	26,147	144
	Producers and producers	277	114	292
	Order 33.—Other persons of unclassified in industry	178	11	63

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV

Selected occupations giving comparative figures for 1931 and 1921

Group number as in 1931	Occupation	Total number of actual workers in 1931	Total number of actual workers in 1921	Percentage vari- ation 1921- 1931
1	CLASS A—PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS	6,674,446	5,323,449	+25.4
	SUB CLASS I—EXPLOITATION OF ANIMALS AND VEGETATION	6,668,560	5,313,859	+25.5
	Order 1—Pasture and Agriculture	6,663,172	5,309,077	+25.5
	(a) Cultivation	6,350,714	5,074,554	+26.7
1	Non cultivating proprietors taking rent in money or kind	120,673	347,779	-5.1
4	Estate Agents and Managers of owners Rent collectors, clerks etc.	3,546	7,342	-51.7
5, 6	Cultivating owners Tenant cultivators	5,320,203	4,265,527	+24.7
7	Agricultural labourers	730,028	463,906	+58.7
	(b) Cultivation of special crops fruits etc (Planters mun- gers clerks and labourers	8,075	13,759	-41.7
16	Market gardeners, flower and fruit growers	9,563	10,773	-39.1
	(c) Forestry	17,802	10,586	+68.2
17	Forest officers, rangers guards etc	3,778	1,880	+100.3
18, 19	Wood cutters and charcoal burners Collectors of forest produce	14,014	8,700	+16.1
	(d) Stock raising	256,564	210,116	+22.1
21	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers	39,042	43,702	-9.4
22	Breeders of transport animals	19,011	961	+1,940.7
23	Herdsmen shepherds and breeders of other animals	197,311	165,393	+19.3
	(e) Raising of small animals and insects	57	52	+78.1
	Order 2—Fishing and hunting	2,388	4,782	+12.7
27	Fishing and pearling	4,653	4,011	+16.0
	SUB CLASS II—EXPLOITATION OF MINERALS	5,885	9,590	-38.6
	Order 3—Metallic minerals	18	1,158	-98.4
	Order 4—Non metallic minerals	5,867	8,432	-30.4
40	Salt, saltpetre and other saline substances	1,000	4,471	-32.0
	CLASS B—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES	2,635,088	2,560,331	+2.9
	SUB CLASS III—INDUSTRY	1,701,609	1,793,162	-1
	Order 5—Textiles	400,628	400,258	+1
42	Cotton ginning cleaning and pressing	37,108	30,015	+20.0
43	Cotton spinning sizing and weaving	321,699	344,518	-6.6
45	Rope twine string and other fibres	15,316	14,744	+3.9
46	Wool carding, spinning and weaving	3,128	3,024	-20.3
49	Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles	19,659	2,713	+024.6
	Order 6—Hides skins and hard materials from the animal king- dom	16,992	22,898	-25.8
51	Working in leather	10,017	22,724	-25.6
	Order 7—Wood	196,691	173,890	+13.1
54	Sawyers	5,439	5,890	-7.7
55	Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc	160,426	137,105	+17.0
56	Basket makers and other industries of woody materials including leaves, and thatchers and builders working with bamboo, reeds or similar materials	30,826	31,053	-3.5
	Order 8—Metals	93,547	77,296	+21.4
59	Blacksmiths and other workers in iron, makers of implements etc	80,190	67,312	+28.1
60	Workers in brass, copper and bell metal	4,884	8,437	-42.1
61	Workers in other metals (except precious metals)	2,287	569	+301.9
	Order 9—Ceramics	134,375	128,343	+4.7
63	Potters, and makers of earthen ware	108,710	94,730	+14.8
64	Brick and tile makers	23,929	31,943	-25.1
	Order 10—Chemical products properly so-called and analogous	17,806	51,581	-7.3
68	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils	44,704	48,265	-7.4
	Order 11—Food industries	87,206	83,936	-1.9
71	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders	21,517	34,766	-38.1
72	Grain parchers, etc	15,188	14,474	+4.9
73	Butchers	15,684	12,395	+26.5
75	Sweetmeat and condiment makers	14,062	15,888	-11.5
81	Others	18,510	9,485	+95.2
	Order 12—Industries of dress and the toilet	454,859	441,203	+3.1
82	Boot, shoe, sandal and clog makers	224,470	218,215	+2.9
83	Tailors, milliners, dress makers and darners	70,231	59,618	+27.9
85	Washing and cleaning	52,268	65,588	-20.3
86	Barbers, hair dressers and wig makers	100,059	96,190	+4.0
	Order 13—Furniture industries	1,099	1,551	-29.1
90	Order 14—Building industries	42,131	62,260	-32.3
	Order 15—Construction of means of transport	1,362	505	+169.7
94	Order 16—Production and transmission of physical force	2,922	930	+363.8
	Order 17—Miscellaneous and undefined industries	311,691	343,811	-9.3
95	Printers, engravers, book binders, etc	3,537	1,940	+81.8
98	Makers of jewellery and ornaments	56,463	54,845	+3.0
99	Other miscellaneous and undefined industries	6,200	3,796	+63.3
100	Scavenging	243,016	280,784	-13.2

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—*cont. next*

Selected occupations giving comparative figures for 1931 and 1921

Group numbered as in 1931.	Occupation.	Total number of actual workers in 1931	Total number of actual workers in 1921	Percentage shift since 1921 —1931
1	2	3	4	5
	SECTION IV—TRANSPORT	214,361	163,411	+31.2
	Order 18.—Transport by air	7	728	-94.9
	Order 19.—Transport by water	14,816	29,723	-50.2
102	Ship-owners, boat-owners and their employees, officers, mariners, etc., ship brokers, boatmen and towmen	36,780	6,603	-44.9
103	Persons (other than laborers) employed in harbors, docks, rivers and canals handling pilots	10,427	11,212	-7.8
104	Laborers employed on harbors, docks, rivers and canals	2,713	2,820	-4.8
	Order 20.—Transport by road	111,844	22,699	+39.5
105	Persons (other than laborers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges	2,864	1,974	+130.8
106	Laborers employed on roads and bridges	8,291	2,646	+127.4
107	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanical or driven vehicles (including trams)	7,651		+3,841.0
108	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with other vehicles	22,026	10,868	+100
109	Pack elephant, camel, mule, ox and bullock, owners and drivers	48,714	32,782	-18.0
111	Porters and messengers	22,903	12,971	+31.4
	Order 21.—Transport by rail	47,227	66,837	+84.9
112	Railway employees of all kinds other than coolies	422,990	50,149	+8.1
113	Laborers employed on railway construction and maintenance and coolies and porters employed on railway premises	20,623	16,379	+25.6
114	Order 22.—Post office, Telegraph and Telephone services	11,226	6,065	+29.7
	SECTION V—TRADE	617,116	362,428	+4.8
115	Order 23.—Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance	42,479	41,500	-2.3
116	Order 24.—Brokerage, commission and export	26,229	26,679	-1.6
117	Order 25.—Trade in articles	52,572	46,893	+36.6
118	Order 26.—Trade in silks, leather and furs	11,222	8,891	+25.4
	Order 27.—Trade in wood	11,224	7,212	+55.2
119 to 123	Trade in wool, hides, bonebone and skins, tinbones etc.	11,224	7,212	+55.2
123	Order 28.—Trade in metals	4,769	1,723	+123.8
124	Order 29.—Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	2,631	229	+755.9
125	Order 30.—Trade in chemical products	4,879	8,890	-34.7
	Order 31.—Hats, hats, ribbons, etc.	12,825	4,094	+111.6
126	Vendors of wine liquors, aerated waters and tea	4,251	2,067	+58.4
127	Owners and managers of hotels, cook-shops, restaurants (and employees)	7,711	1,017	+167.7
128	Manufacturers of drink and food stuff	8,961		
	Order 32.—Fiber trade in food stuff	267,723	217,932	-17.2
129	Grain and pulse dealers	28,837	24,441	+17.4
130	Dealers in sweetmeats, sugar and spices	14,025	2,024	+362.6
131	Dealers in dairy products, eggs and poultry	21,010	1,963	+82.9
132	Dealers in animal for food	1,878	8,810	-89.3
133	Dealers in fowl for animals	8,023	8,897	-8.6
134	Dealers in other food stuff	80,279	280,181	-69
135 to 137	Dealers in tobacco, opium, ganja,	2,824	2,902	-0.4
138	Order 33.—Trade in clothing and textile articles	8,413	4,274	+12.8
	Order 34.—Trade in furniture	8,893	4,669	-37.9
	Order 35.—Trade in building materials	961	422	+127.3
	Order 36.—Trade in means of transport	11,861	21,267	-51.7
141	Dealers and makers of elephants, camels, horses, oxen, asses, mules, etc.	12,376	70,805	-41.1
142	Order 37.—Trade in food	7,724	2,577	+299.3
	Order 38.—Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to luxury and the arts and sciences	8,873	6,733	-11.6
147	Dealers in common hangings, hand necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, bows, etc.	3,821	8,861	-31.1
	Order 39.—Trade of other arts	82,271	82,421	+179.2
149	General store-keepers and shop-keepers otherwise unspecified	213,774	97,968	+178.6
151	Itinerant traders, pedlars and hawkers (of other than food, etc.)	3,177	4,611	-31.1
152	Other traders (including farmers of poultry, fairs and markets)	3,434	622	+423.1
	SECTION VI—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS	413,763	271,175	+39.8
	SECTION VII—PUBLIC FORCE	103,620	117,415	-11.7
	Order 40.—Army	80,299	81,729	+16.3
153	Army (Imperial)	60,344	74,811	-23.9
154	Army (Indian States)	8,463	8,513	+2.7
	Order 41.—Air Force	777	291	+167.7
	Order 42.—Police	42,274	22,674	+11.8
157	Police	28,279	22,693	+22.4
158	Police (Imperial)	21,945	9,149	+161.9
	SECTION VIII—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	96,716	56,413	+50.2
159	Service of the State	30,961	30,992	+0.0
160	Service of Indian and Foreign States	14,223	11,311	+26.6
161	Municipal and other local (not village) service	8,124	8,125	+171.6

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV —concluded

Selected occupations giving comparative figures for 1931 and 1921

Group number as in 1931	Occupation	Total number of actual workers in 1931	Total number of actual workers in 1921	Percentage vari- ation in 1931 —1921
1	2	3	4	5
162	Village officials and servants other than watchmen	14 903	9,285	+60.5
	SUB CLASS VIII —PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS	213,427	109,947	+6.7
	Order 45 —Religion	102,252	119,711	-14.5
163	Priests, ministers etc	73,056	106,121	-31.2
164	Monks, nuns, religious mendicants	3,779	2,112	+78.9
165	Other religious workers	6,093	2,716	+121.3
166	Servants in religious edifices, burial and burning grounds, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers, etc	19,324	8,762	+120.5
	Order 46 —Law	10,237	5,621	+82.1
167	Lawyers of all kinds, including Qazis, Law Agents and Mukhtars	5,279	2,477	+113.1
168	Lawyer's clerks, petition writers, etc	4,958	3,144	+57.7
	Order 47 —Medicine	29,685	17,608	+68.6
169, 173	Registered Medical Practitioners including oculists, dentists, veterinary surgeons	10,887	9,130	+19.1
170	Other persons, practising the healing arts without being registered	6,553		
172	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc	12,245	8,469	+44.6
	Order 48 —Instruction	39,023	21,652	+80.2
174	Professors and teachers of all kinds	36,505	20,359	+79.3
175	Clerks and servants connected with education	2,518	1,293	+94.7
	Order 49 —Letters, arts and sciences (other than 44)	32,230	35,355	-8.8
178 to 180	Authors, editors, journalists and photographers. Artists sculptors and image makers. Scientists, astronomers, botanists, etc.	1,298	2,375	+38.8
182	Musicians (composers and performers other than military), actors, and dancers etc	21,737	24,648	-11.8
181, 184	Horoscope casters, astrologers, etc., conjurers, acrobats, reciters, etc	5,886	5,508	+5.7
	CLASS D —MISCELLANEOUS	709 904	807,231	-4.6
	SUB CLASS IX —PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME			
	Order 50 —Persons living principally on their income	33,415	23,898	+39.8
185	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land) fund and scholarship-holders and pensioners	268,634	278,905	-3.7
	SUB CLASS X.—DOMESTIC SERVICE			
	Order 51 —Domestic Service			
188	Private motor drivers and cleaners	3,708	879	+321.8
187	Other domestic service	264,826	278,026	-4.7
	SUB-CLASS XI —INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS	242 089	239,388	+1.1
	Order 52 —General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation			
188	Manufacturers, businessmen and contractors otherwise unspecified	11,256	6 563	+71.5
189	Cashiers, accountants, book keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices and warehouses and shops	9,091	11,108	-12.8
191	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	219,737	220 572	-4
	SUB CLASS XII —UNPRODUCTIVE	225,866	265,040	-14.8
192	Order 53 —Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses	15 694	13,505	+16.2
	Order 54 —Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes	209 985	251 599	-16.5
193	Beggars and vagrants	208,616	250 415	-16.7
195	Order 55 —Other unclassified non productive industries	187	6	+3,016.7

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V
Occupations of Selected Caries.
(Based on Imperial T No XI)

1.—Explanations of animals and vegetation.

10

III.—Instructions.

[illegible]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—continued

Occupations of Selected Castes

(Based on Imperial Table XI)

Serial No	CASTE	III—Industries concluded				IV—Transport				V—Trade		VI—Public Force				VII—Public Administration							
		Others		Transport		Owners, Managers, Ship's Officers etc		Labourers, boatmen, etc		Others		Trade		VI—Public Force		Commissioned and Gazetted Officers		Others		VII—Public Administration			
		Number per 1,000 earners	Number of female earners per 100 males	Number per 1,000 earners	Number of female earners per 100 males	Number per 1,000 earners	Number of female earners per 100 males	Number per 1,000 earners	Number of female earners per 100 males	Number per 1,000 earners	Number of female earners per 100 males	Number per 1,000 earners	Number of female earners per 100 males	Number per 1,000 earners	Number of female earners per 100 males	Number per 1,000 earners	Number of female earners per 100 males	Number per 1,000 earners	Number of female earners per 100 males	Number per 1,000 earners	Number of female earners per 100 males		
1		24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
1	Aggarwal (H)											784	2							17			
2	Ahir (H)			35	1			32	1	3													
3	Aran (M)			22				20		4		34	15										
4	Arora (H)	2	1	22	3			15	1	7	6	663	13	4						20	1		
5	Arora (S)			17				12		5		680	3							13	1		
6	Awan (M)			27	1			25	1	2				18									
7	Bawaria (H)			13	13							15	5	10						50			
8	Biloch (M)			143	4																		
9	Brahman (H)	1	5	32	1			21	1	11	1	110	1	9						25			
10	Chamar (H)			30	10																		
11	Chamar (S)			73	6			73	6														
12	Chhimba (H)	3	80	16	1							41	2										
13	Chhumba (S)	6										25	1										
14	Chhumba (M)	2		18	7			13	1	5	27	22	1										
15	Chuhra (H)			14	5																		
16	Chuhra (S)			29	17			20	17														
17	Dazi and Koh (H)	50	8																				
18	Dhobi (M)											13	2										
19	Faqir (M)			20	3							23	2										
20	Gujjar (H)			37	2																		
21	Gujjar (M)			18	1							17	3										
22	Harni (M)			27								116											
23	Jat (H)																						
24	Jat (S)													12									
25	Jat (M)																						
26	Jhuwar (H)	2	77	30	3			20		2													
27	Jhuwar (S)			15				27	2	3	10	49	18										
28	Jhuwar (M)			18	3							33	3										
29	Julaha (H)	1		31	9			17	4	1		32	3										
30	Julaha (M)			14	1							9	4										
31	Kamboh (S)											19	2										
32	Kamboh (M)	1		39	3							15	2										
33	Kashmiri (M)	3		46				37		9		54	8	17									
34	Khatiri (H)	3	4	54				30		24	1	126	1							31	21		
35	Khatiri (S)	3	1	37	1			87	1	15		566	2	9						44			
36	Kumhar (H)			91	4			22	4	4		468	4							41			
37	Kumhar (S)			143				87	4	4		31	4										
38	Kumhar (M)		18	80	1			142	1	1	5	86	1							14	10		
39	Lohar (H)			9	8			88	1	1		32	4										
40	Lohar (S)																						
41	Lohar (M)	1		13	2							13	3										
42	Machhi (M)			20	2			19	1	1	3	20	3										
43	Meo (M)																						
44	Mirasi (M)			11	1							14	3										
45	Mochi (H)			73	3							11	3										
46	Mochi (M)	1	1									20	2										
47	Mussalli (M)	2		21	3							11	3										
48	Nai (H)											12	6										
49	Nai (S)											21	2										
50	Nai (M)																						
51	Pakhiwara (M)																						
52	Pathan (M)	1	54	63	1			52	2	11		254	5										
53	Rajput (H)	2	2	32	1			28	1	4		77	4	46						34			
54	Rajput (S)			25	3							28	3	18						16	1		
55	Rajput (M)			22	1							55	3										
56	Rajput (K H)											22	3	13						13			
57	Rajput (A B)																						
58	Rajput (R H)																						
59	Saini (H)	2		23	2							23	8							10	1		
60	Saini (S)			13				12		1				13									
61	Sansi (H)											40	43										
62	Savadi (M)			42				43		9		35	1	34						44	1		
63	Sheikhi (M)	2	8	57	1			48	1	9	1	356	3	21						38			
64	Sunar (H)											29	6										
65	Sunar (S)	1										62	3										
66	Sunar (M)	3		10	1							27	3										
67	Tarkhan (H)																						
68	Tarkhan (S)			23	1							11	3										
69	Tarkhan (M)	2										11	4										
70	Ich (U)			30	1							42	2										
71	Europeans			45	5							15	16	785						45	13	17	2
72	Anglo Indians	13	18	250	1	218	1	32				60	21	209	2	91	20	694	2	163	6	40	3
73	Armenians											250		250									

H=Hindu
K H=Kand HinduM=Muslim
K B=Kand Buddhist

S=Sikh

J=Jain
R H=Rathi Hindu

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—concluded

Occupations of Selected Castes.

(Based on Imperial Table XI.)

Serial No.	Caste.	VII.—Public Administration, civil.				VIII.—Arts and Professions.				IX.—Persons living on their Income.		X.—Domestic Service.		XI.—Contractors, Clerks, Cooks, etc.		XII.—Labourers, transport, etc.		XIII.—Roggers, Pressmen, and hucksters of jills and sayings, etc.	
		Others.				Largers, Dealers and Teachers.				Persons living on their Income.		Domestic Service.		Contractors, Clerks, Cooks, etc.		Labourers, transport, etc.		Roggers, Pressmen, and hucksters of jills and sayings, etc.	
		Number per 1,000	Number of female per 1,000	Number per 1,000	Number of female per 1,000	Number per 1,000	Number of female per 1,000	Number per 1,000	Number of female per 1,000	Number per 1,000	Number of female per 1,000	Number per 1,000	Number of female per 1,000	Number per 1,000	Number of female per 1,000	Number per 1,000	Number of female per 1,000	Number per 1,000	Number of female per 1,000
1	Aravall	(H)																	
2	Abr	(H)																	
3	Arav	(H)																	
4	Arav	(H)																	
5	Arav	(H)																	
6	Arav	(H)																	
7	Arav	(H)																	
8	Arav	(H)																	
9	Arav	(H)																	
10	Arav	(H)																	
11	Arav	(H)																	
12	Arav	(H)																	
13	Arav	(H)																	
14	Arav	(H)																	
15	Arav	(H)																	
16	Arav	(H)																	
17	Arav	(H)																	
18	Arav	(H)																	
19	Arav	(H)																	
20	Arav	(H)																	
21	Arav	(H)																	
22	Arav	(H)																	
23	Arav	(H)																	
24	Arav	(H)																	
25	Arav	(H)																	
26	Arav	(H)																	
27	Arav	(H)																	
28	Arav	(H)																	
29	Arav	(H)																	
30	Arav	(H)																	
31	Arav	(H)																	
32	Arav	(H)																	
33	Arav	(H)																	
34	Arav	(H)																	
35	Arav	(H)																	
36	Arav	(H)																	
37	Arav	(H)																	
38	Arav	(H)																	
39	Arav	(H)																	
40	Arav	(H)																	
41	Arav	(H)																	
42	Arav	(H)																	
43	Arav	(H)																	
44	Arav	(H)																	
45	Arav	(H)																	
46	Arav	(H)																	
47	Arav	(H)																	
48	Arav	(H)																	
49	Arav	(H)																	
50	Arav	(H)																	
51	Arav	(H)																	
52	Arav	(H)																	
53	Arav	(H)																	
54	Arav	(H)																	
55	Arav	(H)																	
56	Arav	(H)																	
57	Arav	(H)																	
58	Arav	(H)																	
59	Arav	(H)																	
60	Arav	(H)																	
61	Arav	(H)																	
62	Arav	(H)																	
63	Arav	(H)																	
64	Arav	(H)																	
65	Arav	(H)																	
66	Arav	(H)																	
67	Arav	(H)																	
68	Arav	(H)																	
69	Arav	(H)																	
70	Arav	(H)																	
71	Arav	(H)																	
72	Arav	(H)																	
73	Arav	(H)																	
74	Arav	(H)																	
75	Arav	(H)																	
76	Arav	(H)																	
77	Arav	(H)																	
78	Arav	(H)																	
79	Arav	(H)																	
80	Arav	(H)																	
81	Arav	(H)																	
82	Arav	(H)																	
83	Arav	(H)																	
84	Arav	(H)																	
85	Arav	(H)																	
86	Arav	(H)																	
87	Arav	(H)																	
88	Arav	(H)																	
89	Arav	(H)																	
90	Arav	(H)																	
91	Arav	(H)																	
92	Arav	(H)																	
93	Arav	(H)																	
94	Arav	(H)																	
95	Arav	(H)																	
96	Arav	(H)																	
97	Arav	(H)																	
98	Arav	(H)																	
99	Arav	(H)																	
100	Arav	(H)																	

H—Hindu. K—Kashmiri. M—Muslim. S—Sikh. J—Jain. N—Nath. R—Rajasthani.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI

Number of persons employed on the 26th February 1931, on the Railways and in the Irrigation Department in the Punjab

CLASSES OF PERSONS EMPLOYED	Europeans and Anglo Indians.	Indians
1	2	3
Railways		
Total number of persons employed	1,621	104,446
Officers	178	154
Subordinates on scales of pay rising to Rs. 250/ p.m. or over	683	655
Subordinates on scales of pay rising from Rs. 30/ to Rs. 249/ p.m	708	37,362
Subordinates on scales of pay under Rs 30/ p.m	52	66,275
Irrigation Department.		
Total persons employed	108	68,461
Persons directly employed	107	23,167
Officers	86	245
Upper subordinates	2	548
Lower subordinates		299
Clerks	16	1,171
Peons and other servants	3	14,013
Coolies		6,291
Persons indirectly employed	1	45,294
Contractors	1	2,041
Contractors' regular employees		3,494
Coolies		38,759

Number of persons employed in the post-office, Telegraph and Engineering Departments on the 26th February 1931, in the Punjab and Delhi

Class of persons employed.	Post-office		Telegraph office.		Engineering department.	
	European and Anglo-Indian.	Indians	European and Anglo-Indian	Indians	European and Anglo-Indian	Indians.
	2	3	4	5	6	7
I Posts and Telegraphs.						
Total Persons employed	49	18,724	253	715	75	1,176
Supervising officers (including probationary superintendents and inspectors of Post offices and assistant and deputy superintendents of telegraphs and of all officers of higher rank than these)	11	91	17	7	54	27
Post masters including deputy, assistant, Sub and Branch post masters	13	760				
Signalling establishment including warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, military telegraphists and other employees		37	234	219		
Miscellaneous agents, school masters, station masters, etc	3	2,938				
Clerks of all kinds	22	2,100	2	138	1	125
Postmen		3,107				
Skilled labour establishment including foremen, instrument makers, carpenters, blacksmiths, machinics, sub inspectors, linemen, and line riders and other employees		5		8	20	926
Unskilled labour establishment including line coolies, cable guards battery men, telegraph messengers, peons and other employees		1,127		343		98
Road establishment consisting of overseers, runners, clerks and booking agents, boatmen, syces, coach men bearers and others		1,537				
II Railway Mail Service						
Total Persons employed		1,372				
Supervising officers (including superintendents and inspectors of sorting)		24				
Clerks of all kinds		15				
Sorters		832				
Mail guards mail agents, Van peons, porters, etc.		501				
III Combined Officers.						
Total Persons employed		560				
Signallers		232				
Messengers and other servants		328				

CHAPTER IX

LITERACY

174 General. 175 Local distribution of literacy. 176 Literacy in cities and selected towns. 177 Literacy by main religions. 178 Progress of literacy in the younger population. 179 Returns of Education Department. 180 Adult literacy. 181 Literacy by selected castes. 182 Literacy in English. 183 English literacy by sexes. 184 Literacy in vernaculars. 185 Comparison with other provinces.

Reference to
Tables.

The absolute figures for literacy by age, sex and religion are given in Imperial Table XIII; Part A contains the provincial summary and Part B the details for each district and state, while Part C shows the details for cities and selected towns. Imperial Table XIV gives the details of literacy by certain selected castes, tribes and races.

The Provincial Tables in Part III of this volume are XIII A, giving the statistics of literacy in the four vernaculars, Urdu, Hindi, Gurmukhi and Roman by religion for the whole Province, its main political divisions and each district and state and XIV A, giving literacy figures of the three sorts of Vedas, Dharmas and Dev Dharmas.

Of the nine Subsidiary Tables which show derivative figures of literacy and are briefly described below eight appear at the end of this Chapter.

Subsidiary Table I gives the literacy per mille by age-groups, sex and religion for the whole Province as well as the number of total literates in English per mille of the population, aged 5 years and over. This is reproduced as the text.

Subsidiary Table II gives the number of literates per mille by age, sex and locality for each district, state and Natural Division.

Subsidiary Table III gives by religion, sex and locality for each district, state and Natural Division the total literacy per mille of the population, aged 5 years and over the number of literates in certain vernaculars and the number of the primary-passed per 1,000 literates.

Subsidiary Table IV gives by sex and locality for each district, state and Natural Division the number of literates in English per 10,000 of the population in the four age-periods, 5-10, 10-15, 15-20 and 20 and over for the 1911 Census as well as the number of total literates (for each sex separately) in English per 10,000 of the population aged 5 years and over for the four decades, 1801 to 1921.

Subsidiary Table V gives for the two censuses of 1921 and 1931 the number of literates per mille as well as the number of literates in English per 10,000 of each selected caste.

Subsidiary Table VI gives the number of literates of both sexes per mille of the total population in each of the six censuses since 1851 and for the three age-groups, 10-15, 15-20 and 20 and over for the last two censuses for each district, state and Natural Division, separately.

Subsidiary Table VII gives by sex, the absolute figures of population, literacy and literacy in English for four age-periods, 5-10, 10-15, 15-20 and 20 and over for the whole Province.

Subsidiary Table VIII shows the growth in the number of educational institutions, scholars and expenditure on education from 1859-60 to 1929-31, based on departmental returns.

Subsidiary Table IX gives the total number of schools and scholars by taluk and district as well as the average number of scholars per school in each case according to the information supplied by the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab. These figures relate to the year 1929-31.

General.

174 The instruction to enumerators with regard to the return of literacy were as follows —

(*col. 16 (literate or illiterate)*)—If literate in Urdu write Urdu if literate in Hindi write Hindi if literate in Gurmukhi write Gurmukhi if a person can read and write in Roman characters write Roman. Otherwise enter against all persons who can both read and write a letter in any other language the word literate. If not make a cross (X)

The test of literacy which was the same as at the last three censuses,

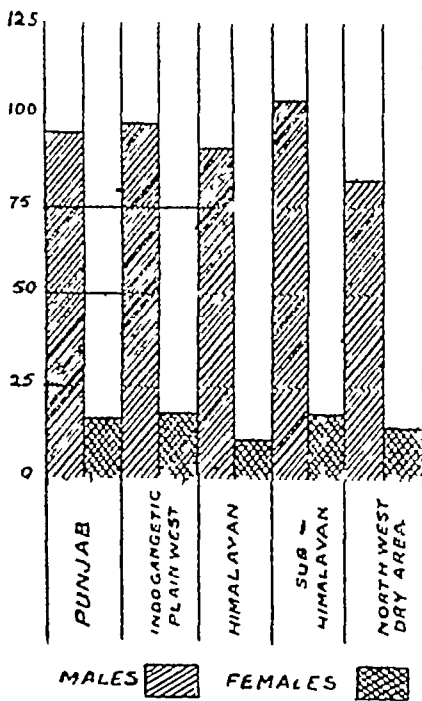
TERRITORIAL DIVISION	LITERATES AGED 5 YEARS AND OVER (1931)			
	Males	Females	Proportion per mille of each sex	
			Males	Females
Punjab	1,54,715	162,209	85	17
Punjab Territory	1,097,81	120,713	100	17
Punjab Native	161,499	12,167	70	7

and over per mille of each sex. Even according to the simple test of ability to read and write a letter the number of literates in the whole of British Territory is 1,097,041 males and 1,20,713 females, or 100 and 17 per mille of the total population aged 5 years and over of each sex, respectively as compared with 77 and 10 per mille at last census. The interdecadal increase in literates amounts to 43.4 and 92.0 per cent among males and females respectively as against 13.0 and 14.1 per cent increase in the actual population of each sex. In spite of the large increase in the number of literates the amount of illiteracy is still very great the actual number of illiterates aged 5 and over in British Territory (15,088,460) being greater than in 1921 (14,148,817).

was thus simple enough, i.e. the ability to read and write a letter. The actual figures of literates in the Province and its two main political divisions are given in the margin together with the proportion of literates 5 years

175 The distribution of literates may first be examined by Natural Divisions. The diagram in the margin shows by means of rectangles the number of

Local
Distribution
of Literacy

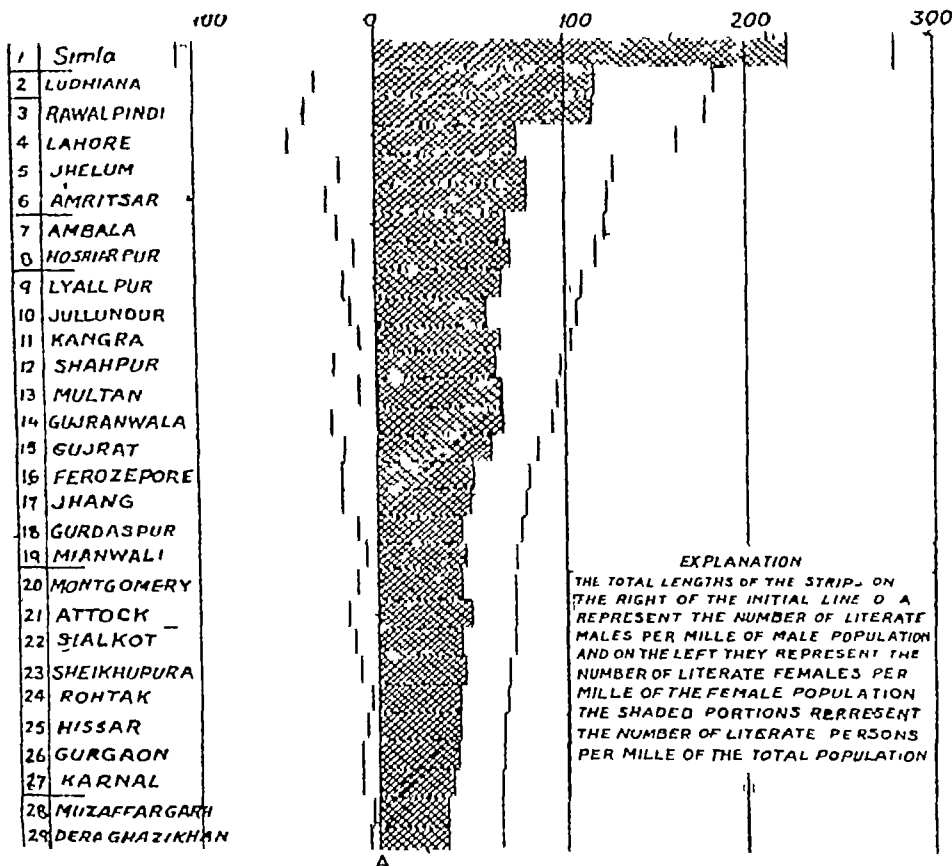


Number of persons per 1,000 who are literates in each Natural Division

literates *per mille* of each sex in each Natural Division. The Sub-Himalayan Division shows the highest amount of literacy, both male and female. The Indo-Gangetic Plain comes next, followed by the Himalayan, the North-West Dry Area being the most backward. This distribution is indicative of the fact that a high proportion of literacy obtains in areas, whose development took place several decades before the canal colonies in the North-West Dry Area came into existence.

The diagram below shows the distribution of literacy *per mille* of the total population of all British districts. The literacy of males *per mille* of the male population is shown by the entire length of the rectangles on the right side of line O A, its shaded portion representing literacy *per mille*

for both sexes. The smaller rectangles on the left represent female literacy

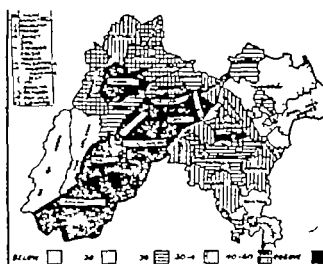


EXPLANATION
THE TOTAL LENGTHS OF THE STRIPS ON THE RIGHT OF THE INITIAL LINE O A REPRESENT THE NUMBER OF LITERATE MALES PER MILLE OF MALE POPULATION AND ON THE LEFT THEY REPRESENT THE NUMBER OF LITERATE FEMALES PER MILLE OF THE FEMALE POPULATION. THE SHADED PORTIONS REPRESENT THE NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS PER MILLE OF THE TOTAL POPULATION.

Extent of literacy generally and among males and females per mille by districts

The districts have been arranged in the order of male literacy, and we find that Simla with a large number of persons engaged in Public Administration

has the largest proportion of literacy both male and female. Of the districts in the plains, Ludhiana, Rawalpindi, Lahore, Jhelum, Amritsar, Ambala, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur, Kangra, Shahpur and Multan appear at the top in point of male literacy. With the exception of Lahore, which is the capital of the Province and the biggest educational and a large business centre, the high percentage of literacy in these districts seems to be considerably affected by the large number of ex-soldiers residing in those districts or owing to the existence of cantonments. The high incidence of literacy in Ludhiana is mainly due to its being a small compact district, with a large Sikh population, which finds it comparatively easy to become literate in their peculiar script, Gurmukhi. The same applies to the Sikh population of Rawalpindi. The returns of some districts might slightly be affected by bogus returns, a fact to which reference will be made later in this Chapter. The most backward districts in point of literacy would seem to be Dera Ghazi Khan, Muzaffargarh, Karnal, Gurgaon, Hissar and Rohtak.



Percentage increase in literacy for all ages (1921-1931).

The map in the margin shows the increase per cent. for the last decade in literates of all ages and of both sexes in each district and state of the Province. There has been a big increase in literacy in the central districts Ludhiana, Amritsar and Lahore the colony districts, Sheikhupura, Lyallpur, Montgomery, Multan and Shahpur and Bahawalpur State. In these areas the increase in total population has also been about the biggest. The increase in the three first named districts is solely due to an advancement in literacy on the part of the population, a factor probably only secondary in the case of colony districts, where the main cause is immigration. A big natural increase, which means a replacement of the old population by children, might easily result in retrogression so far as proportional literacy is concerned, but immigration which for the most part adds adults to the population often causes the opposite result. Men in the various branches of public service, leasees, land-agents, shopkeepers, etc., whose number goes up with the colonization of a tract, mean so many literates added to the population of a locality.

Of the districts named above Ludhiana and Shahpur and most of the districts with the next highest percentage of increase, namely Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Gujrat and Mianwali, also owe the increase in literacy to the return home of demobilized soldiers who very often pick up reading and writing in Roman or in one of the vernaculars in the course of their military career. The large percentage increase among literates in Mianwali is due to the recent prosperity consequent upon a large rise in cultivated area during the last decade.

The percentage increase in Gujranwala, Nabha and Chamba too is high and though in Gujranwala like Amritsar and Lahore this represents an

advancement in literacy the increase in the case of the two states is more apparent than real. For instance the number of literates in Chamba has only risen from 3,238 in 1921 to 4,610 in 1931 and even now only 36 persons *per mille* are literate.

The increase in literacy in Attock, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur, Ambala, Maler Kotla, Ferozepore, Hissar and Karnal is very considerable, and all these districts with the exception of Attock belong to the eastern half of the Province. The increase in Jhang, Sialkot, Mandi and Patiala is quite small, and in Sialkot, as remarked in Section 7 of Chapter I, rural population has decreased during the last decade. The smallest increase in literacy is to be found in Rohtak, Gurgaon, Kangra, Muzaffargarh, Sirmoor and the Simla Hill States. The only district which has registered a decrease in literacy is Dera Ghazi Khan.

176 The table below gives the absolute as well as the proportionate

TOWN	TOTAL LITERATES			LITERATES IN ENGLISH			NUMBER OF LITERATES <i>per mille</i> OF THE POPULATION 5 YEARS AND OVER					
							Total Literacy			English Literacy		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Lahore	100,885	81,631	19,254	42,916	37,438	5,478	260	333	140	114	153	42
Amritsar	39,937	32,643	7,294	12,288	10,485	1,803	174	231	82	53	74	20
Multan	15,301	13,500	1,705	5,035	4,640	395	147	225	30	48	77	9
Rawalpindi	27,523	24,709	2,754	12,397	11,153	1,230	264	304	76	110	164	34
Sialkot	12,054	10,087	1,967	4,844	4,145	699	140	210	32	56	79	21
Jullundur	14,028	11,007	2,421	4,262	3,823	439	183	259	70	56	85	14
Ambala	16,180	13,470	2,701	6,367	5,954	413	214	293	91	84	129	14
Ludhiana	11,809	8,891	3,007	4,772	4,177	595	200	251	124	80	118	25
Ferozepore	12,210	10,126	2,084	4,550	4,104	386	216	292	96	81	120	18
Lyallpur	14,546	11,100	3,356	4,621	4,022	599	380	453	264	124	163	47
Sargodha	7,517	5,494	2,023	2,324	2,150	165	327	378	240	101	140	20

figures of literates *per mille* of the population in each of the cities and selected towns of the Province, the figures for literacy in English being also shown. So far as the absolute figures are concerned, Lahore City—the educational centre of the Province—is at the top both in respect of general literacy and literacy in English. Nearly one-fourth of its inhabitants can read and

Literacy in
Cities and
Selected
Towns

write, but only 43,000 inhabitants are literate in English, about one-eighth of whom are females. From the standpoint of the proportion of literates in the total population Lyallpur eclipses Lahore both in respect of literacy of all kinds and literacy in English. Even the town of Sargodha seems to be better off than Lahore in respect of the proportion of literates *per mille* of the total population. These facts need not occasion a surprise, as the causes responsible are not difficult to locate. For example, a contributory cause may be the different interpretations of instructions or the overzeal of a citizen to return himself as literate. Moreover, according to the census definition a University graduate as well as a *Mahajan* knowing only *Lande* or *Hindi Mahajan* (business script) is returned as literate, and Lyallpur and Sargodha are the chief colony towns, crowded with businessmen, and have also a large proportion of persons employed in occupations connected with Public Administration and the Liberal Arts and Professions as compared with Lahore, which has a large proportion of old residents.

The amount of literacy in other towns requires no special notice except that the figures for towns with cantonments are comparatively higher. For example, the number of literates in Rawalpindi and Ambala seems to be particularly affected by this cause.

177 The absolute figures of literacy are given by religions and main age-periods in Table XIII. Subsidiary Table I below shows the proportional distribution of literates *per mille* by age for each religion and sex for the whole

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Literacy by age, sex and religion.

RELIGION	NUMBERS <i>per mille</i> * WHO ARE LITERATE.												TOTAL AND OVER.			NUMBERS <i>per mille</i> SEX 5 AND OVER, WHO ARE LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	All ages 5 and over		5-10		10-15		15-20		20 AND OVER.									
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.				Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
Foreign All Religions	29	31	15	27	3	63	117	117	38	177	15	17	17	2				
Hindu	90	147	21	45	12	97	186	186	35	178	15	15	15	1				
Ad Dharmi	19	27	4	9	12	19	39	39	10	17	10	10	10					
Sikh	82	128	28	36	14	82	141	141	44	151	15	15	15					
Jain	302	494	78	143	54	298	572	572	137	606	25	25	25	2				
Buddhist	63	121	13	11	30	111	102	102	17	137	15	15	15	1				
Zoroastrian	570	558	454	453	303	400	413	452	378	637	37	40	40	23				
Muslim	31	53	8	19	4	43	88	88	12	101	10	10	10	1				
Christian	182	123	78	31	36	80	64	179	100	164	16	16	16	49				
(European)	60	49	43	37	37	43	40	77	44	70	4	4	4	22				
(Indian)	60	72	35	29	28	80	84	97	56	94	12	12	12	27				
Jew	230	491	102	100	100				90	200	20	20	20	12				

* Proportion is calculated on the population of the age-period concerned and not on the total population.

Province. Europeans and Anglo-Indians naturally have the largest proportion, while Zoroastrians (Parsis) are a good second. In general literacy Hindus and Sikhs are nearly equal but very much behind Jains who as a rule belong to the trading classes, mainly Aggarwal. The literacy among Muslims is about the lowest being even lower than that among Indian Christians, whose females are particularly well advanced. The amount of literacy is not only small among Muslims of all ages but the number of literates *per mille* of (school-going) ages 5-10 and 10-15 is even now less than half that of Hindus. In the higher ages the proportion drops to about one-third. Ad Dharmis can lay no claim to literacy to any considerable extent, and their proportion is nearly half that for Muslims. Buddhists dwell mainly in the remoter parts of Kangra District and the Simla Hill States, and most of them are illiterate.

One of the important causes for the comparatively small number of literates among Muslims is that unlike Hindus and Sikhs they do not, to any appreciable extent acquire literacy without going to school. The only sphere of life which gives them an opportunity to become literate in adult age is military service. In the case of Hindus and Sikhs their occupations very often help them in learning to read and write. This is borne out by the high proportion of literates among Jains. The proportion of literates among the trading class of Hindus such as Arora and Khatri is similarly very high. Among Sikhs a large number of artisans pick up reading and writing in their every-day business, and numerous Sikh women are literate in Gurmukhi which is not at all difficult to learn. The proportion of literacy is higher among Sikh females than among the Hindu, and it is even more pronounced among the young generation (female children aged 5-10). As compared with Muslims the proportion of literates among Hindus and Sikhs becomes higher at ages over 15. This may be due to several causes, such as the greater possibility of relaxation into

illiteracy among Muslims or the greater advance made by them only in recent years. A corroborative fact is that the proportion of the primary-passed is smaller among Hindu and Sikh literates than among the Muslim.

Proportion of primary passed per 1,000 literates

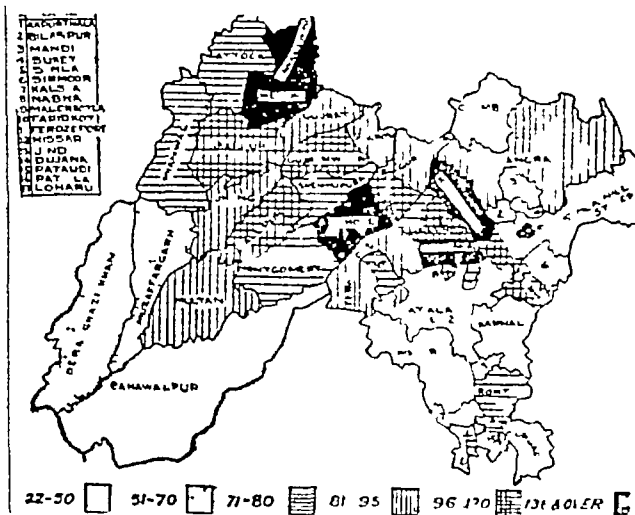
LOCALITY	HINDU		SIKH		MUSLIM		CHRISTIAN	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Punjab	512	239	406	118	755	650	702	120
I—Indo-Gangetic Plain	524	203	364	127	740	678	353	490
II—Himalayan	385	77	430	150	741	448	244	171
III—Sub Himalayan	689	241	478	108	702	604	203	313
IV—North West Dry Area	487	189	430	119	771	500	495	624

In the marginal table are given the proportions of the primary-passed* *per mille* of all literates belonging to the main religions in each Natural Division. It shows that more Muslim literates of both sexes are primary-passed than literates of all other religions. Very few of the literate Sikh

females are primary-passed indicating that they pick up Gurmukhi at home.

178 The advance made in literacy during the last decade, no doubt mainly

Progress of Literacy in the Younger generation



Male literates aged 10—20 per mille of the Boys of the same age (1931)

due to the activities of the Education Department, is confined mainly to persons aged over 10 and under 20. It is believed to be mainly responsible for the proportion of literates in ages 10—20. The map in the margin shows the proportion of literate males of these ages *per mille* of all males of those ages enumerated in each district or state. This

proportion would seem to be highest in Lahore, Hoshiarpur, Simla, Ludhiana, Jhelum and Rawalpindi (136 and over *per mille*), the next highest proportion (over 95 *per mille*) obtaining in Shahpur, Lyallpur, Gujranwala, Amritsar, Jullundur and Ambala. The districts with a proportion lower than 95 *per mille* are Multan, Jhang, Gujrat, Sialkot, Gurdaspur, Ferozepore and Kangra, followed by Rohtak, Montgomery, Sheikhupura, Minwah and Attock and the States of Nabha, Pataudi, Faridkot and Kapurthala. The proportion of literates is very small in the Districts of Hissar, Gurgaon, Karnal, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan and the States of Patiala and Muzir, the Simla Hill States and Sirmoor while the remaining states show a still smaller proportion. It is unsafe to generalize about the amount of literacy imparted in schools, but it appears that in most of the districts the educational institutions (schools, pathshalas and madrasas) at present in existence have not turned out male literates from amongst the members of the younger generation (aged 10—20) in excess of 95 *per mille* which is the average proportion of male literacy in the Province for all ages. In these districts literacy is hardly making any headway, and the hope of spreading education in the backward tracts in order to raise the provincial proportion of literacy seems to be far from realization. When this younger

*Primary passed was made a prominent step and the Government of Punjab decided to make it a compulsory subject in the primary schools of the Province from the year 1931-32.

generation grows up the position of the Province will, I am afraid, not be substantially better than it is now. The census figures of literacy could not be materially wrong and if an error at all exists it would be due rather to the overzeal on the part of a community to swell the figures of its literates. In the face of these facts the view expressed in the Annual Report on the Progress of Education (1930-31 p 12) quoted below might occasion some surprise.

Time was when we heard much of the backwardness of the Maltese Division and in particular the Rie of Muzaffargarh but our Inspector of the Maltese Division writes:—

The percentage of boys in school to the male school-going population ranges from 81 to 81 as shown in the following table:—

Montgomery	81 per cent.
Jhang	81
Lyallpur	77
Malina	73
Dera Ghazi Khan	69
Muzaffargarh	61

*These figures again approach what we used to hope to achieve only through compulsion. The second class in this Division is 44 per cent. of the first, and the fourth class is 78 per cent. of the enrolment in the third.

179 It will be of interest if we could here summarize the position of the Province from the

Number of pupils (males and females) in schools by stages

YEAR.	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Literates below 20 surviving at the time of census (taking 1/2 of Class IV and allowing 18 per mille as death-rate annually).
1	2	3	4	5	6
1911-22	213,817	91,213	69,290	52,406	29,119
1922-23	313,806	80,608	78,402	67,221	33,068
1923-24	317,820	106,208	78,871	64,229	38,373
1924-25	325,848	111,206	80,480	67,442	40,915
1925-26	402,644	162,319	83,190	72,720	45,491
1926-27	445,061	178,108	90,122	82,911	51,625
1927-28	437,048	182,314	103,812	84,111	62,626
1928-29	412,110	217,000	117,891	90,206	66,372
1929-30	432,770	221,807	128,626	97,624	61,222
1930-31	474,022	241,303	131,981	106,619	71,979
Total Literates below 20 estimated from departmental returns (1922-31)					437,626
Literates below 20 according to the 1931 Census (British Territory)					397,811
Difference					62,794

sustained course of instructions for a minimum period of four years is essential to establish a literacy that lasts. About two-thirds of the scholars in the fourth stage may thus be regarded as becoming literate every year. If the figures at one stage are compared with the figures for the next higher stage in the following year the amount of stagnation will be evident.

The figures of literates turned out during the last nine years very approximately give the total literates below 20 at this census after an allowance is made for the deaths during the last decade. In the last column of the table above an estimate of the survivors has been made on the assumption of an annual death rate of 18 per mille. The number actually returned as literates below 20 at this census has also been given. The difference between the estimated outturn and the actual figure might be regarded as due to relapse into illiteracy of boys, who passed their fourth class in the early years of the decade and to some of them being now above 20 which is not at all improbable. The primary standard was reduced from 5 to 4 classes in 1910 and the amount of relapse during the last decade would naturally be greater than before.

Number of girls in schools by stages

YEAR.	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV
1	2	3	4	5
1922-23	36,488	10,142	7,260	5,055
1923-24	35,604	10,075	7,543	5,293
1924-25	30,023	10,387	7,033	5,395
1925-26	42,079	11,208	8,336	5,752
1926-27	47,295	12,374	8,700	6,130
1927-28	58,683	14,200	9,776	6,627
1928-29	50,777	16,072	11,763	8,191
1929-30	60,550	18,941	12,732	8,977
1930-31	77,823	21,480	14,815	10,546

The table in the margin shows the figures of girls at school during the last nine years of the decade. It appears that in the case of girls the extent of decline in numbers at each higher stage is even greater than that among boys.

180 The view has been held in Educational circles that an important

Adult
Literacy

YEAR.	Number of adult scholars	Literacy certificates granted in the Punjab British Territory					
		DIVISIONS					
		Total	Multan	Lahore	Rawalpindi	Ambala	Jullundur
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1921-22	1,783						
1922-23	17,776	80	80				
1923-24	40,883	356	356				
1924-25	61,091	1,613	1,570	43			
1925-26	85,422	3,161	2,788	267	63	20	23
1926-27	98,467	4,405	3,092	903	147	107	156
1927-28	90,834	4,850	2,663	1,256	332	605	
1928-29	Not available	4,113	2,413	1,075	278	200	147
1929-30	48,097	4,402	2,083	1,013	515	691	110
1930-31	45,788	5,211	2,391	1,705	462	476	177
Total	491,941	28,197	17,436	6,262	1,797	2,089	613

means of fighting illiteracy among the masses in this country is by the education of adults. The Co-operative Department has also been paying considerable attention to adult education. Numerous night schools were opened during the last decade, most of them being conducted by the local bodies with the assistance of Government grants and some by the Co-operative Department. The statement in the margin shows

the annual number of scholars in these institutions and the number of literacy certificates granted by the Education Department to adult scholars at some of these schools. It is very probable that the presence of these schools has given a great stimulus to adults acquiring literacy on their own account, as the figures which we shall soon examine admit of no other satisfactory explanation. According to this statement the number of adults, who have acquired literacy during the last decade (about 30,000), though in a way gratifying, is negligible. We shall now endeavour with the aid of census statistics to form an idea of the attainment of literacy by adults.

The total number of literates aged 20 and over in 1931 should obviously be less than that of literates aged 10 and over in 1921. Their number

Locality	Literates aged 20 and over in 1931	Literates aged 10 and over in 1921	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
1	2	3	4
Punjab	894,464	871,278	+23,186
British Territory	768,475	745,118	+23,357
Punjab States	125,080	126,160	-171
Madras	3,086,013	3,531,448	-445,435

is less in Punjab States but considerably in excess in British Territory. The actual figures are given in the margin, and it will be useful to compare these with similar figures of an educationally advanced province like Madras, where the forces operating in this Province

were probably absent. It is apparent that in Madras Presidency the existing literacy among males and females aged 20 and over is considerably less than the 1921 literacy in the population aged 10 and over.

The main cause for the excess in the figures of literates in British Territory is acquisition of literacy by adults. Another reason is that many pupils in the primary classes aged 10 or above in 1921 attained literacy subsequently. This result may also be due partly to a fictitious return of

literacy in some vernacular on account of the communal tension and the Urdu-Hindi-Gurmukhi controversy. Perhaps the fact that on the present occasion specific instructions were issued about the recording of literacy in commercial scripts (*Lavde Saraf* and *Hindi Mahajani*) as well as in Roman may also be a contributory cause.

Before examining by religions the figures of adult literacy we may discuss them by locality. We shall for the present ignore the literacy among females as it will be admitted that among them the age of attainment of literacy even at school is higher than

Male Literacy figures for some districts.

District.	Literates 20 years and over in 1921.	Literates 10 years and over in 1921.	Excess.
1	2	3	4
Ludhiana	40,171	31,479	8,692
Lahore	79,844	65,101	14,743
Amritsar	41,806	36,879	4,927
Gujranwala	23,709	21,827	1,882
Sheikhpura	16,874	13,274	3,600
Gujrat	21,648	2,708	18,940
Shahpur	28,622	21,294	7,328
Montgomery	29,019	19,428	9,591
Lyallpur	33,911	27,746	6,165
Multan	39,481	30,170	9,311
Mianwali	10,218	8,781	1,437

among males, and many a female now over 20 has in fact acquired it at school during the last decade as a result of general awakening among females. The table in the margin shows the figures for districts, in which male literates aged 20 and over exceed the total male literates aged 10 and over in 1921 without any allowance having been made for deaths during the decade. In Mianwali and Gujranwala the excess is negligible. The increase in Montgomery is mainly due to the large influx of immigrants from the various parts of the Province many of whom were literates. The large increase in Lahore is mainly due to an enormous adult immigration to the capital of the Province during the last decade. A similarly satisfactory explanation is not available for the increase in the figures for Lyallpur Multan Ludhiana Amritsar Shikhpura Gujrat and Shahpur but in these districts the increase may partly be due to the fact that many boys in the primary classes in 1921 attained literacy after the age of ten. The increase in Amritsar Multan Lyallpur and Ludhiana is particularly marked and may in these places more than elsewhere be due in part to the Urdu-Hindi-Gurmukhi controversy.

We shall now proceed to discuss the figures of literacy by main religions. The figures given below show literacy by religions for the districts of Ludhiana Lahore Amritsar Sheikhpura Lyallpur Gujrat Shahpur and Multan.

Literacy among certain religions and districts.

District.	MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Literates aged 20 and over in 1921.	Literates aged 10 and over in 1921.	Excess.	Literates aged 20 and over in 1921.	Literates aged 10 and over in 1921.	Excess.
Religion.	1	2	3	4	5	6
BRITISH TERRITORY TOTAL.						
Hind.	165,111	122,354	42,757	85,149	67,979	17,170
Mus.	35,377	37,233	-1,856	31,666	29,332	2,334
Mul.	132,511	173,135	-40,624	87,242	132,539	-45,297
Mul.	1,06,927	79,227	27,700	29,411	11,111	18,300
Jain.	1,351	6,370	-5,019	67	612	-545
Chrt. m.	17,817	17,267	550	6,311	2,480	3,831
LUDHIANA (Total).						
Hind.	40,171	29,877	10,294	1,004	2,311	-1,307
Mus.	10,196	11,119	-923	1,111	1,079	32
Mul.	8,412	4,747	3,665	1,167	17	1,150
Mul.	623	10,242	-9,619	1,111	1,196	-85
LAHORE (Total).						
Hind.	7,341	43,731	-36,390	11,796	1,111	10,685
Mus.	3,111	21	2,990	2,111	2,111	0
Mul.	8	19,001	-18,993	8,941	2,111	6,830
Mul.	8	74	-66	1,079	1	1,078

Literacy among certain religions and districts—concluded

DISTRICT	MALES			FEMALES		
	Literates aged 20 & over in 1931	Survivors of literates aged 10 & over in 1921	Excess	Literates aged 20 & over in 1931	Survivors of literates aged 10 & over in 1921	Excess
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
AMRITSAR (Total)	44,806	30,667	14,139	6,486	2,760	3,736
Hindu	17,498	12,418	5,080	1,827	765	1,062
Muslim	12,803	7,458	5,345	2,324	563	1,761
Sikh	14,024	9,978	4,046	2,024	985	1,039
SHEIKHUPURA (Total)	16,374	11,327	5,047	1,582	816	766
Hindu	6,377	4,564	1,813	743	235	508
Muslim	5,204	3,725	1,479	172	169	3
Sikh	5,084	2,771	2,313	596	206	390
GUJRAT (Total)	28,598	21,785	6,813	2,873	2,117	756
Hindu	8,403	6,649	1,754	974	624	350
Muslim	11,466	9,179	2,277	541	730	—189
Sikh	8,619	5,867	2,752	1,289	692	597
SHAHNUR (Total)	25,622	18,950	6,672	4,315	2,666	1,649
Hindu	10,591	8,024	1,667	1,727	1,236	491
Muslim	9,802	6,559	3,243	658	438	220
Sikh	5,046	3,346	1,700	1,842	936	906
LYALLPUR (Total)	35,911	23,584	12,327	4,484	1,979	2,505
Hindu	13,449	10,438	3,011	1,910	915	995
Muslim	10,781	7,220	3,561	1,212	537	675
Sikh	10,676	5,560	5,116	1,100	432	668
MULTAN (Total)	39,492	25,644	13,848	2,461	2,109	352
Hindu	22,079	15,626	6,453	1,335	888	447
Muslim	12,861	8,094	4,767	457	757	—300
Sikh	3,472	2,122	1,340	389	195	194

The second column of the table shows the figures of male literates aged 20 and over in 1931. In column 3 are shown the figures of literates who would be still surviving out of the 1921 literates aged 10 and over the death-rate of 150 *per mille* during the last decade having been applied to obtain their number. It will be conceded that the assumed death-rate is not at all excessive and should at the same time leave enough margin for slight movements of population that might have occurred. Column 4 gives the excess of the figures in column 2 over those in column 3, while columns 5, 6 and 7 show similar results for females. It is evident that figures of all religions show an excess of varying magnitude being due mainly to adults having acquired literacy.

We have dealt so far with the districts, in which the excess in literacy figures among persons aged 20 and over was transparent. The figures for other districts may also contain a small increase in adult literacy, but not large enough to wipe out the effect of deaths among literates during the last decade and thus to show an actual excess in the present figures. Details for each district need not be gone into, but a reference to the total figures for British Territory is necessary. The figures in the first six lines of the table above give the information for the total British Territory similar to that about the districts appearing in the table. The figures for Christians and Jains which have also been added, do not show any acquisition of literacy by adults. Jains become literate in early life while numerous Indian Christians have occupations which

afford no opportunity for acquiring literacy in adult age. On the whole we find from columns 4 and 7 in respect of literacy among adults, an increase of 135,125 in males and 92,476 in females of all religions, while the degree of increase varies in the case of the three main religions. Assuming the excess to be 100 among Sikhs the proportions of increase will be as given in the margin. It has, however to be remembered that many literate Hindus who adopt Sikhism at each census swell the figures of literacy among Sikhs. Hindus come next in this respect, while Muslims, especially their females, seem very apathetic.

In paragraph 156 of the 1921 Report, Mr Jacob made a forecast of the number of literate males above the age of 20 at this census. He estimated an annual increase of 50 000 as a result of the attainment of fresh literacy by boys at school. To the probable survivors of these he added the probable survivors of the literates of 1921 and thus obtained the figure of 814 808 as the total number of male literates over 20 in British Territory at this census. His surmise about the number of literates, turned out by the schools during the last decade, has proved to be fairly correct, but what he seems to have overlooked is that a great majority of these boys would be still below 20 in 1931. The literates now aged 20 and above comprise (1) the survivors of all literates aged 10 and over of 1921 (2) the persons who became literate in adult age during the decade, and (3) a certain number of boys who attained literacy at school during the first year or two of the last decade. The number of literates of the last two categories could not have been predicted with any amount of precision.

Literacy by
Selected
Castes.

181 The table below shows the literates *per mille* of the total population of certain selected castes for the 1921 and the present census.

Statement showing the number per mille of the total strength of each sex who are literate among certain castes.

Caste.	1921.		1931.		Caste.	1921.		1931.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
I.—Agriculturists					2. Dhola	28	4	19	3
1. Ahir	28	2	21	1	4. Juleha	26	2	20	1
2. Arora	41	7	28	3	8. Kumbhar	17	3	9	1
3. A. sa	29	4	36	1	9. Kadambari	115	25	61	11
4. Baluch	19	1	36	1	7. Lohar	41	4	29	2
5. Gajjar	27	2	19	1	8. Machi	15	1	9	1
6. Ja	48	6	31	3	9. Nai	29	3	7	1
7. Kamboh	49	7	4	2	10. Sonar	158	16	146	15
8. Mew	17		12		11. Tarbela	84	7	35	5
9. Pathan	114	70	94	13	12. T. S.	19	2	13	1
10. Rajput	68	8	27	5					
11. Sami	74	7	61	4	V.—Criminal Tribes				
II.—Priests					1. Bhamra	16	3	3	
1. Brahman	228	27	708	17	2. Hari	23		6	
2. Kayastha	173	74	161	23	3. Pakhivara	33	2	21	1
III.—Traders					4. Sani	13	2	20	5
1. Agrawal	402	27	371	16	VI.—Others				
2. Arora	294	56	294	29	1. Chokra	16	2	4	
3. Bhatti	286	91	373	59	2. Faqir	47	3	27	2
4. Bhatth	203	24	126	23	3. Jharra	33	3	21	2
IV.—Artisans					4. Machhi	14	1	7	1
1. Chhimba	23	5	57	4	5. Mirasi	33	2	24	1
2. Chamar	11	1	9		6. Mowla	5		2	
					7. Dagi and Koli	8		9	

In each and every caste except Sami whose 1921 figures seem to be excessive there is an increase in the number of literates, both male and female.

The table also shows how certain castes, such as Aggarwal, Khatri and Arora, have stood out at both the censuses with a prominently high percentage of literacy. The figures of these castes would compare favourably even with those of Europeans, Anglo-Indians or Zoroastrians, if the comparison were confined to persons between the ages of 15 and 40. Brahmans, Sayads and Sheikhs seem to be literate in fairly large numbers, and to a lesser extent Pathans and Kashmiris. The agricultural castes are, of course, very backward, but Rajputs, who receive large accretions from the well-to-do and educated members of lower castes, and Sainis are proportionately better educated, while of the others Kambohs, Jats, Awans and Arams are almost on the same level. The Ahirs, Gujjars and Meos are in the background, though the two last-named have made much progress during the last decade. As regards the artisan castes, such as Lohar and Tarkhan, there is not much to choose between them and their agriculturist neighbours Jat and Arain, while the Sunar (goldsmith) is comparatively much better off. Of the village menials, *Kumhar*, *Mochi*, *Teh*, *Machhi* and *Dhobi* are still backward, and the criminal tribes under State supervision have drawn level with them, the Pakhiwara actually claiming a higher proportion of literacy. The depressed classes, namely, Dagri and Kohi, Chamar and Chuhra, and their Muslim counterparts, Mochi and Mussalli, are the most backward of all.

182 In British Territory there are now 230,390 males and 19,217 females who are literate in English as compared with 128,242 males and 11,293 females in 1921. Excluding the Europeans and Anglo-Indians the literates in English comprise 222,006 males and 17,117 females, or 22 and 2 *per mille* of the population of each sex over 5 years old respectively.

Literacy in English

The progress of English literacy is shown below by an extract from Subsidiary Table IV, the figures of general literacy being also shown side by side.

Natural Division	Total number of literates per mille *								Literate in English per 10,000 of each sex aged over 5							
	1931		1921		1911		1901		1931		1921		1911		1901	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Punjab	95	15	74	9	62	6	64	3	198	19	118	12	92	12	71	7
I.—Indo Gangetic Plain West	98	17	74	9	62	6	59	3	206	24	128	25	104	13	75	7
II.—Himalayan	91	8	83	9	61	5	67	4	109	9	85	26	58	24	48	16
III.—Sub Himalayan	104	17	85	11	65	7	68	4	241	21	155	16	115	13	90	9
IV.—North West Dry Area	82	13	62	7	60	4	69	3	126	9	70	4	54	4	46	3

* The proportion of literates for 1931 and 1921 has been worked out on the basis of the population of each sex aged over 5, and for 1911 and 1901 on the basis of the total population.

English literacy like that in vernaculars is making progress everywhere with this difference that in its case the Himalayan Division is more backward than the North-West Dry Area.

183 The literacy in English is most widespread among the castes noted in the marginal table, which compares the number of literates in English per 10,000 of the total strength of each caste with that of 1921. The castes are arranged alphabetically. The Khatri, both male and female, have the largest proportion of literates in English. The Sheikhs, Sayads, Aggarwals, Brahmans and Aroras come next in the order.

English Literacy by Castes

Caste	1931		1921	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Aggarwal	383	13	253	7
Arora	350	23	255	10
Brahman	379	17	312	7
Kashmiri	330	26	167	7
Khatri	1,048	67	976	37
Pathan	291	17	212	7
Sayad	392	20	297	4
Sheikh	448	34	385	12

The Kashmiris take the seventh place, having doubled their proportion since last census, and are followed by Pathans.

184 As already stated, literacy in four main vernaculars, namely Urdu, Hindi, Gurmukhi and Roman was recorded at this census. Roman is Urdu or Punjabi written in English characters. The figures of other scripts like *Hindi Mahajani* and *Lande* though recorded were not tabulated for reasons of economy. Table XIII A, printed in Part III of this Volume gives the literacy in each of the important vernaculars by religion for each district and state. The Provincial Summary is reproduced below for facility of reference.

Literacy in certain Vernaculars by Religion.

RELIGION.	LITERATE IN							
	Punjab				British Territory			
	All Vernaculars.	Urdu.	Hindl.	Gurmukhl.	Roman.	All Vernaculars.	Urdu.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
ALL RELIGIONS	1,972,301	908,821	236,296	196,464	6,987	1,123,023	236,293	
Male	1,112,817	516,429	176,845	148,147	6,418	699,189	177,433	
Female	859,484	392,392	59,451	48,317	377	423,834	58,860	
HINDU	672,128	36,125	293,861	27,367	2,664	282,634	276,630	
Male	316,440	348,391	161,294	36,196	2,315	444,038	312,074	
Female	355,688	13,734	37,090	11,068	349	338,636	164,556	
AD-DEWANI	4,596	2,677	337	2,229	8	4,413	3,990	
Male	4,596	1,876	344	2,941	8	4,406	1,963	
Female	800	180	94	287	0	845	180	
SIKH	346,378	171,696	11,433	111,571	1,285	213,671	164,156	
Male	267,287	109,252	9,872	107,017	1,179	178,903	109,294	
Female	79,091	4,444	1,561	3,554	106	34,768	4,402	
MUSLIM	411,828	498,677	2,487	1,778	1,432	216,463	331,694	
Male	371,628	368,814	2,022	1,419	1,406	317,809	344,948	
Female	40,200	40,134	465	359	26	38,654	37,449	
CHRISTIAN	17,117	10,864	369	337	368	27,062	26,413	
Male	10,225	8,703	224	270	87	8,900	8,823	
Female	7,212	7,041	145	61	99	7,962	6,927	

LITERATE IN

RELIGION	British Territory				Punjab States.			
	Hindl.	Gurmukhl.	Roman.	All Vernaculars.	Urdu.	Hindl.	Gurmukhl.	Roman.
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ALL RELIGIONS	173,183	167,112	3,850	136,579	66,968	43,102	26,377	2,828
Male	137,41	113,426	3,513	127,667	66,968	33,672	24,317	2,637
Female	35,771	53,686	337	8,912	2,229	9,430	2,060	211
HINDU	110,069	109,871	809	78,432	24,63	30,666	16,317	31
Male	104,224	104,101	764	72,364	21,367	25,136	10,066	1,480
Female	5,845	15,770	145	6,068	1,265	5,530	6,251	18
AD-DEWANI	435	1,111	1	1	11	2	167	1
Male	435	1,111	1	1	11	2	167	1
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SIKH	8,365	111,528	735	31,781	2,169	2,179	26,832	967
Male	7,211	107,406	711	30,294	2,169	2,169	23,411	954
Female	1,154	4,122	24	1,487	0	0	3,421	13
MUSLIM	7,11	1,77	637	1,137	21,334	113	787	678
Male	1,119	1,054	91	1,137	21,334	113	787	678
Female	51	113	26	1	1,000	11	16	1
CHRISTIAN	213	317	317	317	317	317	317	317
Male	19	26	63	32	328	8	8	12
Female	131	61	64	119	111	111	4	3

The number of persons literate in these vernaculars is smaller than the detail given under each vernacular as some persons are literate in more vernaculars than one and have been included in the figures for each. The detail of dual literacy appears on the first of the above mentioned Table.

A large majority of the people are literate in Urdu their number being double that of literates in other vernaculars put together. The strength of Hindi and Gurmukhi is about equal while literates in Roman are comparatively few. Roman being taught in the Army and Militate soldiers and at next census the number of literates in this script is bound to increase. The number

of literates among Hindus despite their numerical inferiority is much greater than that among Muslims, the latter claiming a larger number of literates in Urdu. Only very few Muslims and Christians are literate in Hindi and Gurmukhi, while the number of Hindus literate in Hindi is one-half of those literate in Urdu. Gurmukhi is, of course, the vernacular of Sikhs, and actually more Sikhs are literate in Gurmukhi than in Urdu, more particularly so in the Punjab States.

185 The table in the margin shows the number of literates *per mille* among

Comparison
with other
Provinces

PROVINCE 1	Literates aged 5 and over <i>per mille</i> of the population aged 5 and over	
	Males 2	Females 3
Punjab	95	15
Delhi	226	72
N W 1 Province	80	12
United Provinces	94	11
Rajputana	76	6
Jammu and Kashmir State	70	0
Hyderabad State	85	12
Central Provinces and Berar	110	11
Central India Agency	92	9
Bihar and Orissa	95	8
Ajmer Merwara	203	35
Bombay	167	29
Madras	188	30
Bengal	180	32
Assam	152	23
Burma	560	165

those aged over 5 years in this Province and some other provinces and states of India. The proportion of literacy is higher in this Province than in the contiguous provinces and states, such as the North-West Frontier Province, Rajputana Agency, Jammu and Kashmir State and the United Provinces. The proportion of literates in the Presidencies is, however, very much greater, Madras having a proportion of literates almost twice as large as the Punjab. The proportions for provinces with a large urban population like Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara are

also higher

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.
Literacy by Age, Sex and Locality

DISTRICT OR STATE AND NATURAL DIVISION.	NUMBER per 1000 WHO ARE LITERATE										
	All ages 5 and over			5-10		10-15		15-20		20 and over.	
	3 Total	3 Male.	4 Female.	5 Male.	6 Female.	7 Male.	8 Female.	9 Male.	10 Female.	11 Male.	12 Female.
FORMER	20	25	18	27	8	63	16	121	26	113	15
L.—Indo-Gangetic Plain West	62	66	57	23	9	63	57	179	27	155	59
1. Huzar	40	63	8	17	3	41	8	26	8	60	8
2. Lahore State	18	23	3	7	1	13	1	23	8	44	3
3. Rohilk	41	72	4	20	2	49	4	88	8	87	4
4. Dehra Dun	24	45	2	9	1	34	1	63	4	82	8
5. Gurgaon	40	66	6	20	3	46	6	91	9	82	6
6. Pata d State	88	102	8	28	4	63	7	124	13	126	8
7. Karnal	39	64	6	17	2	41	6	78	9	79	7
8. Jalandhar	63	104	17	36	7	85	13	187	24	118	17
9. F. porthale State	42	66	12	21	7	49	14	101	12	78	12
10. Ludhiana	118	180	31	62	21	146	37	280	83	254	28
11. Mair Kotla Dist	65	108	11	30	6	87	11	177	15	124	11
12. Faridkot	86	92	15	29	10	87	18	111	23	113	14
13. Ferozid State	87	83	8	18	3	44	7	112	14	121	8
14. Patiala State	49	82	7	13	3	33	6	86	11	105	8
15. Jind State	79	65	8	9	1	22	4	83	9	68	6
16. K. Jha Dist	66	81	12	22	8	48	13	103	19	116	11
17. Lahore	114	160	48	49	29	101	81	200	69	194	49
18. Amritsar	79	120	27	36	14	84	26	165	46	140	27
19. Gujranwala	64	84	28	33	14	74	28	131	41	167	24
20. Khushkhar	47	73	11	21	8	81	11	164	20	80	11
II.—Himalayan	62	61	8	22	8	45	9	106	13	111	8
21. Ahrum State	27	60	7	11	6	28	11	60	12	73	6
22. Simla	226	229	107	127	70	231	141	302	121	310	110
23. S. and Hill States	42	78	8	17	3	35	8	81	7	90	8
4. Bhagpur State	29	82	2	9	1	19	1	49	3	84	3
25. Kangra	64	102	9	27	8	63	9	122	18	125	8
26. Mand State	88	94	7	18	8	36	8	104	12	126	7
27. Held State	53	41	2	11	2	21	3	35	4	81	2
28. Chamba Dist	36	64	6	9	4	22	6	80	8	83	6
III.—Sub-Himalayan	65	191	17	33	9	77	19	157	31	159	17
29. Ambala	78	129	23	23	13	78	23	180	24	112	23
30. K. and State	45	71	12	17	8	39	12	82	22	80	11
31. Hoshiarpur	67	114	12	40	7	86	11	186	23	128	12
32. Gurdaspur	81	81	13	27	6	63	13	121	4	91	12
33. Malhot	49	75	14	25	8	80	17	122	28	84	12
34. Gujra	69	93	18	25	8	81	19	150	36	112	14
35. Jhelum	71	123	20	45	11	103	25	201	41	125	11
36. Pa. Jhelum	114	179	36	63	29	124	35	209	87	202	37
37. Attock	47	78	15	20	7	49	14	110	28	97	15
IV North-West Dry Area	51	81	13	23	8	63	11	119	21	99	17
38. Montgomery	49	78	12	18	8	47	11	103	11	97	13
39. Sahiwal	69	84	24	32	13	72	21	148	25	115	24
40. Muzaff	45	79	7	17	4	45	8	121	11	94	7
41. Ludhian	69	107	19	37	7	86	1	165	37	121	25
42. Jhang	55	83	20	27	10	83	22	128	23	104	29
43. Multa	89	94	19	22	4	84	10	123	17	112	16
44. S. Punjab, F. d	27	45	4	11	2	23	4	63	8	64	4
45. Muzaffarpur	37	67	4	12	2	39	4	80	7	83	4
46. Dera Ghazi Khan	37	62	8	13	3	22	8	89	12	76	8
Cities	226	226	108	128	64	216	114	345	165	218	109
Selected Towns	306	329	72	118	44	218	79	258	103	218	71
Total Cities and Selected Towns	215	227	96	111	58	216	101	349	131	316	95

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III

Literacy by Religion, Sex and Locality

(Aged 5 and over)

DISTRICT OF STATE AND NATURAL DIVISION	A—NUMBER per mille WHO ARE LITERATE										B—NUMBER OF LITERATES IN CERTAIN VERNACULARS PER 1,000 TOTAL LITERATES					
	HINDU		SIKH		JAIN		MUSLIM		CHRISTIAN		HINDU		SIKH		JAIN	
	Male	Females	Male	Females	Male	Females	Male	Females	Male	Females	Male	Females	Male	Females	Male	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
PUNJAB	147	21	126	26	494	78	55	8	123	75	869	948	906	993	747	
I—Indo-Gangetic Plain West	100	15	103	16	501	69	66	13	116	79	849	912	500	956	701	
1. Hoshiarpur	77	5	70	5	550	40	34	3	215	220	716	895	923	1,000	606	
2. Ludhiana	20	2	100	1	571	67	44	4	1,000	713	503	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
3. Behal	60	7	313	85	475	55	66	6	5	30	789	818	1,000	1,000	072	
4. Dera Ghazi Khan	41	1	1,000				61	4	1,000	1,000	822	1,000	1,000			
5. Gujranwala	76	6	226	50	608	78	44	7	337	255	808	985	1,000	1,000	863	
6. Ferozepore	96	6		50	891	97	100	13	1,000	1,000	973	1,000			902	
7. Karnal	66	5	81	13	411	35	53	8	153	134	711	890	901	1,000	431	
8. Jullundur	241	51	85	13	333	80	81	10	411	167	981	593	999	1,000	985	
9. Amritsar	104	41	71	12	444		36	5	37	14	917	990	991	988	1,000	
10. Pathankot	181	8	26	6	446	100	79	21	271	401	978	991	610	1,000	916	
11. Muzaffargarh	171	14	77	8	370	30	70	0	24	61	703	882	897	978	705	
12. Ferozepore	226	67	84	14	586	158	40	6	419	174	910	975	982	981	958	
13. Ferozepore	303	27	80	7	590	68	36	2	24	16	708	984	987	1,000	974	
14. Patiala	121	7	61	0	410	21	42	5	209	174	600	930	809	907	495	
15. Jalandhar	47	7	65	16	267	41	32	3	624	577	871	951	912	909	810	
16. Ludhiana	118	0	83	13	631	92	42	17	111	33	675	993	999	1,000	573	
17. Lahore	297	85	105	20	504	191	124	37	220	161	970	991	986	999	970	
18. Amritsar	267	51	109	22	288	109	70	21	60	72	967	961	995	999	940	
19. Gujranwala	301	89	136	50	502	141	55	12	17	10	962	998	981	1,000	1,000	
20. Sahiwal	211	68	127	22	583	135	39	2	7	0	912	954	976	999	1,000	
II—Himalayan	10	7	29	62	69	123	51	12	661	696	573	971	910	981	760	
21. Simla	57	7	15	10	875	615	69	0	524	381	870	970	980	1,000	920	
22. Simla	273	55	576	324	1,000		245	102	734	781	970	927	970	983	1,000	
23. Simla Hill Station	74	5	152	30	690	94	72	0	672	612	970	962	962	952	563	
24. Dalhousie	1	2	211	10			20		1,000		918	1,000	1,000	1,000		
25. Kangra	107	8	318	51	514		58	0	195	530	926	987	989	1,000	1,000	
26. Mandi	65	0	404	145			91	12	702	711	616	959	931	971		
27. Suket	49		733				121				877	961	900			
28. Chamba	65	5	596	725			48	6	435	370	593	919	911	1,000		
III—Sub-Himalayan	105	29	105	45	470	124	66	6	159	83	959	969	990	999	928	
29. Ambala	127	30	115	15	594	147	80	10	121	458	915	988	997	1,000	907	
30. Patiala	84	16	98	20	491	20	40	3	182	286	723	1,000	980	1,000	750	
31. Hoshiarpur	147	17	103	21	518	151	70	4	10	42	978	997	998	999	882	
32. Gurdaspur	172	24	82	11	759	1,000	61	7	12	20	967	998	999	1,000	1,000	
33. Sialkot	165	18	65	23	205	133	63	8	97	38	956	928	998	1,000	1,000	
34. Gujrat	311	67	428	98		84	47	3	85	78	967	997	998	999		
35. Jhilm	447	110	573	177	571	50	80	6	507	421	992	982	998	1,000	1,000	
36. Rawalpindi	485	110	492	201	477	35	102	6	774	595	951	980	983	1,000	996	
37. Attock	377	83	499	142	1,000		41	5	705	565	891	978	923	992	1,000	
IV—North West Dry Area	399	49	175	17	504	82	37	3	64	34	831	986	965	997	990	
38. Montgomery	20	43	140	32	801		33	1	53	28	810	982	936	999	947	
39. Shahpur	313	93	383	247	714	200	48	5	17	11	920	994	994	1,000	600	
40. Mianwali	403	42	449	93	727	125	10	1	311	231	974	995	990	950	1,000	
41. Lyallpur	324	66	163	27	517	87	59	7	28	13	888	991	991	997	990	
42. Hangu	330	78	267	190			30	6	61	12	873	977	992	975		
43. Multan	310	18	220	43	451	71	41	2	224	118	740	990	924	997	940	
44. Bahawalpur	140	14	71	6	800	250	26	1	202	205	803	951	1,000	1,000	1,000	
45. Muzaffargarh	350	22	155	44			23	1	207	100	712	966	922	1,000		
46. Dera Ghazi Khan	148	35	179	60	380	98	28	1	500	333	808	981	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Cities	195	163	438	176	600	275	265	116	612	520	975	998	993	1,000	1,000	
	201	69	308	101	368	135	168	80	335	418	962	916	986	997	892	
	337	64	503	157	443	74	130	14	683	671	838	998	982	1,000	930	
Towns	543	21	553	161	478	16	148	31	750	606	940	1,000	967	998	991	
	145	61	119	96	118	118	101	3	645	241	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	391	131	531	183	238	75	161	41	432	403	974	995	999	838	990	
	291	81	426	171	560	169	210	53	803	698	964	987	993	1,000	965	
	320	113	407	251	560	169	189	45	715	317	958	963	975	962	984	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III—concluded.

Literacy by Religion, Sex and Locality

(April 5 and over)

		B—NUMBER OF LITERATE CHRS. IN VARIOUS CLASSES PER 1,000 TOTAL LITERATE					C—NUMBER OF FEDERAL AMER. PER 1,000 TOT. LITERATE									
		J IS MUSLIM. CHRISTIAN.					HINDU. SIKH. J. N. MUSLIM. CHRISTIAN.									
DISTRICT OR STATE INDIA.	NATURAL INDIANS.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
PUNJAB																
I.—Indo-Gangetic Plains West																
1. Hissar		845	800	808	725	645	341	13	361	9	436	127	156	399	547	170
2. Lahore Mals	1,000	1,000	1,000				30	83			308		325	290		
3. Rohtak	790	803	855		842	978	144	137	767	118	431	84	703	912	863	780
4. Dayana Mals		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	304		1,000				320	111	1,000	1,000
5. Gurgaon	916	1,000	997	851		643	511	211	661	145	443	17	841	848	218	632
6. Patna Mals	1,000	1,000	1,000				48					171	372	43		
7. Karnal	770	855	842	872	813		102	227	813	17	318	295	677	693	714	646
8. Jalandhar	877	800	841	730	747		686	260	508	86	710	223	684	874	101	186
9. Kapurthala Mals		802	831	815	814	514	514	15	376	123			71	328	812	81
10. Ludhiana	1,000	996	877	984	870	671	731	280	114	677	85	73	687	120		64
11. Mals & Mals	867	847	815	700	333	231	91	100	11	661	47	367	473	133		
12. Ferozepore	1,000	99	804	292	520	414	260	361	61	664	57	713	848	251		403
13. Ferozshahi Mals	1,000	994	1,000	808		397	253	258	128	478	467	901	978	800		
14. Ferozshahi Mals	783	873	803	413	17	189	80	137	20	700	280	184	104			84
15. Jind Mals	833	833	831	707	111	333	117	312	136	420	123	708	84	129		111
16. Jalandhar	1,000	813	158	139		297	132	308	114	404	573	843	117	139		
17. Lahore	808	800	808	436	743	791	518	613	847	819	703	641	738	361		673
18. Amritsar	830	800	81	6	809	677	638	50	80	470	121	908	630	361		378
19. Gurgaon Mals	1,000	805	805	874	677	636	156	863	116	831	264	773	714	724		772
20. Muzikpore	1,000	847	803	891	732	570	64	243	83	714	470	284	487	708		486
II.—Himalayas																
21. Jammu Mals	1,000	9	1,000	636	730	48	5	117	11	607		631	364	843		378
22. Poonah		808	85	188	133	812	162	484	136	1,000		798	498	11		120
23. Simla Hill Mals	8	981	1,000	614	121	333	84	364		478		664	438	836		34
24. Mussoorie	1,000		1,000			271	61	311				873	1,000			
25. Kangra	863	846	710	684	480	480	64	829	184	802		973	638	600		432
26. M. of Mals	841	847	339	89	282	94	661	794				723	264	213		81
27. Soli Mals	844				84		100					144				
28. Chamba Mals	771	84	1,000	809	141	14	292	184				131	120	700		845
III.—Sub-Himalayas																
29. Ambala	815	899	807	184	296	878	131	450	74	368	187	733	871	12		762
30. Ludhiana Mals	1,000	99	1,000	1,000	1,000	112	11	378	82	673		878	428	1,000		100
31. Hoshiarpur	1,000	994	808	698	698	698	71	548	20	623	89	848	788	973		879
32. Gurdaspur		896	894	829	745	418	180	329	71	4		831	11	724		365
33. Hoshiarpur	991	894	873	284	873	623	333	334	213	802	604	839	813	271		330
34. J. N.	1,000	1,000	899	800	800	641	147	903	22			691	671	661		763
35. Jalandhar	1,000	1,000	899	354	361	697	183	472	111	873		723	677	251		361
36. Ferozshahi Mals	1,000	1,000	874	85	120	334	797	841	102	278		677	667	70		160
37. Attock		841	877	731	271	599	49	431	174	1,000		733	547	19		37
IV.—North-West Dry Area																
38. Montgomery		867	89	87	861	400	9	31		41		124	679	379		797
39. Multan	1,000	872	89	849	851	671	43	482	116	608		714	668	873		619
40. Muzikpore	1,000	807	1,000	31	213	678	118	873	94	1,000		839	840	873		83
41. Lyallpur	800	800	800	800	800	486	202	41	345	809		769	498	411		71
42. Jhang		803	871	1,000	1,000	333	247	331	187			803	841	100		200
43. M. N.	1,000	803	871	481	71	496	237	378	171	269	836	720	841	411		734
44. B. of Ludhiana Mals	1,000	803	1,000	800		481	104	41	117	1,000		678	841	841		672
45. Muzikpore	1,000	803	1,000	800		481	104	41	117	1,000		79	723	917		973
46. J. N. (Chand Khana)	1,000	803	1,000	800		481	104	41	117	1,000		79	723	917		973
47. Lahore	1,000	803	1,000	800		481	104	41	117	1,000		79	723	917		973
48. Amritsar	867	841	813	807												

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V

Literacy by Caste. 1921 and 1931

Serial No.	Caste.	NUMBER PER 1,000 AGED 7 YEARS AND OVER WHO ARE LITERATE.			NUMBER PER 1,000 OF THE TOTAL POPULATION EACH SEX WHO ARE LITERATE.			NUMBER PER 1,000 AGED 7 YEARS AND OVER WHO ARE LITERATE.			NUMBER PER 1,000 OF THE TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH SEX WHO ARE LITERATE.		
		1921.	1931.	1931.	1921.	1931.	1931.	1921.	1931.	1931.	1921.	1931.	1931.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Agarwal	224	490	34	299	371	16	224	490	17	144	239	7
2	Ahr	75	30	2	75	21	1	29	49	1	14	23	1
3	Aram	35	86	8	17	28	3	68	113	9	29	82	1
4	Arora	277	364	64	173	294	29	260	435	29	162	283	10
5	Awam	36	80	6	36	36	1	43	96	3	75	43	
6	Baharia	13	31	4	2	2		6	11		2	1	
	Balokh	14	24	2	9	10	1	13	23	1	6	12	
8	Brahman	264	268	34	123	208	17	267	453	20	174	312	7
9	Chamar	6	14	1	6	9		4	7		1	2	
10	Chikola	29	80	6	23	87	4	36	83	2	29	34	
11	Chikra	8	13	3	8	4		36	14	4	3	4	
12	Dagi and Koh	6	9	1	6	9		4	7		3	5	
13	Dhola	22	25	8	11	19	2	26	32	6	6	10	
14	Fajir	25	29	4	21	27	2	18	26		6	11	1
15	Geljar	26	34	3	11	19	1	27	47	2	26	17	
16	Hamal	17	28		3	6		34	86				
17	Jat	24	85	7	29	31	3	41	76	3	29	34	1
18	Jhwar	23	42	4	13	21	2	27	39	2	13	22	
19	Jolaha	29	23	3	17	26	1	26	28	1	6	16	
20	Kamleh	37	61	9	15	26	2	46	30	6	18	27	1
21	Kashmiri	84	140	22	39	64	11	213	466	23	93	167	7
22	Khatri	253	429	114	231	373	60	166	1,277	86	429	976	37
23	Kumhar	13	21	2	6	9	1	18	21	1	4	7	
24	Labar	36	61	6	17	29	2	37	45	3	26	36	1
25	Machhi	19	17	2	4	7	1	11	19	1	3	6	
26	Mia	13	1		6	12		6	11		2	4	
27	Mirad	63	41	3	26	28	1	26	28	1	9	17	1
28	Mochi	11	20	2	6	9	1	9	14		2	4	
29	Mumali	4	6	1	1	2		2	3		1	1	
30	Nai	29	46	4	26	27	2	23	50	1	13	4	1
31	Palkhiana	27	43	4	17	31	1	41	73				
32	Pathan	96	160	26	47	94	13	279	326	21	129	212	7
33	Pilajet	46	84	9	23	47	8	43	147	7	46	80	8
34	Pind	13	93	9	23	61	4	96	162	2	43	82	1
35	Pand	11	17	3	22	30	8	3	8		128	178	25
36	Royal	133	216	23	97	161	23	274	463	26	164	297	4
37	Sachhi	121	196	43	87	126	28	213	345	43	223	343	12
38	Samar	117	196	21	31	190	13	44	156	8	35	68	8
39	Torkhan	42	70	9	21	35	6	64	95	3	17	36	1
40	Tob	11	24	3	7	13	1	14	24	1	4	9	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.
Progress of Literacy since 1881

DISTRICT OR STATE AND NATURAL DIVISION	NUMBER OF LITERATE <i>per mille</i>																							
	<i>All ages</i>												<i>10—15</i>		<i>15—20</i>		<i>20 AND OVER</i>							
	MALES						FEMALES						MALES	FEMALES	MALES	FEMALES	MALES	FEMALES	MALES	FEMALES	MALES	FEMALES	MALES	FEMALES
	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
PUNJAB	81	64	62	64	71	61	13	8	6	3	2	1	63	53	16	12	131	98	26	17	113	94	15	9
I.—Indo-Gangetic Plain West	84	64	62	59	67	60	19	8	6	3	2	1	63	51	17	12	128	92	27	17	118	94	16	9
1 Hissar	58	49	46	50	50	19	4	3	2	1	1	1	41	33	6	3	86	76	8	6	86	77	5	3
2 Jharkar State	27	12	26	38	22	33	2	2	1	2	1	1	13	14	1	0	35	18	8	4	44	15	3	2
3 Rohtak	61	53	49	50	59	56	4	3	2	1	1	1	40	48	4	3	90	78	0	5	87	70	4	4
4 Dugana State	38	32	41	45	38	55	1	1	1	1	1	1	24	13	1	0	63	51	4	2	59	53	2	1
5 Curgaon	58	51	42	40	50	52	5	3	2	1	1	1	46	45	6	4	91	69	9	7	82	80	6	4
6 Patnaudi State	87	60	53	61	86	73	0	3	2	1	1	1	65	45	7	2	134	55	13	0	126	94	8	3
7 Karnal	55	42	41	43	52	47	5	3	2	1	1	1	41	25	0	4	78	55	9	0	79	65	7	4
8 Jullundur	90	70	63	61	80	68	15	11	6	3	3	2	85	87	18	20	167	137	34	28	116	101	17	12
9 Kapurthala State	57	50	46	55	65	51	10	6	5	3	2	2	57	48	14	9	101	87	22	12	75	83	12	8
10 Ludhiana	156	99	85	83	82	63	26	16	9	4	3	2	140	116	37	34	250	160	55	38	204	134	28	17
11 Maler Kotla State	91	67	70	69	58	44	9	4	6	2	1	1	57	53	11	7	127	77	15	6	134	95	11	6
12 Ferozepore	70	61	60	67	71	52	13	7	5	3	2	2	57	48	18	13	112	92	25	10	113	93	14	9
13 Faridkot State	82	60	67	58	54	37	7	4	1	2	1	1	44	25	7	3	112	77	14	10	123	90	8	5
14 Patiala State	70	61	62	42	59	61	6	5	4	1	1	1	33	35	6	5	88	71	12	10	108	94	8	6
15 Jind State	41	46	44	50	40	43	4	4	2	2	1	1	22	27	4	4	53	65	9	8	65	72	6	5
16 Nabha State	70	58	49	74	73	61	10	4	3	1	1	1	48	31	13	4	103	61	19	8	110	88	11	5
17 Lahore	138	100	95	74	81	73	39	23	25	7	6	4	101	81	51	36	209	148	60	40	188	130	48	27
18 Amritsar	103	60	72	74	77	68	22	8	8	5	4	3	81	50	26	15	165	93	40	17	140	105	27	10
19 Gujranwala	80	62	62	62	73	73	20	12	6	4	2	2	61	62	28	10	131	98	44	27	107	82	24	13
20 Sheikhupura	63	46					0	4					51	30	12	6	104	62	20	12	90	72	11	5
II —Himalayan	79	74	61	67	71	58	7	7	5	4	4	2	48	56	9	11	106	92	13	12	111	104	8	8
21 Sirmoor State	53	49	47	61	67	44	6	4	1	3	2	1	25	21	11	6	60	44	12	8	75	72	6	4
22 Simla	268	211	236	222	220	195	02	156	131	85	75	58	231	214	101	244	302	255	132	242	310	227	110	162
23 Simla Hill States	66	56	48	11	47	34	5	3	3	3	2	1	38	30	5	3	84	63	7	5	90	80	6	4
24 Bilaspur State	46	62	72	21	46	16	2	3	1	2	1	1	19	34	1	3	40	68	3	4	68	89	3	3
25 Kangra	89	85	74	84	81	68	7	0	3	3	2	1	63	73	9	10	132	117	15	11	125	120	8	6
26 Mandi State	85	78	72	47	60	38	6	3	2	1	2	1	30	61	8	0	104	80	12	4	126	117	7	4
27 Suket State	36	48	43	40	25	56	2	3	1	1	2	1	21	27	3	4	38	42	4	8	51	60	2	3
28 Chamba State	56	41	31	38	18	38	5	3	1	2	2	1	22	25	0	3	60	30	8	3	85	59	6	3
III Sub-Himalayan	89	73	65	68	73	59	15	9	7	4	3	1	77	70	19	14	157	117	31	20	120	103	17	11
29 Ambala	104	85	81	75	74	66	19	11	7	4	3	2	76	71	23	20	160	114	34	27	142	117	23	16
30 Kalua State	61	58	50	68	60	47	10	4	3	1	1	1	39	38	12	4	82	74	22	6	90	84	11	6
31 Hoshiarpur	98	82	69	73	79	69	10	7	5	2	1	1	96	95	14	12	166	144	23	17	123	108	12	8
32 Gurdaspur	60	68	60	51	58	56	10	8	4	2	2	1	63	61	13	14	121	98	24	20	91	81	12	9
33 Sialkot	61	55	53	52	60	55	11	8	5	3	3	2	59	54	17	13	122	99	25	19	84	76	12	8
34 Curyat	79	60	54	61	60	49	12	7	4	3	2	1	61	59	18	10	130	96	30	15	113	85	14	8
35 Jhelum	105	85	79	82	76	55	17	8	6	4	2	1	103	86	25	14	203	153	42	23	135	122	18	9
36 Rawalpindi	152	120	101	92	96	75	31	19	20	9	6	3	134	92	38	28	260	170	57	35	202	169	37	23
37 Attock	61	57	51				12	6	5				49	40	16	8	110	81	26	12	93	80	15	7
IV —North-West Dry Area	69	53	60	69	81	70	10	6	4	3	2	1	53	41	14	9	119	85	23	13	99	81	12	7
38 Montgomery	65	51	57	60	74	63	10	6	5	4	2	1	47	33	11	8	105	70	22	15	97	82	13	7
39 Shahpur	83	58	66	72	82	61	22	10	8	7	3	1	72	51	31	17	140	91	53	23	115	85	24	12
40 Mianwali	66	52	60	67			6	2	2	3			48	35	8	2	121	73	14	5	98	83	7	2
41 Lyallpur	89	62	52	45			10	6	4	1			86	40	18	9	165	96	37	12	121	76	20	7
42 Jhang	71	73	71	67	88	84	17	8	4	5	2	1	63	53	22	12	128	113	33	19	100	114	20	9
43 Multan	82	63	86	101	98	93	8	7	5	4	3	2	54	45	10	10	133	95	17	15	123	95	10	8
44 Bahawalpur State	38	27	37	51	64	51	3	2	2	1	1	1	25	17	4	2	63	40	5	3	50	42	4	2
45 Muzaffargarh	51	62	67	65	81	75	3	4	2	2	1	2	30	36	4	5	80	83	7	8	83	78	4	4
46 Dera Ghazi Khan	63	67	48	67	84	62	4	4	1	2	1	1	32	41	8	10	99	98	12	10	76	85	5	4

NOTE.—In the Columns giving the figures of 1881 and 1891, persons over 15 years of age, who were returned as "learning" on those occasions have been treated as literate

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII
Absolute figures of Literacy at certain Ages with 000's omitted

AGE-GROUP	TOTAL POPULATION			TOTAL LITERATE			TOTAL LITERATE IN ENGLISH		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PUNJAB									
5—10	3,765	2,025	1,740	70	56	14	7	6	1
10—15	3,428	1,889	1,539	144	119	25	22	20	2
15—20	2,657	1,457	1,200	221	190	31	54	50	4
20 and over	14,160	7,900	6,264	987	804	93	185	173	12

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII

Showing the growth in the number of Educational Institutions, Scholars and Expenditure from 1889-90 to 1930-31 from the returns of the Education Department.

		1889-1890.					1890-1891.					1891-1892.				
CLASS OF INSTITUTION		INSTITUTIONS.		SCHOLARS.			INSTITUTIONS.		SCHOLARS.			INSTITUTIONS.		SCHOLARS.		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION	(Art College)	7		439		7		408		7		834				
SCHOOL EDUCATION	(Professional College)	1		112		1		124		3		111				
GENERAL	(Secondary Schools)	30	21	44,812	1,417	37	4	44,778	1,616	30	79	46,709	1,873			
SCHOOL EDUCATION	(Primary Schools)	1,677	280	84,724	8,332	1,495	280	83,419	8,011	1,733	312	84,972	10,106			
SPECIAL	(Training Schools)	8		349		5		31		6		237				
PRIVATE	(All Others)	8		783	157	7		74		7		827				
INSTITUTIONS	(Advanced)	814		1,870		781		8,446		658		9,320				
	(Elementary)	6,443	800	97,099	9,939	6,820	878	93,895	11,000	5,783	611	91,074	8,178			
	Total	9,344	1,129	137,471	17,784	12,177	1,262	235,076	25,637	14,336	1,532	246,865	29,367			
Expenditure on Education		Rs. 21,23,962.														
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION	(Art College)	9		1,76		8		1,171		10		1,137				
SCHOOL EDUCATION	(Professional College)	296	31	58,878	2,422	315	31	59,000	2,678	330	32	60,841	2,632			
GENERAL	(Secondary Schools)	2,468	328	109,964	11,032	2,432	317	109,322	10,712	2,422	319	109,738	11,022			
SCHOOL EDUCATION	(Primary Schools)	6		341		5		38		6		326				
SPECIAL	(Training Schools)	9		1,239	42	10		1,363	211	10		1,324	232			
PRIVATE	(All Others)	685		713		604		7,264		448		6,612				
INSTITUTIONS	(Advanced)	4,251	645	98,771	9,361	4,340	519	6,167	7,782	4,190	398	62,051	7,833			
	(Elementary)	7,655	1,065	21,721	25,442	7,831	289	21,659	31,267	7,321	469	26,522	28,829			
Expenditure on Education		Rs. 30,77,900.														
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION	(Art College)	17		1,351		18		1,312		15		1,340				
SCHOOL EDUCATION	(Professional College)	3		474		3		483		3		488				
GENERAL	(Secondary Schools)	2,811	34	8,478	2,780	2,811	32	8,487	2,678	2,811	33	8,489	2,811			
SCHOOL EDUCATION	(Primary Schools)	2,257	236	109,964	11,032	2,257	237	109,322	10,712	2,442	280	109,313	12,705			
SPECIAL	(Training Schools)	11		1,002	182	12		1,041	200	14		1,011	211			
PRIVATE	(All Others)	281		1,645	39	271		5,913		254		5,381	41			
INSTITUTIONS	(Advanced)	2,020	519	4,117	11,215	2,005	671	60,277	10,446	2,021	716	56,536	1,263			
	(Elementary)	6,811	975	22,152	26,522	6,892	1,062	21,179	27,899	6,820	1,117	21,581	28,829			
Expenditure on Education		Rs. 32,35,827.														
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION	(Art College)	1		1,723		1		1,690		1		2,022				
SCHOOL EDUCATION	(Professional College)	3		87		4		378		8		970				
GENERAL	(Secondary Schools)	3,313	809	110,000	11,032	3,406	810	110,842	12,622	3,313	809	110,842	12,622			
SCHOOL EDUCATION	(Primary Schools)	1		341		1		325		1		326				
SPECIAL	(Training Schools)	11		1,002	182	12		1,041	200	14		1,011	211			
PRIVATE	(All Others)	281		1,645	39	271		5,913		254		5,381	41			
INSTITUTIONS	(Advanced)	2,020	519	4,117	11,215	2,005	671	60,277	10,446	2,021	716	56,536	1,263			
	(Elementary)	6,811	975	22,152	26,522	6,892	1,062	21,179	27,899	6,820	1,117	21,581	28,829			
Expenditure on Education		Rs. 32,35,827.														
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION	(Art College)	1		1,723		1		1,690		1		2,022				
SCHOOL EDUCATION	(Professional College)	3		87		4		378		8		970				
GENERAL	(Secondary Schools)	3,313	809	110,000	11,032	3,406	810	110,842	12,622	3,313	809	110,842	12,622			
SCHOOL EDUCATION	(Primary Schools)	1		341		1		325		1		326				
SPECIAL	(Training Schools)	11		1,002	182	12		1,041	200	14		1,011	211			
PRIVATE	(All Others)	281		1,645	39	271		5,913		254		5,381	41			
INSTITUTIONS	(Advanced)	2,020	519	4,117	11,215	2,005	671	60,277	10,446	2,021	716	56,536	1,263			
	(Elementary)	6,811	975	22,152	26,522	6,892	1,062	21,179	27,899	6,820	1,117	21,581	28,829			
Expenditure on Education		Rs. 32,35,827.														
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION	(Art College)	1		1,723		1		1,690		1		2,022				
SCHOOL EDUCATION	(Professional College)	3		87		4		378		8		970				
GENERAL	(Secondary Schools)	3,313	809	110,000	11,032	3,406	810	110,842	12,622	3,313	809	110,842	12,622			
SCHOOL EDUCATION	(Primary Schools)	1		341		1		325		1		326				
SPECIAL	(Training Schools)	11		1,002	182	12		1,041	200	14		1,011	211			
PRIVATE	(All Others)	281		1,645	39	271		5,913		254		5,381	41			
INSTITUTIONS	(Advanced)	2,020	519	4,117	11,215	2,005	671	60,277	10,446	2,021	716	56,536	1,263			
	(Elementary)	6,811	975	22,152	26,522	6,892	1,062	21,179	27,899	6,820	1,117	21,581	28,829			
Expenditure on Education		Rs. 32,35,827.														
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION	(Art College)	1		1,723		1		1,690		1		2,022				
SCHOOL EDUCATION	(Professional College)	3		87		4		378		8		970				
GENERAL	(Secondary Schools)	3,313	809	110,000	11,032	3,406	810	110,842	12,622	3,313	809	110,842	12,622			
SCHOOL EDUCATION	(Primary Schools)	1		341		1		325		1		326				
SPECIAL	(Training Schools)	11		1,002	182	12		1,041	200	14		1,011	211			
PRIVATE	(All Others)	281		1,645	39	271		5,913		254		5,381	41			
INSTITUTIONS	(Advanced)	2,020	519	4,117	11,215	2,005	671	60,277	10,446	2,021	716	56,536	1,263			
	(Elementary)	6,811	975	22,152	26,522	6,892	1,062	21,179	27,899	6,820	1,117	21,581	28,829			
Expenditure on Education		Rs. 32,35,827.														
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION	(Art College)	1		1,723		1		1,690		1		2,022				
SCHOOL EDUCATION	(Professional College)	3		87		4		378		8		970				
GENERAL	(Secondary Schools)	3,313	809	110,000	11,032	3,406	810	110,842	12,622	3,313	809	110,842	12,622			
SCHOOL EDUCATION	(Primary Schools)	1		341		1		325		1		326				
SPECIAL	(Training Schools)	11		1,002	182	12		1,041	200	14		1,011	211			
PRIVATE	(All Others)	281		1,645	39	271		5,913		254		5,381	41			
INSTITUTIONS	(Advanced)	2,020	519	4,117	11,215	2,005	671	60,277	10,446	2,021	716	56,536	1,263			
	(Elementary)	6,811	975	22,152	26,522	6,892	1,062	21,179	27,899	6,820	1,117	21,581	28,829			
Expenditure on Education		Rs. 32,35,827.														
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION	(Art College)	1		1,723		1		1,690		1		2,022				
SCHOOL EDUCATION	(Professional College)	3		87		4		378		8		970				
GENERAL	(Secondary Schools)	3,313	809	110,000	11,032	3,406	810	110,842	12,622	3,313	809	110,842	12,622			
SCHOOL EDUCATION	(Primary Schools)	1		341		1		325		1		326				
SPECIAL	(Training Schools)	11		1,002	182	12		1,041	200	14		1,011	211			
PRIVATE	(All Others)	281		1,645	39	271		5,913		254		5,381	41			
INSTITUTIONS	(Advanced)	2,020	519	4,117	11,215	2,005	671	60,277	10,446	2,021	716	56,536	1,263			
	(Elementary)	6,811	975	22,152	26,522	6,892	1,062	21,179	27,899	6,820	1,117	21,581	28,829			
Expenditure on Education		Rs. 32,35,827.														
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION	(Art College)	1		1,723		1		1,690		1		2,022				
SCHOOL EDUCATION	(Professional College)	3		87		4		378		8		970				
GENERAL	(Secondary Schools)	3,313	809	110,000	11,032	3,406	810	110,842	12,622	3,313	809	110,842	12,622			
SCHOOL EDUCATION	(Primary Schools)	1		341		1		325		1		326				
SPECIAL	(Training Schools)	11		1,002	182	12		1,041	200	14		1,011	211			
PRIVATE	(All Others)	281		1,645	39	271		5,913		254		5,381	41			
INSTITUTIONS	(Advanced)	2,020	519	4,117	11,215	2,005	671	60,277	10,446	2,021	716	56,536	1,263			
	(Elementary)	6,811	975	22,152	26,522	6,892	1,062	21,179	27,899	6,820	1,117	21,581	28,829			
Expenditure on Education		Rs. 32,35,827.														
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION	(Art College)	1		1,723		1		1,690		1		2,022				
SCHOOL EDUCATION	(Professional College)	3		87		4		378		8		970				
GENERAL	(Secondary Schools)	3,313	809	110,000	11,032	3,406	810	110,842	12,622	3,313	809	110,842	12,622			
SCHOOL EDUCATION	(Primary Schools)	1		341		1		325		1		326				
SPECIAL	(Training Schools)	11		1,002	182	12		1,041	200	14		1,011	211			
PRIVATE	(All Others)	281		1,645	39	271		5,913		254		5,381	41			
INSTITUTIONS	(Advanced)	2,020	519	4,117	11,215	2,005	671	60,277	10,446	2,021	716	56,536	1,263			
	(Elementary)	6,811	975	22,152	26,522	6,892	1,062	21,179	27,899	6,820	1,117	21,581	28,829			
Expenditure on Education		Rs. 32,35,827.														
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION	(Art College)	1		1,723		1		1,690		1		2,022				
SCHOOL EDUCATION	(Professional College)	3		87		4		378		8		970				
GENERAL	(Secondary Schools)	3,313	809	110,000	11,032	3,406	810	110,842	12,622	3,313	809	110,842	12,622			
SCHOOL EDUCATION	(Primary Schools)	1		341		1		325		1		326		</		

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—concluded

Showing the growth in the number of Educational Institutions, Scholars and Expenditure from 1889-90 to 1930-31 from returns of the Educational Department

CLASS OF INSTITUTION	1	1892 1893				1893 1894				1894 1895			
		INSTITUTIONS		SCHOLARS		INSTITUTIONS		SCHOLARS		INSTITUTIONS		SCHOLARS	
		Males 14	Females 15	Males 16	Females 17	Males 18	Females 19	Males 20	Females 21	Males 22	Females 23	Males 24	Females 25
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION	Arts Colleges	8		661		9		870		9		1,003	
	Professional Colleges	1		158		1		180		1		211	
SCHOOL EDUCATION	Secondary Schools	271	27	48,812	1,898	283	28	51,328	2,048	290	29	52,632	2,161
GENERAL	Primary Schools	1,702	325	83,381	10,414	1,787	322	85,611	10,774	2,446	333	108,426	10,980
SCHOOL EDUCATION	Training Schools	6		321		6		278		6		342	
SPECIAL	All Others	8		1,050		7		1,100		8		1,366	
PRIVATE	Advanced	660		7,677		585		7,957		493		6,745	
INSTITUTIONS	Elementary	5,151	1,025	84,210	12,517	5,275	1,023	87,188	14,082	4,109	918	62,660	12,235
	Total	7,867	1,377	226,270	24,829	7,953	1,373	234,521	26,904	7,362	1,280	233,385	25,376
Expenditure on Education		Rs. 28,07,953				Rs. 28,81,125				Rs. 27,70,430			
		1898-1899				1899 1900				1900-1901			
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION	Arts Colleges	10		1,250		11		1,272		13		1,251	
	Professional Colleges	1		200	8	1		175	13	1		167	11
SCHOOL EDUCATION	Secondary Schools	330	33	61,697	2,550	348	35	64,541	2,665	372	34	65,392	2,675
GENERAL	Primary Schools	2,350	321	102,458	11,070	2,339	308	104,349	11,271	2,367	315	105,352	12,068
SCHOOL EDUCATION	Training Schools	6		322		6		344		6		322	
SPECIAL	All Others	10	3	1,718	173	13	3	1,940	189	13	2	2,013	154
PRIVATE	Advanced	449		6,087		418		6,192	6	378		6,541	
INSTITUTIONS	Elementary	4,111	515	64,335	8,029	3,905	480	60,811	8,551	3,505	473	54,456	8,762
	Total	7,276	872	238,667	22,430	7,041	826	239,624	22,695	6,655	824	235,494	23,670
Expenditure on Education		Rs. 32,20,666				Rs. 33,23,282				Rs. 33,02,046			
		1904 1905				1905 1906				1906 1907			
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION	Arts Colleges	15		1,378		10		1,306		10		1,598	
	Professional Colleges	3	1	605	24	3	1	524	34	3	2	629	39
SCHOOL EDUCATION	Secondary Schools	338	36	64,785	3,003	288	36	59,506	2,956	290	39	64,350	3,056
GENERAL	Primary Schools	2,514	364	112,410	13,814	2,930	459	127,057	16,770	3,161	542	141,345	20,201
SCHOOL EDUCATION	Training Schools	5	1	363	40	5	1	422	53	5	1	401	2,521
SPECIAL	All Others	17	8	2,179	438	17	12	2,170	507	18	13	72	674
PRIVATE	Advanced	306	1	4,950	124	226		3,907	36	248	3	4,006	168
INSTITUTIONS	Elementary	3,682	635	59,086	11,764	2,845	565	47,633	11,707	2,772	688	48,095	13,073
	Total	6,880	1,046	245,756	29,207	6,324	1,074	242,624	32,123	6,497	1,288	262,954	37,283
Expenditure on Education		Rs. 43,37,615				Rs. 40,65,576				Rs. 51,96,890			
		1910 1911				1911 1912				1912 1913			
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION	Arts Colleges	11		2,270		11		2,659		9		2,770	3
	Professional Colleges	5	2	667	42	6	2	800	30	6	1	840	35
SCHOOL EDUCATION	Secondary Schools	307	50	87,277	5,168	312	52	93,326	6,092	317	56	93,885	7,100
GENERAL	Primary Schools	3,321	599	104,081	20,174	3,417	637	179,410	20,260	3,689	709	197,230	32,118
SCHOOL EDUCATION	Training Schools	6	6	382	55	7	6	452	48	20	8	672	84
SPECIAL	All Others	24	12	2,755	747	24	10	2,785	1,236	25	5	2,617	408
PRIVATE	Advanced	166		3,817	97	176		4,486	59	186	1	3,877	90
INSTITUTIONS	Elementary	2,953	716	38,386	16,022	1,867	875	43,226	17,175	2,384	908	50,498	18,174
	Total	5,893	1,385	229,635	47,305	5,820	1,591	327,204	53,909	6,636	1,688	362,369	58,102
Expenditure on Education		Rs. 60,57,056				Rs. 68,64,909				Rs. 84,20,780			
		1916 1917				1917 1918				1918-1919			
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION	Arts Colleges	10	1	4,214	22	11	1	4,593	28	12	1	4,540	30
	Professional Colleges	6	1	1,115	39	6	1	1,332	38	6	1	1,461	29
SCHOOL EDUCATION	Secondary Schools	422	75	111,541	10,970	434	80	112,050	11,286	462	89	116,460	13,745
GENERAL	Primary Schools	4,918	935	244,706	43,055	5,084	954	242,335	43,254	5,172	951	246,771	42,919
SCHOOL EDUCATION	Training Schools	16	13	912	224	13	14	804	290	18	11	911	295
SPECIAL	All Others	40	5	3,504	591	38	6	3,402	632	39	5	3,854	613
PRIVATE	Advanced	175		3,313	67	167		2,740	65	149	2	2,444	23
INSTITUTIONS	Elementary	1,808	872	37,581	14,734	1,671	760	33,743	12,247	1,380	667	31,502	11,603
	Total	7,455	1,902	407,036	69,702	7,424	1,817	400,999	67,840	7,238	1,727	407,943	69,957
Expenditure on Education		Rs. 1,08,63,320				Rs. 1,14,72,852				Rs. 1,24,02,186			
		1922 1923				1923 1924				1924 1925			
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION	Arts Colleges	10	2	4,856	71	17	2	5,627	98	21	2	6,721	110
	Professional Colleges	7	2	1,442	35	7	2	1,641	30	7	1	1,714	27
SCHOOL EDUCATION	Secondary Schools	1,095	90	247,013	13,522	1,306	92	284,696	14,027	1,658	100	337,799	15,416
GENERAL	Primary Schools	5,738	1,046	350,434	50,974	5,670	1,016	351,446	50,426	5,562	1,039	353,258	51,152
SCHOOL EDUCATION	Training Schools	23	12	2,116	418	25	13	2,213	438	25	12	2,184	379
SPECIAL	All Others	663	5	21,365	525	1,554	8	44,720	546	2,402	6	65,941	566
PRIVATE	Advanced	2,573	1,523	57,631	26,576	2,713	1,816	56,504	29,596	2,661	1,715	50,128	28,254
INSTITUTIONS	Elementary												
	Total	10,115	2,680	684,857	92,121	11,300	2,949	746,747	95,159	12,336	2,875	823,745	95,904
Expenditure on Education		Rs. 2,20,38,296				Rs. 2,15,53,875				Rs. 2,34,05,266			
		1928 1929				1929 30				1930-31			
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION	Arts Colleges	32	2	10,601	128	33	2	11,806	161	32	2	12,052	205
	Professional Colleges	8	1	1,908	39	8	1	1,971	34	8	1	1,868	28
SCHOOL EDUCATION	Secondary Schools	3,363	132	573,078	25,681	3,654	151	622,074	31,968	3,778	163	637,946	36,634
GENERAL	Primary Schools	5,520	1,409	363,490	73,937	5,584	1,528	374,733	81,907	5,700	1,638	399,046	90,187
SCHOOL EDUCATION	Training Schools	42	16	4,172	628	43	18	4,251	761	35	19	3,422	840
SPECIAL	All Others	2,246	46	50,694	1,619	2,247	37	58,061	1,489	2,044	36	53,232	1,525
PRIVATE	Advanced												
INSTITUTIONS	Elementary	2,770	2,512	56,380	49,306	3,309	2,853	70,068	54,076	3,528	3,170	70,242	56,595
	Total	13,981	4,118	1,069,413	151,338	14,878	4,590	1,142,964	170,396	15,125	5,029	1,199,808	186,014
Expenditure on Education		Rs. 3,07,81,835				Rs. 3,14,73,203				Rs. 3,28,40,628			

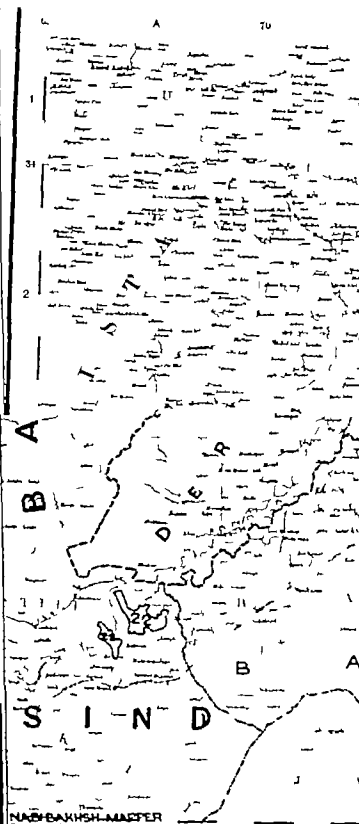
SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.

Showing the number of Schools and Scholars by Tahsil and District according to the returns as supplied by the Director Public Instruction, Punjab, for the year 1933-34

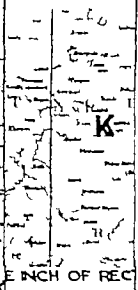
DISTRICT or TAHSIL	SCHOOLS.		SCHOLARS.		Average number of scholars per school.	DISTRICT or TAHSIL	SCHOOLS.		SCHOLARS.		Average number of scholars per school.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
HUWALA	465	43	25,545	1,605	54	HALKOT	364	184	47,361	7,306	113
Huwar	111	14	6,377	603	54	Halhot	45	23	13,313	3,066	145
Hawal	80	7	5,444	278	56	Harwar	83	21	10,800	1,43	107
Hidwari	79	11	4,822	430	50	Karawal	84	21	11,007	1,303	106
Fatehabad	77	6	3,081	145	33	Daska	112	30	11,972	1,436	94
Bera	108	4	5,081	186	52						
ROHTAK	415	85	26,534	1,821	53	GHISANWALA	236	71	36,307	5,113	103
Rohatak	114	18	10,800	732	96	Ghisanwala	136	36	13,818	2,440	100
Jhajjar	144	17	12,700	461	83	Wazirabad	112	23	13,313	1,441	106
Gohana	70	4	2,350	304	73	Hafizabad	84	12	6,879	1	87
Karnal	87	13	7,498	221	76						
CHANDLER	387	23	23,841	1,032	78	SAPTAN PTRA	306	38	21,136	2,828	83
Chandrar	84	8	4,277	78	81	Shikhpura	137	24	1,823	1,613	80
Faridkot-Naria	63	2	4,151	71	82	Kanhaiya Sahib	122	7	10,417	572	81
Kah	51	2	3,983	78	83	Shahpur	97	6	824	513	76
Palwal	24	6	3,933	318	87						
Hewari	80	4	5,787	170	71	GURGA	223	54	36,846	3,788	107
Bahagpur	45	3	3,046	110	86	Gurga	103	23	14,219	1,973	129
						Kharan	114	13	12,737	1,028	106
						Phala	103	14	6,802	778	86
KARNAL	528	40	27,634	1,478	51	SHAMBAH	451	73	40,362	5,183	87
Karnal	172	14	9,129	623	61	Shambah	77	13	6,828	917	87
Panwar	118	10	8,842	472	48	Khanab	120	1	10,912	1,174	82
Kathal	143	9	7,144	302	49	Shahwal	106	17	10,931	1,119	91
Thanesar	97	7	4,229	21	38	Pargana	142	22	12,021	1,823	98
AMBALA	260	46	26,014	2,810	94	J. PLEH	308	63	34,878	3,837	106
Amhala	78	18	9,236	1,182	112	J. PLEH	180	17	12,261	1,278	117
Kharar	111	12	10,231	688	87	Pand Dada Khan	88	26	9,028	798	80
Jagadhri	87	4	8,185	322	86	Chalwal	120	23	12,067	1,782	103
Karnalpur	68	3	8,107	202	83						
Rupar	89	9	8,163	818	86	RAWALPIND	236	72	42,144	6,408	118
						Rawalpindi	113	37	16,891	4,376	123
ROHIL	68	11	4,155	801	88	Gurga Khan	84	19	1,096	1,183	128
Rohil	23	11	2,873	601	89	Mirwa	63	8	3,303	313	77
Kot Lahi	39		1,212		44	Kahala	73	10	7,762	491	90
KANGRA	603	50	41,818	2,418	80	ATTOK	377	118	27,036	3,021	86
Kangra	85	11	5,986	483	66	Attok	94	3	7,229	1,864	74
Dhara	68	9	7,377	413	81	Pandit	160	46	7,836	1,802	82
Kurpur	81	6	8,234	870	86	Talpur	88	17	8,817	861	78
Hanpur	161	3	9,013	224	91	Fatehpur	71	33	8,803	1,370	64
Palampur	167	12	7,683	822	68						
Kala	73	6	6,021	19	79	MIRAWALI	297	26	22,222	1,886	91
						Mirawal	123	20	12,729	1,802	95
HOWRAH	444	78	34,286	4,828	113	Shahpur	127	11	11,008	613	82
Howrah	13	28	17,983	2,382	121	Tea Khat	45	4	4,847	62	96
Dumra	84	14	12,073	983	127						
Chandrar	114	18	12,977	783	112	MOYTHUR	448	36	47,888	2,840	103
Una	117	16	10,434	578	84	Moynthur	190	14	18,284	1,114	111
						Okara	104	11	10,889	537	106
JULLANDHAR	430	86	48,578	5,247	110	Dipalpur	88	7	10,271	342	111
Jullandhar	122	36	19,217	3,021	132	Dipalpur	91	7	8,123	147	84
Karnalpur	81	8	8,113	877	101						
Phallur	66	10	8,271	716	101	L. LUPUR	553	75	61,164	8,830	101
Talwar	121	13	11,214	822	91	L. LUPUR	174	26	18,119	2,899	106
						Amnandri	128	16	11,811	536	80
LEHIANA	378	65	32,305	5,377	89	Tala Tal. Naga	154	17	17,117	1,488	116
Lehiana	136	30	11,227	2,856	101	Jalandhar	127	12	12,874	58	83
Jatara	129	24	7,121	1,021	81						
Karnal	104	8	34	507	71	J. L.	363	79	25,038	4,806	92
						J. L.	143	29	14,144	2,781	83
TYNORPOND	418	84	37,308	6,251	83	Chand	160	10	10,436	812	83
Tynorpund	81	76	2,532	119	89	Shahpur	84	21	3,377	1,000	83
Zara	81	13	8,739	645	100						
Mora	97	23	8,836	747	97	M.	448	56	46,908	4,235	103
Mohar	97	13	196	713	73	Mohar	114	76	12,295	2,784	121
Salala	94	13	7,437	497	74	Shahpur	21	6	6,064	780	90
						Lehiana	89	6	3,703	714	83
LARON	412	88	35,826	11,823	123	Mohar	27	2	3,472	123	97
Laron	214	44	24,647	10,823	113	Khanawal	77	16	9,211	745	104
Chandrar	109	1	7,715	354	72	Karnal	6	4	7,334	247	67
Karnal	94	11	9,242	703	81						
AMRITSAR	514	118	64,367	10,823	118	MIRAWALI	378	56	26,586	2,782	88
Amritsar	763	87	34,432	8,411	127	Mirawal	123	11	8,233	829	83
Tara Tara	127	17	11,111	1,394	87	Alpur	80	14	8,229	772	71
Ajala	120	11	9,664	424	81	Kot Lal	69	17	8,845	609	66
						Leh	101	17	7,076	601	87
ORAON	426	87	44,821	4,143	99	ORAON	431	81	36,810	3,320	82
Oranpur	113	21	12,051	1,299	94	Oranpur	139	9	10,554	1,232	70
Pala	11	19	15,979	1,722	111	Pargana	199	26	6,513	1,214	84
Phallur	81	11	6,219	641	81	Pargana	78	7	6,154	783	83
Phallur	104	14	11,215	822	95	Jamper	84	8	8,287	473	81



LIST



NABH BAKHSH MASTER
D.L.R. OFFICE LAHORE



FOR FIGURE
TO CHART

- | | |
|--|------------|
| | 1 KAPURTHI |
| | 2 BILASPUR |
| | 3 NALAGA |
| | 4 BAGHAL |
| | 5 BAGHAT |
| | 6 KUMHAR |
| | 7 BHAIJI |
| | 8 MAHLOG |
| | 9 BALSAR |
| | 10 DHAMI |
| | 11 KUTHAR |
| | 12 KUNIHAR |
| | 13 MANGA |
| | 14 BWA |
| | 15 DARKOT |
| | 16 THAROC |
| | 17 SANGRI |

CHAPTER X. LANGUAGE

186 General 187 Scheme of Classification of languages 188 The Linguistic families 189 Indo-European languages 190 Tibeto-Chinese languages 191 Linguistic division. 192 Punjabi 193 Lahnda or Western Punjabi 194 Hindustani 195 Western Pahari 196 Rajasthani 197 Pashto 198 Balochi 199 English 200 Tibeto-Chinese languages 201 Kashmiri 202 Sindhi 203 Nepali 204 Minor languages Odia 205 Persian 206 Bhilli 207 Bengali 208 Gujarati 209 Marhatti. 210 Tamil and Telugu 211 Arabic 212 Central Pahari 213 Other minor languages 214 Bi-lingualism 215 Literary activity in different languages

Imperial Table XV gives the absolute figures, Part A containing the mother tongue of persons living in the Province and Part II showing the number of persons who habitually use some other language as subsidiary to their mother tongue Reference to Statistics

Subsidiary Table I gives the distribution of the population by mother tongue for the whole Province according to the censuses of 1931 and 1921, languages being arranged according to the main heads in Sir George Grierson's Scheme. An additional column, showing for each language the number of speakers *per mille* of the population according to the 1931 Census is inserted in this table.

Subsidiary Table II (a) gives the total number of speakers of each of the eight important languages, returned in the Province as mother tongues, and the number of persons using each of these languages purely as their mother tongue per 10 000 of the population for each natural division, district and state.

Subsidiary Table II (b) gives the number per 10 000 of the speakers of each mother tongue, who speak some other language in addition to it for each natural division, district and state.

Subsidiary Table III shows the number of books published annually in each language from 1922 to 1931.

186 The instructions to enumerators with respect to the return of language were as follows — General.

“Column 14 (*Language*)—Enter each person's mother-tongue. In the case of infants and deaf-mutes the language of the mother should be entered.

“Column 15 (*Subsidiary language*)—Enter the language or language habitually spoken by each person in addition to his mother-tongue in daily intercourse.”

No column was provided for subsidiary languages at last census. The instructions about the entry of mother-tongue are the same as those issued in 1921 except that they were supplemented by a direction that Urdu and Hindi should be recorded as Hindustani. It is quite impossible to draw a definite line between Urdu and Hindi as spoken. In fact the discrimination between the two had been given up in other provinces at previous censuses because it was held that the distinction could not be drawn, depending as it did on a choice of vocabulary rather than any clearly defined linguistic test.

At this census the return of language was one of those things, in which many people, particularly in towns, took a keen interest. Below are reproduced the contents of a handbill distributed far and wide on the eve of the preliminary enumeration.

REMEMBER ! *

CENSUS OPERATIONS HAVE BEGUN

Question	You Should	Answer
Religion		Vedic Dharm
Sect		Arya Samajist
Caste		Nil
Race		Aryan
Language		Arya Bhasha (Hindi)

**The Census Committee, Arya
Samaj, Wachhowali, Lahore**

No doubt this sort of propaganda had a certain amount of effect, particularly on the figures of urban areas. The District Officers of several districts have mentioned in their reports on the census enumeration that numerous persons in some admittedly Punjabi-speaking urban areas, both Hindus and

Muslims, insisted upon returning Hindi or Urdu as their mother tongue. Efforts were made by the enumerating agency to explain to them that under the instructions Urdu and Hindi would be recorded in the census schedule as Hindustani and therefore it was no use returning either as mother tongue in place of Punjabi. In a town in the Gujranwala District I myself had to remonstrate with certain persons who were in possession of the above-quoted handbill and wanted to return Hindi in place of Punjabi as their mother tongue. In Lyallpur Town a Muslim barrister interviewed me while the preliminary enumeration was in progress and enquired whether he could return Urdu as his mother tongue, because the language as spoken by him contained many Arabic and Persian words, and was therefore more akin to Urdu than Punjabi. I pointed out that Punjabi did not cease to be Punjabi even if it became polished in the manner described. I wonder whether my advice found favour with him at the time of actual enumeration. There is no doubt in my mind that many persons returned Urdu or Hindi as their mother tongue in place of Punjabi, and thus the figures of Hindustani have been unduly swollen at the expense of Punjabi.

The difficulties in the way of a correct return of languages have been referred to in all the previous census reports. The stumbling block is the uncertainty on the part of the speakers themselves, as to the name of the language or dialect spoken. I cannot do better than quote the remarks of Sir Edward Maclagan in his Report on the 1891 Census, which still hold good.

The chief difficulty lies in the matter of names. The orders to enumerators were that the mother tongue of each person should be entered under the name applied to it by that person, and supervising officers were strictly cautioned against substituting names of their own. But the peasant as little knows that he is talking Punjabi or Hindi as M. Jourdain knew he was talking prose, and it would be very difficult to get any definite answer from him without certain degree of prescription. The question is whether such prompting should be officially recommended, or whether the official notification of the name under which the languages of the district is to be returned is not greater evil than that which it is intended to cure. That such official notifications are given out by local officers in spite of all restrictions is obvious. I know for instance Hindi and Urdu were under orders returned as Hindustani, in Rajpoot the common dialect of the people as under orders returned as Jethi, and the large prevalence of entries of Marwari in Karnal, Hindi in Lahore and Peshawar and Hindi in Peshawar which will be noticed later show clearly enough that the enumerators are acting under some general orders on the subject. Mr. Youngblood, Deputy Commissioner Dera Ghazi Khan, writes strongly in favour of some system by which, how different words are applied to the same language one should by authority be selected and the people asked, Is your mother tongue such and such language and if not, what is it? I think myself that in following such prescription we should be ill of its machine as we were before of the dream, but am not myself prepared to recommend any way out of the difficulty other than that of smothering the language returns altogether as being untrustworthy and unnecessary.

In this connection the following remarks of Mr. Rowe in the 1901 Census Report will also be of much interest.

It was, however, clearly the best and safest course to record in the actual Census, the dialect as returned by the people themselves, leaving their final classification to linguistic experts. But there are great obstacles to complete record on this simple basis. In the first place men will seldom admit that his language is Jangli, or if he is at all educated, Punjabi, just as few people in England will plead guilty to provincial accent. It is all the people little further on, little deeper in the hills,—where speech is Jangli or pahari—of the desert or of the mountains. In the next place every official is more or less of linguistic expert himself and quite ready to inform you how each dialect should be classified, with the result that all detail, as it were disappears, and many minor but distinct dialects are not fully returned.

I am disposed to agree with Sir Edward Maclagan that the return of language should be omitted altogether and more attention paid instead to the entries of age literacy or occupation. The figures of the language table are so much affected by the difficulties of classification that the results are in some places very difficult to explain. We shall however endeavour to elucidate them as far as possible.

187 The scheme of classification of languages is almost the same as that adopted at the last three censuses, being based on the "Linguistic Survey of India" by Sir George Grierson. The revised classification as far as applicable to this Province is reproduced in Subsidiary Table I at the end of this Chapter together with the figures of the present and the last census. The only important change that has now been made in this classification is the substitution of Hindustani for Urdu and Hindi.

188 All the languages of the Punjab belong almost entirely to the Aryan branch of the Indo-European family. There are 28,392,000 persons who return these languages as their mother tongue, or in other words these are spoken by 996 out of every 1,000 people of this Province. If to this were added the speakers of European sub-families the number of speakers of Indo-European languages would rise to 997 *per mille* of the population. Of the remaining 3 *per mille* of the population, 2 *per mille* speak the languages of Tibeto-Chinese family and the remainder all the other languages—such as Odia (unclassified Gypsy family), Arabic (Semitic family), and Tamil and Telugu (Dravidian family).

The Linguistic Families

189 The chief languages of this family belong to the Aryan sub-family and fall almost entirely in the category of the Indo-Aryan branch. These are the mother-tongues of 990 *per mille* of the population, while the languages coming under the Eastern group of the Eramian branch, viz., Balochi and Pashto, are spoken by 2 and 3 *per mille*, respectively. The Dardic branch, to which belongs Kashmiri, is the mother-tongue of the remaining 1 *per mille*. Taking up the sub-branches of the Indo-Aryan branch we find that Lahnda belonging to the Western group of the outer sub-branch is spoken by 259 *per mille* of the people, while of the languages falling under the Central group of the inner sub-branch, Hindustani is spoken by 140, Rajasthani by 22 and Punjabi by 509 *per mille*, the Western Pahari of the Pahari groups of this (inner) sub-branch being spoken by 59 *per mille*. The only language, spoken by about 5,000 persons and falling under unclassified gypsy languages of India, is Odia.

Indo-European Languages

190 The only other languages spoken by any considerable number of people are those belonging to the Himalayan sub-branch of Burman-Tibeto sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family. Such languages are Tibetan spoken by about 5,000 persons and unspecified Bhotia spoken by about 4,000 persons. These two languages belong to the Tibetan group of this sub-branch while Lahuli and Kanauri belonging to its pronominalized Himalayan group are spoken by 27,000 and 26,000 persons, respectively. The total number of speakers of the Tibeto-Chinese languages, as already noticed, forms only 2 *per mille* of the total population. The proportion of speakers of languages other than Indo-European and Tibeto-Chinese is thus only 1 *per mille*.

Tibeto-Chinese Languages

We can now take up the individual distribution of the most important languages. The Linguistic Map in the beginning of this Chapter shows by means of rectangles the number of persons speaking the different languages in each district and state of the Province, and gives a fair idea of the linguistic distribution. Languages spoken by less than 5 per cent of the population in each area have been omitted. The Map also shows bilingualism by means of double hatching, or in other words by the hatching representing a subsidiary language being placed over the hatching representing the mother-tongue.

191 The chief languages of the Province are Hindustani, Rajasthani, Punjabi, Lahnda, Western Pahari, Balochi and Pashto. Of these, Hindustani is spoken in the south-east of the Province, and on its southern border passing through Gurgaon, Hissar and Ferozepore it comes into contact with Rajasthani. Punjabi is spoken in most of the Sub-Himalayan and central districts, Lahnda (Western Punjabi) in the bulk of the North-West Dry Area, and Western Pahari in the Himalayan Natural Division. Balochi is in vogue in the western parts of Dera Ghazi Khan, while speakers of Pashto are found in the trans-Indus portion of Mianwali and some riparian villages of Attock.

Linguistic Division

There are no sharp divisions separating one linguistic area from another, but where physical features of the country undergo an abrupt change the border

becomes well marked. For instance, the Lahnda-speaking tract is separated from the Pashto and Balochi tracts by the barrier provided in the case of the former by the Indus and in the case of the latter by the hills of the Suleman range. Similarly we find that the Punjabi-speaking tract is separated from the Western Pahari tract by the lower ranges of the Himalayas. In the south-east the Ghaggar may be regarded as the dividing line between the Punjabi and the Hindustani speaking tracts. The border lines between Punjabi proper and Lahnda and between Hindustani and Rajasthani are comparatively less distinct.

192 Punjabi is spoken by 14,515 090 persons or as already remarked by 500 *per mille* of the population. The intercensal increase in the number of Punjabi-speakers in most districts is about equal to the increase in the total

Variation in Paugli and Pakri, 1921-1931

Locality	Actual decrease in Punjabi- speakers.	Actual increase in Pakri- speakers.
Kangra	397,238	397,777
Bhup	86,834	86,842
Chamba	27,772	29,348
Amli Hill Station	19,902	42,386

population, but in Kangra and the States shown in the margin there is a large decrease accompanied by a corresponding increase in the number of Pahari-speaking people. The obvious explanation is that at this

con us in many cases Pahari has been incorrectly returned as the language instead of Punjabi. Besides this, at other places on the border line the figures of Punjabi have been affected on this occasion by interchange with Lahnda as explained below.

193 The figures of Lahnda in Imperial Table XV are not in accordance with actual returns, but are based on an estimate carefully made. According to Sir George Grierson the dividing line between Lahnda and Punjabi passes through the districts of Gujrat, Gujranwala, Sheikhupura and Montgomery. All the persons born and enumerated in the tracts, which according to Sir George Grierson's survey are Lahnda-speaking, have been treated as speakers of Lahnda even if their mother tongue as happened in most cases, was recorded as Punjabi. Our justification for this step is that the return of Lahnda in the

past censuses had little value as the figures in the margin will indicate. The actual figures differed greatly from the estimates of such great authorities on the subject as Dr Jukes and Sir George Grierson due to the return of Punjabi as the mother tongue of persons who admittedly spoke Lahnda. The actual returns of Lahnda are given below and

Census.	(I millions).	
	Actual returns.	Estimates.
1881	1.8	
1901	1.4	
1901	2.8	3 to 8*
1911	4.3	6†
1921	4.3	
1931	5.1	7.4

Jukes, *Punjabi and English Dictionary*
Preface p. iv
Grierson, *Linguistic Survey of India*,
Vol. VIII Part I, p. 214.

District or State affected.	PART I Speakers of Lahnda (Actual Returns).		PART II NUMBER OF PERSONS RETURNING TO LAHNDI BY DISTRICT.							
			TOTAL.		PUNJAB.		HINDUSTAN.		PARAN.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Punjab Province	1,458,211	1,476,217								
Punjab Territory	1,696,654	1,620,372								
Punjab States										
Having political relation with the Government of India.										
Gujranwala	20	81								
Sheikhupura	21	12								
Rawalpindi	21	1								
Quetta	3	1								
Shikhar	2,276	1,896								
Jhelum	8	4	3	2						
Rawalpindi	1,8	12	63	14						
Attock	15	7	9	3						
Muzaffar	149,927	134,61								
Jhang	229	111								
Dera Isma'il Khan	64	4								

the difference between these and the corresponding figures in Imperial Table XV are to be added to the figures of Punjabi in order to get its actual figures. Lahnda according to our estimate is spoken by 7,378,252 persons, but according to actual returns by 3,087,048. The various dialects classified as Lahnda are Lahnda proper, *Jatki* of Multan, Muzaffargarh, Dera Ghazi Khan and Jhang, *Awan-Jari* and *Hindko* of Attock and Mianwali, *Pothohari* and *Jhelumi* of Jhelum, *Thalochari* of Mianwali and Shahpur, *Kachhari* and *Chanhaori* of Jhang, and *Bar-di-boli*, *Landhokari* and *Janghi* of Shahpur. Gujarat, Gujranwala, Sheikhupura, Montgomery and Lyallpur. This list is not at all exhaustive, and in many districts several local dialects bear different names. The figures of Lahnda and Punjabi can only be compared with the past when combined.

194 The difficulties attending a correct classification of Hindustani Hindustani have been considerable like those in the case of Lahnda as acknowledged in the past census reports. A further complication has been introduced by the repercussions of the Urdu-Hindi controversy. Hindustani is an all-embracing term, covering the language spoken in Delhi and Lucknow, the less polished speech of all the real town-dwellers to the south of Ambala and the rough dialects of the country-folk in the bulk of the Ambala Division. The language spoken in rural tracts is called Deswali (meaning peculiar to the country or of the country), as opposed to Bagri. Other names for it in various localities are Hindustani, Hindi or Urdu, or terms indicating the tribes speaking the dialect, such as *Jatki*, a term merely implying the language spoken by *Jats*. All these names or the dialects returned were at the time of sorting classified into the wide term, Hindustani, and the returns represent, at least in the area where the language is indigenous, all the persons actually speaking one or other of its numerous dialects. Hindustani so classified is spoken by 3,988,000 persons in the Province as against 3,561,000 speaking its equivalents, Urdu and Hindi, at the last census, an increase of 12 per cent. The number of Hindustani-speaking persons in the Ambala Division is 3,182,000 as against 2,864,000 in 1921, an increase of 11.1 per cent. The increase in the rest of British Territory is 38,000 or 17.8 per cent, which is mainly the outcome of the Urdu-Hindi controversy and only partly due to immigration. In British Territory there are 132,298 persons, who have returned their birth-place as the United Provinces or Delhi and who are evidently Hindustani-speaking. Compared to this the number of those returned as Hindustani-speakers is 249,036, and though we must make allowance for the children of immigrants from those Provinces, who though born in this Province have Hindustani as their mother-tongue, the large difference in the figures indicates that the Punjabi-speaking people of this Province, particularly in large urban areas, have returned Urdu or Hindi as their mother-tongue. It must, however, be remarked that many Punjabi families in large towns have discarded Punjabi in favour of Hindustani, and their children would naturally return the latter as their mother-tongue.

195 Western Pahari is spoken by 1,691,000 people as compared with 1,097,000 at last census. The main cause of the variation is, as already remarked in paragraph 192 above, the return of Punjabi in place of Pahari in 1921 by a large number of Pahari-speaking people, the other cause being, of course, the natural increase in the population. The Pahari spoken in the Province is known in linguistic phraseology as Western Pahari, the Eastern being spoken in Nepal and the Central in Kumaon and Garhwal hills. Western Pahari

196 Rajasthani is spoken by 613,000 persons as against 703,000 in 1921. Rajasthani The main reason for the decrease is interchange of the figures with those of

Hindustani as for instance in Loharu State this language was returned in 1921 by 20,231 persons, but by none now while the figure for Hindustani has risen from 38 to 23,300. The variation in the returns of Gurgaon District though smaller in proportion is of even bigger magnitude. Rajasthan is now returned there as mother tongue by 159,777 persons as compared to 266,209 in 1921 which means a decrease of 106,432 or 40 per cent. while the number of Hindustani-speakers has increased by 164,331 or 39.6 per cent. The main dialects classified into this language are Bagri of the Ferozepore and Hissar border and Mewati or the language of the Meos of Gurgaon, among the other dialects returned in small numbers being Jarpuri, Marwari etc. The border line between Rajasthan and Hindustani would thus seem to be rather vague.

Pashto.

197 Pashto is spoken by 93,000 persons as compared with 59,000 at last census. The difference is mainly due to the fact that Poonchahs, who migrate from the trans-frontier tracts into this Province during the winter were still present in large numbers at the time of the census which was held in the end of February about three weeks earlier than in 1921. Another reason may be the return of Pashto as mother tongue by many residents of Attock and Mianwali who speak both Lahnda and Pashto. The speakers of Pashto number 27,483 in Mianwali and 22,634 in Attock and 42,437 in the rest of the Province. The other districts, which have returned Pashto as mother tongue in considerable numbers, are Multan 8,000 Shahpur and Montgomery 6,000 each, Lahore 5,000 and Dera Ghazi Khan, Rawalpindi and Bahawalpur 2,000 each. Of the persons with Pashto as their mother tongue 13,646 have returned Punjabi, 1,806 Hindustani and 4,103 other vernaculars of the Province as subsidiary languages. Those who have returned Pashto as their language subsidiary to Punjabi number only 156.

Balochi.

198 Balochi has been returned as the mother tongue of 61,000 persons as compared to 57,000 at the last census. The return for Dera Ghazi Khan is 57,307 the other places with any considerable number being Multan (1,868) and Bahawalpur (1,170). The strength of the Baloch tribe in the Province is 624,093 or ten times the number of those having Balochi as their mother tongue. This shows that the bulk of the Baloch tribe does not speak Balochi and no doubt many persons have been returned as Baloches merely because they are camel drivers.

English.

199 English has been returned as the mother tongue of 26,204 persons as against 23,724 which is the total number of Europeans, Armenians and Anglo-Indians in the Province with some of whom English is not the mother tongue. The difference is evidently due to a certain number of Indians, especially Christians, who speak English from their cradle and have returned it as their mother tongue. Of the persons having English as their mother tongue 4,067 speak Punjabi, 3,474 Hindustani and 410 some other vernaculars of the Province as a subsidiary language.

Tibeto-Chinese Languages.

200 We have already referred to the figures of Kanauri, which is spoken only in Raikot and Lahul and Tibetan, which are spoken in the Kulu subdivision of Kangra District. Tibetan is also returned as mother tongue by a certain number of immigrants sprinkled here and there over the Province.

Kashmiri.

201 Kashmiri is spoken by 22,000 people as compared with 4,679 in 1921. As against this 79,691 persons have returned Jammu and Kashmir as their birth place. The increase is mainly due to the fact that the annual winter visitors from Kashmir had not begun their homeward march at the time of the census, which was on the present occasion held comparatively earlier.

The number of persons returned as Kashmiris according to the Caste table is 202,920 or 9 times as many as those who return Kashmiri as mother-tongue, which gives an estimate of the number of persons hailing from Kashmir who have settled permanently in the Province. Numerous persons with Kashmiri as mother-tongue have returned Punjabi as subsidiary language (8,269), and most of these are the Kashmiris, who have been staying for some years past in large urban areas, particularly Amritsar. Hindustani has been returned by 2,268 persons and other vernaculars of the Province by 855 as subsidiary languages. Kashmiri has been returned as a subsidiary language by 6,650 persons who returned Punjabi as their mother-tongue.

202 Sindhi is the mother-tongue of 12,000 persons as against 20,000 in 1921. Sindhi.
The chief decrease is to be found in Bahawalpur State where their number has come down from 16,732 in 1921 to 9,328 in 1931. Of other places claiming Sindhi-speakers Lahore has 811 and Lyallpur 782, while small numbers are found in nearly all other districts and states.

203 The language next in numerical strength is Nepali which has about 8,000 speakers. As compared to this there are 7,000 persons with Nepal as their birth-place and the rest were probably born in the hills of the United Provinces, or they may be the children of Nepalis born in this Province. The number of persons speaking Eastern Pahari in 1921 was 9,243. The decrease, however, may be due to the return of Pahari as mother-tongue by some Gurkhas, who could not make the enumerator comprehend the difference between the two languages, or to a decrease in the number of Gurkha units stationed in the Province at the time of the census. Nepali.

204 Odkhi has been returned as mother-tongue by about 5,000 persons as against 3,000 at last census. Compared to this there are 32,719 persons returned as Ods, a fact which tends to show that all Ods are not keen on the return of this language, as many of them are now regarded as permanent residents of this Province and their children have Punjabi as their mother-tongue. As a matter of fact most of the vagrant tribes have their own peculiar languages besides being conversant with the language of the areas frequented by them. Minor Languages :
Odkhi

205 Persian has been returned as the mother-tongue of 4,000 persons as against 2,000 in 1921. The main figures relate to Lahore (1,215), Amritsar (1,168) and Ludhiana (735). Of the persons with Persian as their mother-tongue 1,486 have returned Punjabi, 649 Hindustani and 77 other vernaculars of the Province as their subsidiary language and most of these are no doubt more or less permanent settlers in the Province. Persian is spoken as a subsidiary language by 975 persons who have returned Punjabi as mother-tongue. Most of these are evidently Afghan refugees, who have settled down permanently in the Punjab, particularly in Ludhiana and Lahore. Those who have returned Afghanistan as their birth-place number about 15,000, but with most of these Pashto is the mother-tongue. The number of persons with Persia as their country of birth is only 900. Persian.

206 The main language among those classed as Bhili is Bawari, returned by 2,942 persons, mainly in Faridkot State. The number of Bawarias in the Province is 32,527, and it is evident that most of the Bawarias are now permanent settlers in the Punjab and speak Punjabi or Hindustani. This language was returned by only five persons at the last census. Of course, numerous members of the Bawaria tribe have a mysterious dialect of their own, used when talking to each other. Bhili.

Bengali. 207 Bengali has been returned as the mother tongue of 2 667 persons as against 2,181 in 1921 Bengali-speakers are found in all districts except Muzaffargarh. The largest figures relate to Lahore (902) Simla (343), Amritsar (208), Rawalpindi (183) Sialkot (177) and Ambala (141) There are 235 persons who speak Bengali as a language subsidiary to Hindustani or Punjabi, while 4 800 persons have returned Bengal as their birth place and they evidently include some Punjabis.

Gujarati. 208. Gujarati is mostly returned as the mother tongue of Parsis or immigrants from Gujarat, Baroda, etc It is spoken by 2,521 persons as compared with 1,895 in 1921 These are scattered all over the Province the chief returns relating to the districts having cantonments. In addition, there are 91 persons who speak Gujarati as a language subsidiary to Hindustani or Punjabi.

Marhatti. 209 Marhatti has been returned as the mother tongue of 973 persons as against 1,375 in 1921 it is the subsidiary language of only 9 The decrease may be due to the larger return of Gujarati with which this language is liable to be confused by a Punjab enumerator or it may be due to the movements of the troops. The largest return of 541 is found in Lahore, there being a mere sprinkling in other districts.

Tamil and Telugu. 210. Tamil, one of the chief vernaculars of Madras, is the mother tongue of 853 persons in this Province, mainly returned from Lahore Amritsar and Rawalpindi Telugu the most widely spoken of all Madras languages, has been returned as the mother tongue of only 124 persons in this Province.

Arabic. 211 Arabic is the mother tongue of 675 persons (426 males and 249 females). The number of those with Arabia, Iraq Egypt and Syria as their countries of birth is 460 The majority of the returns are thus genuine but a number of local Muslims conversant with Arabic seem to have returned it as mother tongue instead of a subsidiary language. The chief figures of Arabic relate to Lahore (456) and Gurdaspur (53), in which Qadian (the holy place of Ahmadis) is situated. Of the persons with Arabic as their mother tongue 313 speak Punjabi and 280 Hindustani as subsidiary languages Some of these might have reversed the returns, while others with Arabic genuinely as their mother tongue have picked up the vernaculars of the Province. Arabic has been returned as a subsidiary language by 300 persons, whose mother tongue is Punjabi or Hindustani which would corroborate that some Punjabis returned Arabic as their mother tongue.

Central Pahari. 212. Central Pahari has been returned as the mother tongue of 454 persons found scattered in the Jullundur and Lahore Divisions, who are mainly soldiers or domestic servants.

Other Minor Languages. 213. The speakers of Indian languages grouped as others in the Imperial Table are Assamese 10 Burmese 196 Gondi 1 Khan 1 Malayalam (of Malabar) 23 Oriya (of Orissa) 108 and Sanskrit 21

Other Asiatic Languages returned in small numbers are Chinese 160 found mostly in Lahore and Rawalpindi Japanese 4 Javanese 7 Malayan 3 Siamese 1 Singhalese 1 Syriac 1 and Turkish 17 Persons recorded as Other Asiatics are much more numerous, but have probably returned English or some other language as their mother tongue

The figures of foreign languages found in small numbers are unspecified African (?) in Lahore and Jullundur Irish (51) mostly in Rawalpindi, and Gaelic (Scotch) (6.) in Rawalpindi and Ambala. In addition to these Portu

guese (51), French (82), German (30), and Italian (26) are found sprinkled here and there Flemish is the mother-tongue of 42 persons, chiefly returned from Lyallpur, Sheikhpura, Sialkot and Gurdaspur, the persons concerned being mostly Christian missionaries

European languages grouped among 'Other languages' are Danish (1), Dutch (1), Norwegian (4), Russian (6), Spanish (6), Swedish (2), and Welsh (3)

214 As already remarked in the beginning of this Chapter, column 15 of the general schedule was meant for the entry of the language (one or more), habitually spoken by the person enumerated in addition to his mother tongue This information was intended to obtain an estimate of the amount of bilingualism The absolute figures of bilingualists, or those who speak any

Bilingualism.

Mother tongue	SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGES								two or more of the main vernaculars of the Province, namely, Pashto, Balochi, Lahnda, Punjabi, Pahari, Hindustani and Rajasthani, appear in Part II of Imperial Table XV, a summary of which is quoted in the
	1. Punjabi	2. Lahnda	3. Hindustani	4. Western Pahari.	5. Rajasthani	6. Pashto	7. Balochi.	8. Kashmiri.	
Punjabi			121,118	2,976	377	156		6,650	
Lahnda			1,716		299	6,564	67,668		
Hindustani	69,326	651		483	340	100		74	
Western Pahari	3,707		6,707						
Rajasthani	8,200	3,131	3,853						
Pashto	16,033	3,567	2,379	17					
Balochi		10,593	82						
Kashmiri	9,422		3,104	1,245		24			

margin In addition to the figures in this table there are some people, whose mother-tongue is a foreign language, such as Gujarati or English, and who speak some of the vernaculars of this Province in every-day life On the other hand, many Punjabis with Punjabi or Hindustani as their mother-tongue speak English or some other foreign language as a matter of habit Their figures have not been tabulated, as only those languages could be considered to combine as mother-tongue and subsidiary, which exist in the Province or its immediate neighbourhood Such languages appear in the table above, but English, French and Bengali have their homes remote from this Province and they have not been taken into consideration for the purpose of bilingualism It may be remarked that Punjabi and Lahnda also do not combine as mother-tongue and subsidiary language, as Lahnda is in reality another name of Punjabi spoken in the western Punjab and cannot be treated as a distinctly separate language

As already mentioned, the Linguistic map in the beginning of this Chapter shows bilingualism by the transposition of the hatching of each subsidiary language on the hatching of the mother-tongue concerned The area so double-hatched represents the amount of bilingualism It is evident from the map that the amount of bilingualism is very small The only places where there is any bilingualism worth the name are Lahore, which has a large number of immigrants, and Dera Ghazi Khan where Balochi is spoken as a language subsidiary to Lahnda and *vice versa* Hindustani is spoken as subsidiary to Punjabi in parts of Ferozepore and Patiala The use of Hindustani as subsidiary to Punjabi or *vice versa* in areas like Lahore does not indicate any real linguistic border but only the presence of immigrants from remote places Another striking thing is the almost entire lack of bilingualism in districts or states, through which the linguistic borders pass, except in the solitary case of Dera Ghazi Khan referred to above Thus Ambala and Hissar, through which passes the Punjabi-Hindustani border, show very few bilingualists, while the figures of Patiala though slightly larger probably contain a mistake

The number of persons, who speak Hindustani as mother tongue and Punjabi as a subsidiary language, is smaller than of those who speak Hindustani as subsidiary to the mother tongue, Punjabi. The reason for this may be the comparative ease with which a Punjabi can pick up Hindustani, or it may be the zeal of the Punjabi to return Urdu or Hindi as his mother tongue. Besides this Hindustani is the *lingua franca* in the various Provinces, and numerous educated Punjabi particularly those in large urban areas, use it as the medium of speech in their official capacity or in social intercourse.

We might now examine the causes of the small amount of bilingualism on the linguistic borders. Ordinarily persons living on such borders ought to be able

District or State.	PERSONS SPEAKING	
	Hindustani as subsidiary to Punjabi.	Punjabi as subsidiary to Hindustani.
1	2	3
Ambala	3,824	1,222
Hissar	368	313
Karnal	1,167	101
Patiala	11,809	8,377
Jind	221	723

to speak both languages fluently. The table in the margin gives the figures of speakers of Hindustani as subsidiary to the mother tongue, Punjabi and vice versa for the districts of Ambala, Hissar and Karnal and the States of Patiala and Jind. The figures are very small, the number of those speaking Hindustani as subsidiary to Punjabi being

comparatively larger mainly due to Punjabi immigrants to these areas picking up Hindustani. The explanation is in the words of the Census Superintendent, Patiala as follows —

Apparently it would seem likely that the people of villages situated on the border line of the Bhopal district, should be more prone to bilingualism. But when we examine the returns, we find that constantly expressed an influence, however. To meet the requirements of daily life, it is easier to supplement one's own language by adopting important words from the neighbour's language than to learn his language entirely. This probably works perhaps more (as and corrupting the two languages) than hinders their learning. I am supported in this view by the statistics.

The Hindustani Punjabi, Hindustani Rajasthani and Punjabi Pahari borders pass through Patiala State and what has been remarked above in respect of Punjabi Hindustani is also true of Hindustani Rajasthani border. The figures of bilingualism for the past censuses are not available, and no comparison can therefore be made.

The figures of bilingualism are of interest also from another point of view inasmuch as they indicate to what extent the persons with a foreign language

Mother-tongue.	Total speakers.	Speakers using one vernacular of the Punjab as subsidiary.
1	2	3
Punjabi	82,834	19,827
English	4,204	7,831
Hindustani	21,822	11,292
French	4,000	2,512
Arabic	673	624

as their mother tongue are mere visitors to or have developed a closer interest in this Province. The figures in the margin relate to the most numerous returns. The speakers of foreign languages pure and simple are probably mere visitors, while those who have picked up one of the vernaculars of this Province as a subsidiary language are semi permanent or permanent immigrant.

915 The comparative statement in the margin shows the number of

Year	Punjabi	English	Hindustani	Urdu	Arabic	Other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1891	74	4	64	1	3	2
1901	306	17	135	5	7	2
1911	229	28	177	17	9	1
1921	279	45	181	27	13	4
1931	573*	91	328	86	24	42

* Includes one weekly paper in Persian entitled *Al-Faiz* which ceased publication during the year 1931.

newspapers and periodicals published in different languages during each census year since 1891. It is apparent that Urdu is the most popular medium of circulation for news the number of Urdu papers having risen from 64 to 373 during the last four decades. There is also a great deal of literary activity in

other languages, indicative of the general awakening among the masses.

Literary Activity in Different Languages.

Many periodicals are communal in their character, and these generally deal with matters concerning the community whose cause they espouse

The statistics in the above table depict the journalistic enterprise of the

Particulars 1	CIRCULATION		4 Total	5 English	6 Urdu	7 Gurmukhi	8 Hindi	9 Bilingual	10 Trilingual	11 Polyglot
	Total. 2	Average per paper 3								
Daily	108,575	3,010	30	5	22	2	1			
Weekly	161,100	1,161	140	11	109	10	2			
Monthly	201,755	1,035	195	30	107	16	13	8		4
Others	30,030	634	131	14	25	3	2	8	7	4
Total	511,500	1,195	498	60	263	31	18	18	15	8

Province, and in 1931 the number of 'live' papers circulating in the Province was 428 including dailies, weeklies, monthlies, etc., as against 236 in 1923. The detail of

the live papers together with the amount of circulation is given in the margin.

The dailies have the largest circulation, the average working out at nearly

Name of paper	Circulation	Name of paper	Circulation
English		Urdu	
Civil & Military Gazette	12,700	Milap	11,000
Tribune	12,520	Partap	10,000
Daily Herald	9,000	Zamindar	5,000
Eastern Times	3,000	Inqilab	5,000
		Bande Matram	5,000

dailies is 108,575 or one paper for every 11 literates aged 15 years and over

Urdu	9,160	Sanskrit	172
Punjabi	7,248	Pashto	81
English	2,235	Multani	78
Hindi	1,657	Polyglot	78
Bilingual	1,490	Kashmiri	56
Persian	336	Sindhi	35
Arabic	270	Others	74
Trilingual	177		
Total		22,291	

The number of books published during the decade, 1922—31, is shown in the margin together with the languages in which they were published. The detail for each year of the decade is shown in Subsidiary

Table III at the end of this Chapter. Over 75 per cent of the total number of books published in the Punjab are in Urdu and Punjabi, while those published in English are nearly 10 per cent. The number of Urdu books has risen by about 50 per cent as compared with the previous decade.

The news-agency has become greatly improved during the last decade. Any important event occurring in India is in the possession of newspaper readers before sunrise on the following day, in many cases accompanied by comments offered on it by foreign newspapers. Similarly, the news telegraphed from the different parts of the world is printed in the newspapers during the night and is at the disposal of readers early next morning. The cricket Test matches between England and Australia are now being played in the latter country, and a full description of the day's play becomes available for newspaper readers in India early on the following morning.

Two leading English dailies in Lahore have two editions, *dak* and local. The former is despatched to out-stations by trains leaving Lahore at about 9 p.m. or later and contains all news received till dusk. The local edition is completed during the night and contains all news received up to about 3 a.m. The *dak* edition is available in the *muffassil* in the morning, while the local edition is in the hands of readers in Lahore before sunrise, being distributed by news-boys on cycles. The price is generally one anna per copy, having come down during the last decade by 50 per cent.

An innovation, introduced recently and much appreciated by the public, is for the leading English dailies to illustrate the news by means of photographs. On the whole the newspapers are very much improved both in respect of the style and the matter.

Some of the Urdu dailies are quite as up-to-date in the publication of the news as their English contemporaries, and have many subscribers among the people of all classes, particularly shopkeepers and businessmen. Whenever any news of special importance has to be published a supplementary edition is issued and finds a ready sale.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I

Distribution of total population by mother-tongue according to Census of 1931

LANGUAGE (WITH MAIN HEADS IN ACCORDANCE TO SIR GEORGE CRIBBSON'S SCHEME)	Total Number of speakers (000's omitted)		Number per mille of the population.	Where chiefly spoken.
	1931	1921		
1	2	3	4	5
TOTAL	28,491	25,101		
Part A—Vernaculars of India				
I—TIBETO CHINESE FAMILY	62	38	1.12	
Tibeto-Burman Sub-family	62	38		
Tibeto-Himalayan branch	62	38		
(a) Tibetan Group	9	9		
i <i>Bhuta of Tibet or Tibetan</i>	5	5		Simla, Bashahr, Keonthal, Jubbah, Chamba and Mandi
ii <i>Bhuta Unspecified</i>	4	4		Kangra
(b) Pronominalized Himalayan Group	53	29	2	
i <i>Kanaura</i>	26	22	1	Bashahr
ii <i>Lahuli</i>	27	7	1	Chamba and Kangra
II—INDO-EUROPEAN FAMILY	28,392	25,031	996	
Aryan Sub-family	28,392	25,031	996	
Iranian Branch	174	116	5	
Eastern Group	174	116	5	
i <i>Balochi</i>	61	57	2	Dera Ghazi Khan, Multan and Bahawalpur
ii <i>Parsi</i>	93	59	3	Attock, Mianwali, Shahpur, Multan and Montgomery
Dardic Branch	22	5	1	
Dard Group	22	5	1	
Kashmiri	22	5	1	Simla, Lahore, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Gujranwala, Ludhiana, Ferozepore, Rawalpindi and Chamba
Indo-Aryan Branch	28,216	24,910	990	
i Outer Sub-Branch	7,795	4,329	260	
(a) North Western Group	7,790	4,323	259	
i <i>Lahnda or Western Punjabi</i>	7,378	4,303	259	Gujranwala, Sheikhupura, Shahpur, Gujrat, Jhelum, Rawalpindi, Attock, Mianwali, Montgomery, Lyallpur, Jhang, Multan, Muzaffargarh, Dera Ghazi Khan and Bahawalpur
ii <i>Sindhi</i>	12	20		Lahore, Multan and Bahawalpur
(b) Southern Group	2	4		
i <i>Marathi</i>	1	1		Ambala, Lahore and Amritsar
ii <i>Others</i>	1	3		
(c) Eastern Group	3	2		
<i>Bengali</i>	3	2		Simla, Lahore, Amritsar and Rawalpindi
2 Inner Sub-Branch	20,821	20,581	731	
(a) Central Group	19,122	19,174	671	
i <i>Hindustani</i>	3,989	3,561	140	Ambala Division, Ferozepore, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Montgomery, Lyallpur, Multan, Dujana, Patana, Kalua, Sirmoor, Patiala, Loharu, Jind, Nabha and Bahawalpur
ii <i>Pashtani</i>	613	703	22	Hissar, Curgaon, Ferozepore, Montgomery, Patiala, Faridkot and Bahawalpur
iii <i>Gujarati</i>	3	2		Lahore, Amritsar, Sheikhupura, Rawalpindi, Lyallpur and Multan
iv <i>Bhili</i>	3			Faridkot
v <i>Punjabi</i>	14,515	15,208	500	Hissar, Ambala, Jullundur, Hoshiarpur, Ludhiana, Ferozepore, Lahore Division, Gujrat, Shahpur, Jhelum, Lyallpur, Montgomery, Multan, Kalua, Bilaspur, Nalagarh, Sirmoor, Kapurthala, Maler Kotla, Faridkot, Phulkian States and Bahawalpur
(b) Pahari Group	1,699	1,107	60	Lahore and Mandi
i <i>Central Pahari</i>		1		Ambala, Kangra, Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Chamba and Mandi
ii <i>Eastern Pahari or Nepali</i>	8	9		Simla, Kangra, Gurdaspur, Montgomery, Simla Hill States, Mandi, Chamba, Sirmoor, Bilaspur, Suket and Patiala
iii <i>Western Pahari</i>	1,691	1,097	50	
III—UNCLASSIFIED LANGUAGES	5	3		
Gipsy languages	5	3		
Odia	5	3		Dera Ghazi Khan, Multan and Muzaffargarh

Part B—Vernaculars of other Asiatic Countries and Africa.

I—INDO-EUROPEAN FAMILY	4	2		
Aryan Sub-family	4	2		
Iranian Branch	4	2		
Persian Group	4	2		
<i>Persian</i>	4	2		Ludhiana, Lahore, Amritsar, Rawalpindi and Mandi
II—SEMITIC FAMILY	1			
<i>Arabic</i>	1			Lahore

Part C.—European Languages

I—INDO-EUROPEAN FAMILY	26	27	1	
Teutonic Group	26	27	1	
<i>English</i>	26	27	1	Ambala, Simla, Jullundur, Ferozepore, Lahore, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, Multan and Patiala

SUSIDIARY TABLE II.—PART I

Distribution by language of the population of each district

NUMBERS PER 10,000 OF THE TOTAL POPULATION, 1921

DISTRICT OR STATE AND TERRITORIAL DIVISION	Punjabi as mother tongue.		Lahndi as mother tongue.		Hindustani as mother tongue.		Western Paka- ristani as mother tongue.		English as mother tongue.		Pakistani as mother tongue.		Baluchi as mother tongue.		Kashmiri as mother tongue.	
	Total.	As mother tongue only	Total.	As mother tongue only	Total.	As mother tongue only	Total.	As mother tongue only	Total.	As mother tongue only	Total.	As mother tongue only	Total.	As mother tongue only	Total.	As mother tongue only
PUNJAB	8,084	8,048	2,880	2,880	1,490	1,375	883	880	218	210	22	22	21	18	8	8
I.—(Two-G) SANTO P. IN Kare	6,827	6,810	266	266	2,535	2,510	27	26	112	112	2	2			72	2
1. Hissar	1,142	2,428			2,401	2,299			2,121	2,117						
2. Lahore State	7	2			9,997	9,992										
3. Bahawal	5	2			9,901	9,901										
4. Dehra State	3	1			9,903	9,903										
5. Oudhgan	12	3			7,823	7,823			2,124	1,124						
6. Patiala State	1	1			9,904	9,904										
7. Karnal	182	178			9,902	9,901										
8. Jalandhar	9,918	9,912			27	19										
9. K. pertika State	9,941	9,971			14	13										
10. Ludhiana	9,945	9,922			182	134									17	6
11. Moh. Kalia State	9,947	9,963			22	19										
12. Ferozepur	9,949	9,919			401	296			8,24	81	12	1			9	7
13. Faridkot State	9,953	9,980			296	123										
14. Patiala State	9,957	9,957			291	261	226	225	9,959	9,919	1					
15. Jalandhar	2,824	2,847			7,823	7,813	1	1								
16. N. K. State	7,846	7,846			2,803	2,814										
17. Lahore	2,812	2,872	3	1	812	203	8	2	8	4	27	11		1	43	2
18. Amritsar	9,987	9,991			181	31	3		8	3	4	2			8	21
19. Jalandhar	7,823	7,818	2,123	2,122	27	16	2		1	12	8				8	4
20. Multan	8,431	8,442	1,441	1,419	77	33			3	1	18	8			4	2
II.—Hissar	452	457			374	169	9,987	9,923	2	2	6	6			22	19
21. Sonner State	790	784			1,421	1,421	1,329	7,821	14	1	2	2			7	7
22. Shala	1,411	1,422			1,474	1,414	1,414	9,929	11	3	22	27			300	29
23. Sarda Hill State	1,012	1,022			24	24	7,923	7,94	1		8				2	2
24. Bhawalpur State	1,009	1,009					8,924	8,924								
25. Kasur	184	131			18	13	9,945	9,900	2						7	6
26. Muzil State	184	132			9	9	9,970	9,970	1	1	8	7			27	29
27. Bahawal State	122	127			2	1	9,911	9,912			1	1				
28. Chanda State	14	72			2	2	9,977	9,928			2	1			99	19
III.—Punjab	6,127	6,127	2,226	2,226	223	211			2	2	2	2			4	2
29. Ambala	2,241	2,229			6,213	6,228	17	11	17	10	8	8			1	1
30. Kalia State	1,762	1,754			9,221	9,219			4	4	1					
31. Hissar	9,979	9,979			18	11			1		1	1			9	4
32. Gurdaspur	9,991	9,991			21	21	2	11			4	2				
33. Kullu	9,916	9,915			19	23			1	1	8	4			2	2
34. G. J. S.	6,74	6,774	2,04	2,04	4	16	1				12	3			4	2
35. Jhelum	1,764	942	489	9,923	27	17					18	8			2	1
36. N. K. State	428	426	9,917	9,913	228	212	7	8			22	22			14	9
37. Attock	202	1	9,271	9,217	25	22					244	291			1	
IV.—Punjab	2,512	2,512	7,127	7,127	91	81	7	7	24	24	72	63	62	62		
38. Multan	2,297	2,297	3,232	3,231	172	126	45	41	8	7	82	87	1	1	1	1
39. Faisalpur	2,12	2,423	9,999	9,999	112	92					89	43			1	
40. Multan	17	16	9,128	9,096	11	1			1		846	612	2	2	1	
41. F. S. S.	9,976	9,973	1,794	1,793	80	80			1		11	7			1	
42. Jhang	496	479	9,912	9,912	1	1	2	2			11	7			2	1
43. Wazir	1,129	1,121	8,222	8,221	109	103			1	1	23	61	25	16	16	
44. Bahawalpur State	732	744	622	8,427	177	162			212	279	19	16	12	8		
45. Bahawalpur State	64	64	9,944	9,972	22	21	1	1			16	11				
46. Bahawalpur State	4	4	9,772	7,651	7	7			2	2	26	19	14	911		

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—PART II

Distribution by language of the population of each district (Subsidiary Languages)

District or State and NATURAL DIVISION	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF THE SPEAKERS OF EACH MOTHER TONGUE WHO SPEAK A SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGE															
	<i>Punjabi as mother tongue</i>						<i>Urdu as mother tongue</i>					<i>Hindustani as mother tongue</i>				
	With Hindustani as Sub- sidiary	With Western Pahar as Subsidiary	With Rajasthani as Sub- sidiary	With Pashto as Sub- sidiary	With Kashmiri as Sub- sidiary	With Hindi as Sub- sidiary	With Hindustani as Sub- sidiary	With Urdu as Sub- sidiary	With Pashto as Sub- sidiary	With Hindi as Sub- sidiary	With Punjabi as Sub- sidiary	With Urdu as Sub- sidiary	With Western Pahar as Sub- sidiary	With Rajasthani as Sub- sidiary	With Pashto as Sub- sidiary	With Kashmiri as Sub- sidiary
PUNJAB	83	2				5	3		9	78	174	3	1	1		
I—INDO-GANGETIC PLAIN	112					5	2		11		167	1		1		
1 Hissar	18											4		1		
2 Lokarna State	7,500															
3 Rohtak	6,010															
4 Dujana State	607															
5 Gurgaon	7,210					10,000										
6 Patna State																
7 Karnal	710											1			1	
8 Jallandhar	10										3,485					
9 Kapurthala State	13										414					
10 Ludhiana	151					10,000					1,504		1			1
11 Maler Kotla State	4										3,895		75		20	1
12 Ferozepore	10					270					515	22				
13 Faridkot State	25										5,420					
14 Patiala State	81										1,120					
15 Jand State	33										28					
16 Nabha State											169					
17 Lahore	529	3				44	1,142		6,207	22	3,617	7	9	15	1	5
18 Amritsar	5	1				8					1,979	4				
19 Gujranwala	9										4,101					
20 Sheikhupura	9										2,895					
II—HIMALAYAN	247	311				1	2,500				225		104	2		
21 Sirmoor State	59	1									19		7	3		
22 Simla	2,750	149									1,044		503			
23 Simla Hill States	98	77									546		33			
24 Bilaspur State		13														
25 Kangra	68	703				4					281		305			
26 Mandi State	143	600									937		313			
27 Suket State	231	270														
28 Chamba State	40	4,080				5,000					833		3,846			
III—SUB-HIMALAYAN	48								19		112		1			1
29 Ambala	115					10,000					28		1			
30 Kalsia State	29		1								3					
31 Hoshiarpur											3,118					
32 Gurdaspur	4										4,155		12			
33 Sialkot											1,047					
34 Gujrat	93					1			2		3,891					
35 Jhelum	1,110	3				7			5		3,000					
36 Rawalpindi	683	8				1	1		3		527	1	62		21	1
37 Attock	1,010								58		1,001		22		55	23
IV—NORTH WEST DRY AREA	21									110	1,009	112		1		1
38 Montgomery	16				2						858	03				
39 Shahpur	34					8					1,815	1			24	
40 Mianwali	887								14		1,812	206			23	
41 Jallpur	3				1	1			2		2,305	20		1	3	
42 Jhan	1										1,000					
43 Multan	43					3			2		147	165		3	19	
44 Bahawalpur State	98				1						619	178				
45 Muzaffargarh	254					12		3	1		420	233		15	15	
46 Dera Ghazi Khan									10	1,262		6,748				

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—PART II.—concluded.

Distribution by language of the population of each district (Sukhsidary Languages.)

NUMBER PER 10,000 OF THE SPEAKERS OF EACH MOTHER-TONGUE WHO SPEAK SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGE.																										
DISTRICT OR SUB-TOWN DIVISION.		Western Prakrit as mother-tongue.					Prakrit as mother-tongue.					Pali as mother-tongue.					Sanskrit as mother-tongue.					Kannada as mother-tongue.				
		With English as subsidiary.	With Hindustani as subsidiary.	With Urdu as subsidiary.	With Persian as subsidiary.	With English as subsidiary.	With Hindustani as subsidiary.	With Urdu as subsidiary.	With Persian as subsidiary.	With English as subsidiary.	With Hindustani as subsidiary.	With Urdu as subsidiary.	With Persian as subsidiary.	With English as subsidiary.	With Hindustani as subsidiary.	With Urdu as subsidiary.	With Persian as subsidiary.	With English as subsidiary.	With Hindustani as subsidiary.	With Urdu as subsidiary.	With Persian as subsidiary.					
1		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36					
PUNJAB		23	40	124	51	62	1,723	225	257	2	1,726	12	4,218	1,425	871	11										
I.—Two-Gangotri Valley		761	49	711		66	4,866	1	1,451	2	426	61	2,868	1,475	5	14										
1. Himachal			3,714	13		160	1,476		4,730																	
2. Lahore State																										
3. Pothohar						8,203			3,341																	
4. Dehra Doon																										
5. Gurgaon			2,000			5			6,922																	
6. Patiala State																										
7. Karnal			7,000			1,574	278		6,796																	
8. Jalandhar		525		3,223			2,437		3,774																	
9. K. Pothohar West																										
10. Ludhiana		2,128	628	1,169		372	2,222		2,118			10,000	2,622	2,070												
11. Mahr. Kalia State																										
12. Faridkot State		1,581	1,230	293		18	934																			
13. Patiala State																										
14. Patiala State		7		6,049			10,000																			
15. J. J. State		1,622		120			4,667																			
16. Yoda State		2,325					3,323																			
17. Lahore		2,966	1,800	2,706		711	4,721	2	2,220	4	325		7,624	2,879	5	34										
18. Amritsar		6,761	1,478	6,974		422	4,624		1,462				6,623	361												
19. Gurgaon		8,221		2,731		448	8,402		141			10,000	4,826	293												
20. Roshikopara		5,900		6,216			4,216		79			10,000	2,781	37												
II.—Hira LA		3	37	62		719	812		865	62				762	2,850	2,766										
21. Amritsar State																										
22. Kail		167	1,723			123	8,900	258	1,265	74				15	7,837											
23. Kail Hill State		21	87	1,178		1,765	186		982	37					482											
24. Baleswar State									6,000	1,467																
25. Kanara		4				66	344		1,222	222				667	181	420										
26. M. Hill State							114		292	59				316	30	632										
27. R. Hill State																										
28. Chamba State		1	29				2,361		613					45		8,936										
III.—Srinagar		2,778	856	637		216	2,822	1	179		2,811	2,262	2,456	29												
29. Ambala		1,28	2,291	567		511	1,012		874					798	1,111											
30. Kailash State									10,000						10,000											
31. Hachapur		1,493		2,172			1,222		647			7,000	6,216													
32. Hachapur		2,694	226	2,912		6,220	4,765		1,102				4,75	877	11											
33. Nalhar							630		965					451												
34. Gajra		6,996	222	161			7,764		879					4,242	121											
35. Jhalam							4,722		111		8,800			6,224	67											
36. R. alphall		167	87				2,711		496					2,097	587											
37. Alwar							2,119		21		7,360			6,527	24											
IV.—Yoda W. or J.		211	111	277	750	29	876	661	72	2	1,221	1	2,178	27												
38. Yoda W. or J.																										
39. Yoda W. or J.		121	11	141	38	21	565	372	2	13	2,867		1,714													
40. Yoda W. or J.		5,500	167	4,000			2,517		276		2,827		2,246													
41. Yoda W. or J.																										
42. Yoda W. or J.																										
43. Yoda W. or J.																										
44. Yoda W. or J.																										

CHAPTER XI

RELIGION

SECTION I.—GENERAL.

216. General. 217. Attitude of the public towards religion. Figures. 218. Proportion of numerical strength by religion. 219. Revolt of untouchables.

SECTION 2.—HINDUS.

220. Distribution of Hindus in the Punjab. 221. Causes of decreasing number of Hindus. 222. Child marriage and its effect on fecundity. 223. Effect of residence in towns. 224. Effect of food on fecundity. 225. Present condition of the Hindus. 226. Brahmins, Khatri and Arora. 227. Hindu Rajputs and Jats. 228. Decrease among Hindu occupational castes. 229. Hindu sects. 230. New sects introduced among Hindus at this census.

SECTION 3.—SIKHS.

231. General. 232. Variation in number of Sikhs at past censuses. 233. Sikh growth due to absorption of Hindus. 234. Percentage increase of Sikhs in smaller units. 235. Strength of Sikh sects.

SECTION 4.—AD-DHARMI.

236. General.

SECTION 5.—MUSLIMS.

237. General. 238. Muslim sects.

SECTION 6.—CHRISTIANS.

239. General. 240. Local distribution of Christians.

SECTION 7.—MINOR RELIGIONS.

241. Jains. 242. Buddhists. 43. Zoroastrians. 44. Jews. 245. Indefinite beliefs.

Reference to Statistics.

The numerical strength of each religion returned is given in Imperial Table XVI for each district and state and Imperial Table XIX, which is divided into two parts, gives the age-distribution of Europeans and allied races and Anglo-Indians. The distribution of the population of towns by principal religions is shown in Provincial Table II.

In addition to these tables, Table XVI-A, printed in part III as an appendix to the Imperial Table XVI, contains details of sects of Hindus, Muslims, Jains and Sikhs.

At the end of this Chapter will be found an Appendix, which is the key to the Social Map and four Subsidiary Tables, described below.

Subsidiary Table I gives by Natural Divisions the actual number of each religion in 1881 and the proportion of each per 10,000 of the total population at each of the last six censuses with variation per cent. during each decade as well as the percentage of net variation that each religion has exhibited during the last half century.

Subsidiary Table II gives by Natural Divisions, district and state the proportion of each main religion per 10,000 of the population for six censuses.

Subsidiary Table III gives the actual number of Christians, by Natural Division, district and state for six censuses and the variation per cent. they have shown during each decade since 1881 as well as the percentage of net variation during the last fifty years.

Subsidiary Table IV gives the distribution of 10,000 of urban and rural population by main religions for the whole Province and the four Natural Divisions.

SECTION I.—GENERAL.

General.

210. Enough has been said in previous Census Reports on the origin and beliefs of the various religions, and it is unnecessary to traverse the same ground

over again. The table in the margin shows the numerical strength of the followers of each religion (according to the present census) in the Province and its main political divisions the corresponding figures for the 1911 census are also given.

The Social Map in the beginning of the Report depicts the distribution of the various religions in the Punjab and what is indicated by means of coloured rectangles in that map is illustrated in figures in Appendix I at the end of this Chapter. Hindus are in a majority in six districts (Hissar Gurgaon Rohtak,

Religion.	1901'S CENSUS.					
	PUNJAB.		BRIITISH TERRITORY.		PUNJAB PRINCE.	
	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindus	12,813	14,307	11,414	12,332	1,268	1,837
Muslims	8,870	8,676	6,879	6,339	2,229	2,771
Sikhs	3,167	4,872	2,294	3,964	613	1,677
Christians	323	479	329	418	4	6
Others	4	470	38	411	19	29

Karnal, Simla and Kangra), their proportion ranging between 91 per cent (Kangra) and 65 per cent (Hissar), while in two districts (Ambala and Hoshiarpur) they are most numerous as a community, the proportion being 47 and 40 per cent, respectively. Muslims predominate in 17 districts,* their proportion varying between 91 per cent (Attock) and 51 per cent (Gurdaspur), while in three districts (Jullundur, Ferozepore and Amritsar) their numerical strength is greater than that of any other community, the proportion being 44, 45 and 47 per cent, respectively. The Sikhs have a clear majority in no district, and in Ludhiana alone they are more numerous than Hindus or Muslims, their proportion being 47 per cent. In the Punjab States Sikhs predominate in Faridkot and Patiala with proportions of 57 and 39 per cent, respectively, and Muslims in Bahawalpur, Kapurthala and Maler Kotla with proportions of 81, 57 and 38, respectively. Of the remaining states Hindus enjoy a vast majority in ten, their proportion ranging between 99 per cent (Suket) and 75 per cent (Jind), and are most numerous as a community in the States of Kalsia and Nabha with proportions of 48 and 46, respectively.

It will be useful at the outset to mention two factors, which have a bearing on the population of the various communities, *viz*, conversion and inter-marriages. As regards the former, the number of conversions from one religion to another is relatively small in this Province. The 'Arya Samaj,' a section of Hindus engaged on such work, seems to be concentrating on the rehabilitation of the depressed classes by the process called '*shuddhi*'. Among Muslims the '*Ishaat-i-Islam*' and '*Tabligh*' movements have been in existence during the last decade. In the case of Christians, who owed their enormous increase during the period 1891—1910 mainly to conversion, the pace of conversion has considerably slowed down. Inter-marriages and conversions on any large scale take place only between Hindus and Sikhs.

The most notable feature of the present census from the standpoint of return of religion has been the adoption of the term 'Ad-Dharmi' by numerous Chamars and Chuhras and other untouchables. At previous censuses Chuhras, unless they returned some recognised religion, were always included among Hindus. In this respect the instructions for the return of religion at the present census were the same as in 1921, *viz*, "All *Chuhras*, who are not Muslims or Christians, and who do not return any other religion, should be returned as Hindus. The same rule applies to members of other depressed classes who have no tribal religion." Thus under the instructions if a Chuhra refused to be recorded as a Hindu he was to be so recorded in case he failed to return any other religion. An addition was, however, made to the instructions by the insertion of the clause—"Persons returning themselves as Ad-Dharmis should be recorded as such." The Punjab Ad-Dharm Mandal had petitioned the Punjab Government before the census operations started in 1930, representing that the depressed classes should be permitted to return Ad-Dharm as their religion at the time of the census as they were the aborigines of India and while the Hindus kept them at a respectable distance they did not believe in the Hindu religion. The President of the Punjab Ad-Dharm Mandal was informed that a clause was being provided in the Census Code requiring that persons returning their religion as *Ad-Dharm* would be recorded as such. *Ad-Dharm* literally means original or ancient religion.

*Lahore, Gurdaspur, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Sheikhupura, Gujrat, Shahpur, Jhelum, Rawalpindi, Attock, Mianwali, Montgomery, Lyallpur, Jhang, Multan, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan.

In spite of the care taken to ensure the return of definite religions, sects or castes were in some cases returned instead in the column of religion and these had to be classified at the time of sorting as most of the figures in Imperial Tables are given separately for the followers of different religions. The detail of this classification, which was made under the orders of the Census Commissioner for India is given on the fly leaf to Imperial Table XVI the bulk of the persons concerned being thrown into Hinduism, notably Radhaswami (1 125), Sansi (23 828) Brahman (3 152) Chuhra (1 911) Mehtar (7 890) and Meghwal (12,807)

217 The instructions about Aryas, Brahmos and Dev Samajis were that their sect alone should be recorded in the column of religion and sect. The procedure was adopted as at last census with a view to have their entries copied on slips of a distinctive colour meant for "other religions," instead of on green slips meant for Hindu religion to facilitate a detailed examination of their caste, age, civil condition and literacy (as shown in Provincial Tables VIII A and XIV A in Part III). In the main tables, the figures of these sects were, of course to be included in those of Hindus. This procedure however gave rise to a misunderstanding and fears were expressed in the press that these sects were to be excluded from the Hindu religion. The Census Commissioner for India modified the instructions by laying down that if the person concerned so desired the term Hindu should be added within brackets after the sect.

In recent times the importance of the figures of religion has been greatly enhanced on account of their relation to the strength of representation of the various communities in the legislature. In fact as observed in Section 3 of Chapter I communal consciousness has been growing during the last decade and has occasionally manifested itself in rather serious Hindu-Muslim riots. The advent of the census brought in its train considerable excitement and commotion among the various communities, and the members of the depressed classes came in for a good deal of pressure at the hands of certain communities, who struggled hard to win them over to their own side and thus to add to their numerical strength.

218 Sikhism, seeking synthesis of mono-theism of Islam and philosophical thought of Hinduism, rising on the existing Hindu social structure, consists of Keshdharis (those who grow long hair) and Sehjdharis (those who do not grow long hair). In fact at the censuses of 1881 1891 and 1901 all those who were not the followers of Gurm Gind Singh i.e. those who did not grow *kes* (long hair) and abstain from smoking were recorded as Hindus. A considerable number of persons returned themselves as belonging to both (83 091 in 1891 and 43 613 in 1911) and were treated in the census record as Sikh Hindus. Further a considerable number of persons would return themselves as Hindus at one census and Sikhs at the next, resulting in the actual figures and the proportion of the Sikhs and Hindus in the total population fluctuating considerably. The Jains though treated as a separate religion for census purposes are practically a sect of Hindus. The other main religions are Muslim and Christian, both of which have been expanding during the last five decades the latter mainly through conversion.

In Subsidiary Table II is given the proportion of each community to the total population of each district state, Natural Division and the Province for the past five censuses. According to the table Hindus are 30.2 Sikh

* The persons, who have at this Census signified their adherence in one way or another to both Hinduism and Sikhism, aggregate 478,134. The 1911 Census Report, page 129, para. 223.

Religion. 1	British Territory 2	Punjab States 3
Muslim	56 54	32 53
Hindu	26 83	46 26
Sikh	12 99	20 56
Christian	1 74	00
Ad Dharmi	1 69	4
Jain	16	16

14 29, Muslims 52 4 and Christians 1 48 per cent of the total population in the Punjab. Similar proportions for British Territory and Punjab States are quoted in the marginal table. These percentages if compared with those of 1881 reflect an enormous change. Thus Hindus in the

Province have now been reduced from 43 8 per cent in 1881 to 30 2 per cent, while Sikhs have increased from 8 2 per cent to 14 3 per cent, and Muslims from 40 6 to 42 4 per cent. The figures for Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims for purely British Territory have during this period altered from 40 29 to 26 83, from 6 58 to 12 99 and from 51 72 to 56 54 per cent, respectively, and for the Punjab States from 54 94, 15 41 and 29 45 to 46 26, 20 56 and 32 53 per cent, respectively. Thus both in British Territory and Punjab States the population of Hindus has declined and that of Sikhs and Muslims has considerably risen.

In Section 6 of Chapter I the influence of religion on the growth of the population was briefly discussed. In order to form a clear idea about the natural increase among the followers of different religions I have had compiled the recorded figures of births and deaths of each district for the last decade. It is needless to go into the details of all of them, and the average birth and death rates for Hindus and Muslims are given in the table below for the six districts, which have registered the highest intercensal increase in population, the six eastern districts in which Hindus predominate, and the six western districts in which Muslims are in a great majority. The rates have been worked out *per mille* of the mean enumerated population of 1921 and 1931 censuses.

Natural Increase Among Communities.

Districts showing the greatest absolute increase in population.	Average birth rate during the decade		Average death rate during the decade		Survival rate during the decade		Eastern Districts	Average birth rate during the decade		Average death rate during the decade		Survival rate during the decade		Western Districts	Average birth rate during the decade		Average death rate during the decade		Survival rate during the decade.	
	Hindu	Muslim	Hindu	Muslim	Hindu	Muslim		Hindu	Muslim	Hindu	Muslim	Hindu	Muslim		Hindu	Muslim	Hindu	Muslim	Hindu	Muslim
	1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12		13	14	15	16	17	18
Lahore	31	40	23	30	8	10	Kangra	36	35	32	35	4	10	Attock	29	34	16	26	13	8
Amritsar	41	43	30	32	11	11	Ambala	37	30	31	29	6	10	Rawalpindi	29	36	21	28	8	8
Jullundur	47	43	29	25	18	18	Rohtak	44	40	37	18	7	12	Mianwali	40	42	19	29	21	13
Gurdaspur	13	46	31	30	12	16	Karnal	38	40	34	37	3	3	Muzaffargarh	34	32	26	28	8	4
Sheikhpura	35	42	22	28	13	14	Gurgaon	45	47	34	34	11	13	Dera Ghazi Khan	35	29	27	24	12	5
Gujranwala	34	43	25	32	9	11	Hissar	40	43	28	35	12	8	Multan	37	36	24	22	13	14

It may be observed from this table that in some localities the survival rate of the majority community is higher than that of the minority communities. In some other localities we find, for instance in Attock, Mianwali, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan, that Hindus, the minority community, show a higher survival rate than Muslims. Some eastern districts, Ambala, Karnal and Gurgaon, show a higher natural increase among Muslims. It cannot, therefore, be definitely said that a particular community has a markedly higher survival rate than the other. It is needless to refer to the various complications, such as large or small amount of migration among different communities, though some part of the resulting difference has been eliminated by the adoption of the mean populations of 1921 and 1931. The only conclusion that can reasonably be drawn is that the rate of variation in population depends more on the locality in which the population resides than on the religions of the people concerned. The people residing in localities like

Muzaffargarh and Karnal would in all probability increase at a much higher rate if they moved out to areas, healthier and more prosperous, and whether they are Hindus or Muslims would be immaterial. To me the figures indicate that the rural population of both these districts, Muslim in one case and Hindu in the other is being sapped of its vitality by climatic conditions and poverty. The urban population, on the other hand, of these two districts, which is Hindu in one case and Muslim in the other has comparatively increased much more. Here is the direct evidence of Hindus believed to be less prolific doing well in numbers. It will, therefore, be conceded that the creed of the people has hardly any effect on the growth of the population.

The social practices in vogue among the followers of certain religions, no doubt have a bearing on the population figures. For example the presence of a large number of widows in any community must react on its birth-rate. The high castes both among Hindus and Muslims discourage widow re-marriage, though it is a fact that the proportion of widows among Hindus is considerably larger. Polygamy exists both among Hindus and Muslims, but to a much greater extent among the latter. It may be said that on the whole polygamy tends to increase the population, though it is not practised in this Province to such an extent that it will materially alter the results one way or the other.

We can now revert to the subject of the variations in communal proportions to investigate their real cause. We may first proceed to examine the causes of fluctuations in Punjab States. In Patiala, Jind and Nabha Muslims have been increasing slowly but steadily since 1881 and their proportion has risen from 21·9 13·7 and 19·2 to 23·4 14·2 and 20·0 per cent. in the three states, respectively. Such is not the case, however with the other two main religions. We find that Sikhs in 1881 formed 27·8 1·7 and 20·7 per cent. of the total population in Patiala, Jind and Nabha and they have largely increased during the last fifty years to 38·0 10·3 and 33·9 per cent., respectively. On the other hand Hindus, who were 50·1 84·3 and 61·0 per cent. fifty years ago have dropped to 38·2 75·0 and 46·0 per cent. respectively.

The figures quoted in the margin indicate the variation in the numerical strength of the prevailing religions in Faridkot State. It is evident that while the proportion of Sikhs has gone up during the last decade from 44·24 per cent. to 56·31 per cent. the increase in the proportion of Muslims is only slight i.e. from 20·75 per cent. to 30·37 per cent. and the proportion of Hindus has gone down enormously from 25·73 per cent. to 12·69 per cent. In 1901 the Hindus were 28·69 per cent. of the total population so that their existing proportion is even less than half of what it was thirty years ago. It appears that the Akali movement during the last decade has been responsible for a large number of persons, particularly sweepers, being returned as Sikhs instead of Hindus.

The figures in the margin show the numerical strength (in percentages) of Hindus and Sikhs in the last six censuses in the Maler Kotla State and it is evident that the percentages of the two communities have fluctuated in a very unusual manner from decade to decade. The Hindus were 23 per cent. of the total

Hindu	Muslim	Sikh
1881	1901	1921
12·69	25·73	56·31

Religion	1881	1901	1921
Hindu	25·73	28·69	12·69
Sikh	20·75	30·37	44·24

population in 1881, and jumped to 53 per cent in the next ten years. During the intercensal period, 1901—11, their proportion came down from 50 per cent to 32 per cent. It rose a little in 1921, but during the last decade it has dropped to 26 per cent, so that the Hindus are practically where they were fifty years ago. On the other hand the Sikhs were 40 per cent of the total population in 1881, but during the next ten years 75 per cent of them seem to have disappeared. In 1911 their proportion was 30 per cent, it decreased slightly in 1921 and is now 35 per cent. According to the Census Superintendent, Maler Kotla State, "this fluctuation is mainly due to the fact that prior to the communal dissensions, which have lately arisen among the various communities in British India and Indian States, the members of each community had very little regard for holding a separate position of their own." He adds "the Sikhs of Maler Kotla State, who are chiefly Jats, used to consider themselves part and parcel of Hindus and made no distinction between Hinduism and Sikhism. It is only recently that they have drawn a line of demarcation between themselves and the Hindus and have shown a tendency to be treated as a separate community."

The main conclusion is that the varying strength of the population returned as Hindu or Sikh in the Punjab States is due to social causes that are at work in that section of the population, from which both Hindus and Sikhs are drawn. The Akali movement during the last decade is mainly responsible for numerous persons being returned as Sikhs instead of Hindus. Such persons for the most part comprise members of depressed classes, agriculturists and artisans in rural areas, who obviously consider that they gain in status as soon as they cease to be Hindus and become Sikhs.

An indication of this is furnished by the variation in the numerical strength of many occupational castes and certain tribes, such as Jat, Sami, Rajput and Arora, whose members are returning themselves in increasingly large numbers as Sikhs instead of Hindus, particularly in the districts and states of the central Punjab. There are certain other tribes, such as Chuhra and Chamar, who chafing under the label of untouchability prefer Sikhism to the caste-ridden Hinduism. To illustrate this point we might quote the figures of an agricultural caste known as Sami in the central Punjab and Mali in the

District	Census year	HINDU		SIKH		Number per 10,000 Sainis and Malis in the Punjab	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Gurgaon	1911	1,000					
	1921	998	2				
	1931	972	28			435	
Hissar	1911	991	8	1			
	1921	944	32	24			
	1931	860	127	12	1	548	
Rohtak	1911	999		1			
	1921	986	14				
	1931	764	235		1	492	
Karnal	1911	943	35	17	5		
	1921	799	164	21	16		
	1931	486	400	4	110	1,102	
Ambala	1911	470	297	9	218		
	1921	436	321	4	239		
	1931	171	380	3	446	1,797	
Patiala	1911	542	251	15	192		
	1921	510	300	5	185		
	1931		254		746	789	
Jind	1911	999	1	11	19		
	1921	990	2	8			
	1931		338		602	239	
Hoshiarpur	1911	1	556		443		
	1921	1	589		410		
	1931		478		522	1,697	
Jullundur	1911		400		598		
	1921	1	334		665		
	1931	1	175		828	606	

eastern Punjab and claiming adherents both among Sikhs and Hindus. The table in the margin shows the distribution of one thousand of this tribe for the three decades since 1911. In column 7 is given the present strength of the tribe, enumerated in each district or state, assuming that all Sainis and Malis in the Province numbered 10,000. A glance at the table will show that Hindu Malis predominate in Gurgaon, Hissar and Rohtak, though Hindu Sainis have increased at the expense of Malis during the last decade. In Karnal Hindu Malis have decreased, while Hindu Sainis and Sikh Sainis have

increased. In Ambala Hindu Malis have decreased and Sikh Sainis have nearly doubled while Hindu Sainis also show an increase. In Patiala Hindu Sainis have decreased and Hindu Malis have entirely disappeared resulting in a corresponding increase in the number of Sikh Sainis. In Jind, up to 1921 Hindu Malis predominated but at this census two-thirds of them have returned themselves as Sikh Sainis. In Hoshiarpur and Jullundur there are no Malis but Hindu Sainis show a decrease in both the districts while Sikh Sainis have considerably increased during the last decade. The conclusion to be drawn from these variations is that Malis prefer to be known as Sainis while Sainis by becoming Sikhs, particularly in the districts and states of the central Punjab consider their social status improved if they return themselves as Sikhs instead of Hindus. It may be pointed out that despite all these changes

Caste	1881.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Mali and Saini	262,535	16,496	227,678	204,642	212,399
Mali	39,672	93,999	108,996	96,883	82,833
Saini	147,183	129,807	121,122	107,759	129,578
Hindu Mali and Saini	190,125	194,867	208,297	183,417	187,968
Sikh Mali and Saini	14,426	17,980	29,376	44,644	61,968

the population of Malis and Sainis has been steadily increasing if the two castes are taken together. The figures appear in Table XVIII but are reproduced in the margin for ready reference.

Reasons for
Change of
Religion.

The main cause for the discarding of Hinduism by some of the agricultural and artisan classes in the central and eastern Punjab is the enhanced prestige gained by agricultural tribes in the countryside by their becoming Sikh. In the instance, quoted in the last paragraph, a Mali gains in prestige by becoming a Saini Mali being a distinctly inferior term. The Jat in Jullundur and Hoshiarpur if a Hindu, is looked down upon by his Hindu Rajput neighbour and so he becomes a Sikh. On the other hand in the south-east of the Province i.e. in Rohtak, Hissar and Gurgaon, a Hindu Jat takes a pride in his caste and even looks down upon a Brahman, who in those districts is not a priest but like him a tiller of the soil. Similar influences are operative in the case of such tribes as *Tarkhan* (carpenter) *Lohar* (blacksmith) *Julaha* (weaver) *Sunar* (goldsmith) and *Nai* (barber) as we shall see in Chapter XII on Castes.

Result of
Unrestakbars.

219 There has been in the last few years a movement among the untouchable classes to organise themselves as a separate community in order to consolidate their position, and many of them have returned themselves particularly in the central districts, Jullundur and Hoshiarpur as Ad Dharmi or the followers of Ad Dharm, meaning the ancient or original religion of Hindustan. The figures

District.	Persons.	District.	Persons.
1	2	1	2
Jalandhar	113,269	Gurdaspur	6,645
Hoshiarpur	111,829	Karnal	8,011
L. Jyot	39,718	Melana	4,827
Rohtak	26,242	Rohatpur	1,881
N. Jyot	27,863	Gurgaon	1,936
La. Jyot	17,729	Lahore	1,006
M. Jyot	14,179	Amritsar	164
M. Jyot	12,741		

of Ad Dharmis are given in the margin for the districts returning more than 100 of them. The south-eastern districts of

Rohtak, Hissar and Gurgaon, where Hindus are in a majority have returned very few Ad Dharmis, while the district with predominantly Muslim population

such as Attock, Rawalpindi, Mianwali, Jhelum, Jhang, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan, have no Ad Dharmis at all.

We shall now proceed to study the numerical strength of each religion and the variation in its figures at various censuses.

SECTION 2.—HINDUS.

220. The blue portion of the rectangles in the Social Map represents Hindus and the light-blue Ad-Dharmis and Hindu depressed classes. It will be seen that Hindus are most numerous in the Himalayan Natural Division, constituting 9,325 of every 10,000 of the total population. In the Indo-Gangetic Plain their proportion is 3,504, in the Sub-Himalayan 2,235 and in the North-West

Distribution of Hindus in the Punjab

Locality	Actual number of Hindus with 000's omitted		Increase or decrease per cent 1921—31	Increase per cent in total population of all religions
	1931	1921		
1	2	3	4	5
Punjab	8,600	8,800	—2.3	13.5
Indo-Gangetic Plain	4,510	4,736	—4.8	11.4
Himalayan	1,708	1,642	+4.0	5.4
Sub-Himalayan	1,445	1,557	—7.2	11.9
North West Dry Area	937	865	+8.4	21.5

Dry Area 1,280. In the margin are given the absolute figures of the number of Hindus in the Punjab and in each Natural Division for 1921 and 1931 and the percentage of increase or decrease at this census is compared with the increase per

cent in the total population of all religions.

It will be seen that Hindus in the Province have decreased, as also their proportion in the total population. They have, however, shown actual increase in the Himalayan Division and in the North-West Dry Area. In the other two Divisions the Hindu population has decreased, more particularly in the Indo-Gangetic Plain. A direct cause of the decrease is that over 4 lakhs of persons, belonging to the backward classes, returned their religion as Ad-Dharm, but even supposing that all of them had returned themselves as Hindus (though quite a considerable number of them would beyond doubt have been claimed by Sikhism) the Hindus as a whole would not have shown the same amount of increase as the other main religions.

221. The decrease in the number of Hindus requires careful examination. Some of the main causes for the decrease in the Hindu population at every census have been noted in the general remarks preceding this section. What we are here concerned with is to determine whether Hindus are really suffering from any peculiar handicap which keeps down their number and does not let them grow at the same rate as some of the other communities in the Punjab do. Pandit Hari Kishan Kaul in his Report on the 1911 Census enumerated the causes, which in his opinion were responsible for a smaller rate of growth among Hindus as compared with other religions. In addition to the causes peculiar to the decade 1901—11, such as the earthquake of 1905 in Kangra, the famine in Hissar District and the outbreak of plague, which was alleged to have caused a greater number of deaths in urban areas where a greater proportion of Hindus lived, he laid particular stress on “(i) restriction of fecundity by enforced widowhood, (ii) the evil effects of early marriage on prolificness, (iii) loss of vitality in consequence of the occupations and habits of the Hindus in towns, (iv) and the difference in food.” Of these four causes, which might be regarded as more or less permanent in their nature, the first was examined in detail in the Chapter on Civil Condition, and here it will suffice to say that the number of widows of child-bearing ages (15—40) among Hindus is 37 *per mille* of all females as compared with 22 among Muslims and 19 among Sikhs. There is thus no doubt that the number of widows among Hindus is comparatively large and would have a somewhat adverse effect on their population but the number of children in each community ought to depend on the number of married females of child-bearing ages and their proportion is higher among

Causes of Decreasing Number of Hindus

Hindus than among Muslims or Christians. Among Hindus out of every 1 000 women aged, 15—40 835 are married as against 862 among Sikhs, 798 among Jains, 838 among Muslims and 800 among Christians. Thus one factor is more than counteracted by the other and we shall examine the other three causes and see whether they can account for the decrease.

Child Marriage
and its
Effect on
Fertility

222 The true extent of child marriage and its effect on prolificness could not be gauged at past censuses as the Age and Civil Condition tables used to have many defects on account of the plumping on figures at certain ages, which were never smoothed. This defect was admitted in the Census Reports of the past with regard to entries about age in particular. Nor was it possible to know the number of children born to women married at different ages. At the present census a special enquiry was held with a view to obtain more reliable fertility statistics, and the results of that enquiry are given in the form of six tables five of which have been printed and discussed in Chapter VI (Civil Condition). This enquiry as explained there, was as a rule made in typical areas in the various districts and states, and all the families with the husband and wife alive were examined. A record of more than 60 000 Hindu families was made as also that of 25 000 Sikh and 75 000 Muslim families and some Christian and Ad Dharmi families. A reference may be made to the discussion in paragraph 114 of Chapter VI where the conclusion has been recorded that Hindus including Sikhs were actually more prolific than Muslims or Christians,

Age of wife at marriage.	HINDU.		MUSLIM.		SIKH.	
	Average number of children born per 100 women.	Number of surviving children per 1,000 born.	Average number of children born per 100 women.	Number of surviving children per 1,000 born.	Average number of children born per 100 women.	Number of surviving children per 1,000 born.
0—12	374	741	362	732	373	743
13—14	328	721	372	714	373	743
15—19	283	702	372	714	373	743
20—29	300	711	462	722	472	732
30 and over	376	737	431	748	421	748

but had a smaller survival rate. The prevailing custom of early marriage cannot be held responsible for this result, as will be seen from an extract from Fertility Table III reproduced in the margin. The curious fact brought out by these figures is that among both Hindus and Muslims the rate of survival is highest among children whose mothers were below 12 when married. The date of marriage for the purpose of this enquiry was reckoned from the time the wife came to live with her husband which generally coincides with the appearance of the first signs of puberty. The high survival rate can either be taken at its face value and looked upon as a result of some physiologically sound reason of which we are hitherto unaware or we may assume that only the physically strong women have survived early labours to be included in our enquiry and have transmitted some of their hardy qualities to their progeny. These doubts however will be dispelled by table in the margin which shows the number of Hindu females with different durations of marriage per 1 000 females married at each of the specified age-periods.

Duration of marriage per 1,000 Hindu women married at each age-period.

Age of wife at marriage.	Duration of marriage in years.				
	1	2	3	4	5
0—12	81	133	76	897	
13—14	92	177	218	213	
15—19	94	157	190	332	
20—29	67	113	274	346	
30 and over	44	82	218	341	

It is evident that of 1 000 women married below the age of twelve 607 have had at the time of the enquiry a duration of marriage of 15 years and over. This proportion is the highest except in the case of those who were married when 30 and above. The data for the latter are of course not reliable because if they were married when over 30 many of them must now be over 60 which is the period of life when the people in this Province are prone to return a

wrong age Moreover, the actual number of cases is very small, and most of them probably concern widows who have remarried their deceased husbands' brothers and would as often as not return the duration since their first marriage as well as all the children they have borne

It may be argued that women with the longest duration of marriage at the present moment must comprise a large proportion of those who were married when very young, as they alone could have to their credit the longest durations in married state In this connection it may be pointed out that the duration of 15 years and over is in no way excessive, and women married at higher ages

Number per 10,000 Hindu wives who have duration of marriage

Years	0-4	5-9	10-14	15 & over
1	2	3	4	5
Number	812	1,535	2,040	5,613

had an equal opportunity of completing this duration The figures in the margin show the number of Hindu women in our enquiry who had completed different durations of marriage, their total being assumed as 10,000 It will be

seen that the predominating duration is 15 years and over, which claims more

Number per mille of women married for 15 years or more who were married at —

Religion	0-12	13-14	15-19	20-29	30 & over
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hindu	214	213	407	133	3
Muslim	174	167	414	212	33
Sikh	180	183	459	159	19

than half the women married at different ages If we reduce the number of all marriages with this duration to 1,000, we find that it comprises wives married at different ages as shown in the margin The figures for the other prevailing religions have been inserted for the sake

of comparison

No further discussion on these lines is necessary, as the subject has been fully dealt with in Chapter VI, but it may be useful to mention that the number of child-wives with the longest duration of marriage would be even larger but for the fact that many of them have been excluded from our enquiry owing to the death of their husbands

223 Subsidiary Table IV to this Chapter gives the proportion of followers of different religions living in towns A comparison of this table with the corresponding table of 1921 shows that Hindus now constitute 37.64 per cent of the urban population as compared to 40.21 per cent in 1921 The proportion for rural areas, which contain nearly nine-tenths of the total population, shows even a greater decrease, *i e*, from 34.46 per cent to 29.13 per cent The proportion that Hindus constitute per 10,000 of the rural and urban population in each Natural Division is reproduced in the

Effect of Residence in Towns

Number of Hindus per 10,000 of

Natural Division	Urban Population		Rural Population.	
	1931	1921	1931	1921
1	2	3	4	5
Punjab	3,764	4,021	2,913	3,446
Indo-Gangetic Plain	3,797	4,160	3,445	4,134
Himalayan	7,451	7,178	9,388	9,526
Sub Himalayan	3,224	3,482	2,117	2,584
North West Dry Area	3,891	3,793	1,032	1,236

marginal table We find that there is an actual increase, though only slight, in the proportion of Hindus in the urban population of the Himalayan Division and North-West Dry Area The proportion of Hindus in the rural population has been reduced everywhere, indicating that the cause for decrease in the number of Hindus is not to any large extent "the loss of vitality

in consequence of their habits as the residents of towns"

It has been observed in the past, and the point was stressed in the 1911 Census Report, that towns had a higher death-rate than villages and therefore

Hindus who predominate in urban areas were subjected to a higher death-rate. Conditions to-day are however different to those prevailing twenty years ago and the death-rate for some of the leading towns in which the greatest proportion of Hindus is found is actually smaller as compared to rural areas. The published mean death rate for urban areas during the last decade is 31.9 *per mille* of the population and for the rural 30.1 *per mille*. These death rates are calculated on the basis of the 1921 population, and the urban death rate would be actually smaller if the intercensal increase of population in towns, which is 28.3 per cent. as against 12 per cent. in rural areas, was worked out from year to year and the death rate calculated on its basis. Thus mere residence in towns does not appear so serious a drawback from the standpoint of health as it is sometimes supposed to be.

Effect of Food
on Fecundity

224. The subject of the effect of food on fecundity is no doubt very complex. The Census Report of 1911 while admitting that the question of food was a very debatable one goes on to say "the Hindu on the whole is a vegetarian and abstains not only from meat but also from eggs, and, in most cases, from such stimulating spices as onions and garlic. A number of Hindus, particularly in the towns, eat meat, but the percentage of such people is small. In the rural tracts the meat-eaters whether Hindus or Muhammadans live mostly on vegetarian and milk diet, using meat occasionally by way of a change. The staple food-stuffs, therefore, are wheat and pulses, and the Hindu rural population does not appear to be worse off in this respect than their Muhammadan brethren.

The fondness of the Muhammadans for food is proverbial. On the other hand, the Hindu townsman usually exercises more economy in the matter of food than in any other direction. Leaving alone the more wealthy merchants and property-owners, the average townsman usually has one full meal in 24 hours. The second meal is very often a makeshift, either obtained at the place of business or served at home late at night. The meal is usually composed of *chapatis* and *dal* or some vegetable curry. The *chapatis* are sometimes eaten with a little pickle or with sour milk or perhaps with *pakoras* or some similar cheap indigestible stuff sold by the confectioner." After referring to the reduction in the supply of milk and *ghee* the Report adds that the food of the Hindu towns-people is deteriorating further.

It is, however a matter of common knowledge that in recent years the food of the Hindu towns-people particularly of the middle class in large towns has shown a distinct improvement. The remark about the Muslims in the above quotation is, of course only a side-issue and evidently applies to a small section among them, and is perhaps with equal force applicable to the Hindu property owners and wealthy merchants. The above quotation, however makes it clear that the food of the Hindu and the Muslim country people is about the same. It is therefore rather difficult to comprehend that the decrease among the rural Hindus is due to any difference in food. The large majority of Muslims are rural and it is the total of rural population whether Hindu, Sikh or Muslim, that is responsible for the major proportion of the provincial increase.

In this connection the following extracts from Pell's Law of Births and Deaths will be of interest. On page 109 he says "Well fed and mentally active people of the town will be relatively infertile. Well fed and sluggish country people will be relatively fertile. But in the case of poorer towns-people the effects of greater nervous activity will in a large measure be counteracted by bad feeding and overwork. While referring to the severity of the

tests, carried out by Dr Chalmers Watson, Pell quotes him from "The Declining Birth-rate" to the effect that a purely meat diet produces sterility more or less complete in animals. This would tend to show that the stinginess of the town-dwellers in the matter of diet does not militate against fecundity.

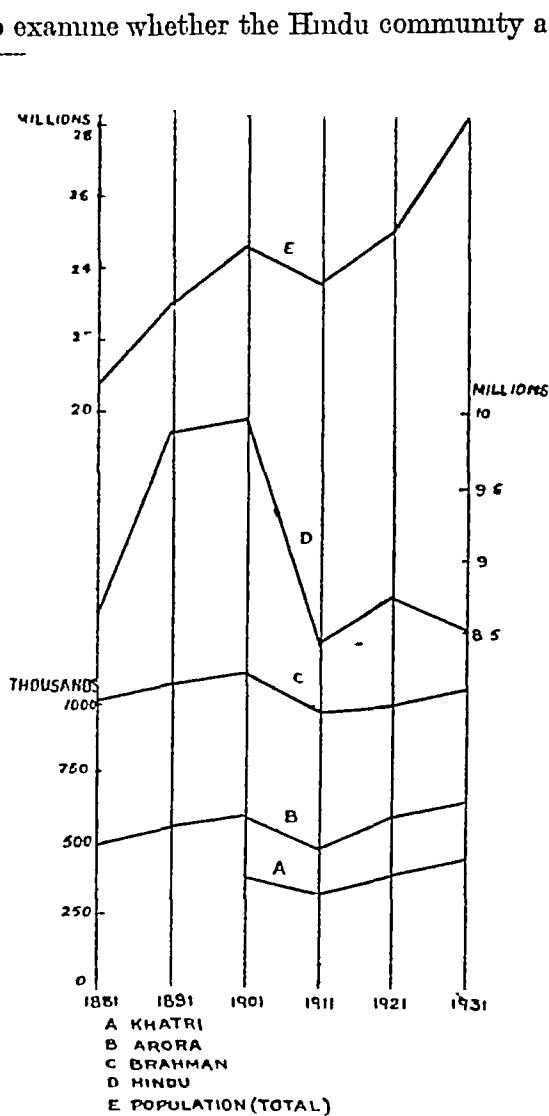
225 We will now proceed to examine whether the Hindu community as at present constituted is vitally inferior to others. According to Sundburg, well-known authority on age statistics, the progressive population must have 400 persons per 1,000 in age-group 0—15, 500 (or about one-half of the total population) in age-group 15—50 and 100 in age-group 50 and over (see page 133 of the India Report of 1921). Applying this test to the figures of Hindus we find that they point to progressiveness. Any community with a lesser number in the younger age-periods and a greater number in the older age-periods is stationary if persons aged 0-15 are 33 per cent, and actually regressive if they are less.

226 We should not rest satisfied only with the application of a mere formula, as done in the last paragraph, but will study the figures of certain main castes of Hindus, Brahman, Khatri and Arora, which at present form 122, 54 and 77 *per mille* of the total Hindu population, respectively.

The graph in the margin depicts the growth of these castes from 1881 to the present day. The figures will be found in Imperial Table XVIII, and except for a big drop in 1911, which is also reflected in the curves of the total population, the three castes have shown a steady increase in numbers though not at the same rate as the total population. This was not to be expected for the various causes already alluded to. The increase in the strength of these three castes during the last decade may be examined in greater detail. The present figures are given in Table XVII, and the increase per cent for the decade in the Province as

Increase or decrease per cent. in population of certain castes

LOCALITY 1	BRAHMAN 2		KHATRI 3		ARORA. 4	
	Total Hindu	Total Hindu	Total Hindu	Total Hindu	Total Hindu	Total Hindu
Punjab	+6.1	+6.0	+13.2	+17.3	+8.4	+11.2
Indo-Gangetic Plain	+5.9	+5.0	+21.7	+19.9	+11.5	+9.2
Himalayan	+7.9	+7.9	+1.7	+1.3	-2.7	-10.4
Sub-Himalayan	+3.6	+3.8	-4.0	+8.7	-15.9	-1.0
North West Dry Area	+11.4	+11.3	+26.8	+2.73	+11.1	+12.9



well as for each Natural Division is given in the margin for the total strength of these castes as well as for persons of these castes professing Hindu religion. The figures for Hindu Brahman are almost exactly the same as those

for total Brahman, as very few Brahmans belong to any other religion unlike Khatri and Aroras, a considerable number of whom, particularly Aroras, are Sikhs. The reason for the decrease in the Hindu Arora in the Himalayan Division being greater than the decrease in the total Arora is that some Aroras, who formerly returned themselves as Hindus, have now returned themselves as Sikhs and omitted to return their caste. Khatri show a decrease of 4 per cent. in the Sub-Himalayan Division, while Hindu Khatri are making a steady progress a similar progress among Sikh Khatri has been concealed by an omission to return the caste.

227 The figures of Hindu Rajputs and Jats, who number 577,374 and 992,309 respectively in the Province have not been discussed along with the figures of the three castes dealt with in the last paragraph. Rajputs now include an ever increasing number of some occupational castes except perhaps in Hoshiarpur and Kangra, and many Hindu Jats have returned themselves as Sikhs

Caste and District.	Per 1,000 of Hindus in 1931.	Percentage increase or decrease.	Percentage increase of total population.
1	2	3	4
Hindu Rajput.			
Kangra	300	+5.8	+4.8
Hoshiarpur	87	+3.8	+11.3
Hindu Jat.			
Gurgaon	98	+9.2	+8.8
Hissar	207	+7.8	+10.1
Rohtak	328	+1.7	+4.3
Karnal	117	-3.9	+3.9

except in Gurgaon, Hissar and Rohtak. The figures of these tribes in the above-mentioned localities are shown in the margin, and the figures of the Karnal Jats have also been added. It will be seen that Jats have increased in Gurgaon by a higher rate than the total population. In Hissar too the increase is fairly high while Jats have decreased

in Karnal no doubt due to the bad climate and malaria prevalent in rural areas. The small rise in Rohtak can only be explained by the population having outgrown the means of subsistence and the emigration during the last decade to canal colonies, which have attracted Hindu Jats of the eastern Punjab for the first time.

228 In addition to the large number of conversions to Sikhism from amongst the Hindu agricultural castes and depressed classes, numerous persons belonging to occupational castes have obviously gone over to the Sikh religion. Fuller details will be found in Chapter XII on Castes and Tribes, and here it will suffice to mention that several *dhobis* (washermen) *darzis* (tailors) carpenters, masons and goldsmiths, who formerly returned themselves as Hindus, have now returned themselves as Sikhs for in no other way can we explain the defect among Hindu members of these particular castes when accompanied by an almost equal increase among Sikhs.

From what has been said above we can draw the following conclusions —

- An increasing number of Hindus belonging to agricultural occupational and depressed classes have returned their religion as Sikh or Ad Dharmi.
- So far as the natural increase is concerned Hindus are almost as progressive as the other communities in the Province.
- If the Hindu, Sikh, Jain, Buddhist and Ad Dharmi or in other words the units within which all the variations take place are grouped together the increase in their number since 1901 is consistent with the rate of increase that could be expected under the circumstances.
- In the future a still further reduction in the number of Hindus due to further desertions may be expected unless the lower middle agricultural tribes and members of occupational castes and untouchables can be induced to stay in the Hindu fold.

Hindu
Rajputs
and Jats.

Decrease
Among Hindu
Occupational
Castes.

Conclusions.

220 The Hindu sects can be grouped under six main heads*—(1) Old Hindu Sects, (2) Reformers, (3) Sects essentially of low castes, (4) Miscellaneous Sects, (5) Sects analogous to other religions, and (6) Unspecified. The sects falling under the first group can be further sub-divided into (a) Orthodox Hindus, (b) Religious orders, (c) Saint worshippers, and (d) Sects worshipping Muslim saints in addition to their own gods, while the sects comprised by the group "Miscellaneous Sects" can be sub-divided into (i) Minor Sects and (ii) Castes returned as sects.

The sects included in each group are noted below —

1 Old Sects

(a) *Orthodox Hindus*
Sanatan Dharm*

(b) *Religious Orders*

Bairagi
Udasi
Faqir
Sanyasi
Jogi
Gorakh Panthi

(c) (i) *Saint Worshippers*

Dadu Panthi
Guga Pir
Kalu Panthi
Namahansi
Pabuyi
Panjpiria
Rai Dasia
Ram Raya
Sewak Darya

(ii) Those who worship Muslim saints in addition to their own gods
Sarwaria and Shamasis

2 Reformers

Arya, Brahmo, Dev Dharm, Nanak Panthi and Radhaswami

3 Sects of Low Castes

Balmiki, Lal Begi, Ram Dasia and Balu Shahi

4 Miscellaneous

(a) *Minor*—The less numerous and unimportant entries are included under Miscellaneous

(b) *Castes returned as sects*—Sansi and Od

5 Sects Analogous to other Religions

Jain, Budh, Nundhari, Kes-dhari, Sehjdhari Ad-Dharm etc

6 Unspecified

The absolute strength of each group together with its sects is noted below for the censuses of 1921 and 1931, as also the percentage of variation

Strength of Hindu Group

Variation in the Strength of Hindu Sects

Sects	1921	1931	Variation percent	Sects	1921	1931	Variation percent
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
All Sects	8,799,651	8,599,720	-2.3	(ii) Sects worshipping Muslim saints in addition to their own gods	59,221	1,645	-97.7
1 Old Sects	7,614,435	7,600,641	-0.2	Sarwa	5,655	11	-99.8
(a) Orthodox Hindus	7,385,195	7,567,735	+2.5	Shawari	741	11	-98.5
Sanatan Dharm	7,385,195	7,567,735	+2.5	2 Reformers	227,167	478,432	+110.6
(b) Religious Orders	22,500	5,232	-76.8	Arya	21,571	47,411	+120.3
Bairagi	4,407	768	-82.9	Iskcon	552	7	-98.7
Udasi	1,651	2,503	+57.3	Dia Dharm	1,000	14	-98.6
Faqir	10,000	218	-97.8	Nanak Panthi	5,000	1,641	-67.1
Sanyasi	1,381	100	-92.7	Iskcon	5,000	1,641	-67.1
Jogi	2,228	473	-78.1	3 Sects of low caste	97,121	227,904	+135.7
Gorakh Panthi	1,210	55	-95.5	Iskcon	21,571	47,411	+120.3
(c) (i) Saint Worshippers	117,400	22,028	-81.3	Iskcon	5,000	1,641	-67.1
Dadu Panthi	371	72	-80.6	Iskcon	5,000	1,641	-67.1
Guga Pir	1,811	1,43	-92.1	Iskcon	5,000	1,641	-67.1
Kalu Panthi	27,111	1,700	-93.7	Iskcon	5,000	1,641	-67.1
Kalu Panthi	21,000	473	-97.7	Iskcon	5,000	1,641	-67.1
Namahansi	7,471	177	-97.6	Iskcon	5,000	1,641	-67.1
Pabuyi	2,417	2,700	+11.5	Iskcon	5,000	1,641	-67.1
Panjpiria	27,700	473	-98.3	Iskcon	5,000	1,641	-67.1
Rai Dasia	14,400	4,184	-71.1	Iskcon	5,000	1,641	-67.1
Ram Raya	2,000	71	-96.4	Iskcon	5,000	1,641	-67.1
Sewak Darya	4,100	71	-98.3	Iskcon	5,000	1,641	-67.1

The group Old Sects comprises the bulk of Hindu population, i.e., 88.38 per cent of the total as against 86.53 per cent. at last census. Of this orthodox Hindus or Sanatanists claim 88 per cent. and sects worshipping saints and sects falling under the sub-head "Religious Orders" claim the remaining 38 per cent. It is noteworthy that while orthodox Hindus show an increase all the other sects falling under Old Sects with the exception of Udasi show an enormous decrease. The only conclusion is that either the members of these sects returned themselves as Sanatan Dharma or no sect at all. The strength of the group "Reformers" has more than doubled since last census, and is now 5.6 per cent. of the total population. Of the total number of Reformers, which amounts to 478,000 the Arya or Vedic Dharma has 470,000 followers. In 1911 the total number of Aryas was less than one lakh and rose to over two lakhs at last census, and it is now close upon half a million. On the other hand Brahmo Dev Dharma and Nanak Panthi show a decrease. Brahmos are to be found mostly in the urban areas of certain districts and at last census too their population had declined. Dev Dharma is also a sect of recent origin, being founded in 1887 and the number of its followers though larger than that of Brahmos is not considerable. The instruction to the enumerators at last census was that in the case of Dev Samajis the name of the sect should be entered without the addition of religion. On the present occasion this instruction was modified and enumerators were required to enter the term Hindu after the name of the sect, if so desired by the person enumerated. This might in some cases have resulted in the religion being entered as Hindu without the addition of sect. The decrease among Nanak Panthis is evidently due to many of them having been returned as Sikhs, Nanak Panthi being mainly a Sikh sect. Radhaswamis show a large increase since last census.

The figures for the group Sects of low castes show a large decline as compared with last census, evidently because numerous members of these castes have returned themselves as Ad Dharmi or Sikh. There is a tremendous rise in the figures for the Unspecified probably because a tendency was noticeable in many places at this census to return no sect with a view to consolidate the position of the community.

230 The tenets of the various sects of main religions have been fully described in the Census Reports of the past, especially in those of 1891 and 1911 and a repetition here is unnecessary. Important variations in their numbers have been pointed out and below is given an account of certain sects returned for the first time on the present occasion.

This sect is a section of Kabir Panthis, and its members are the followers of Kabir Bhagat. They also believe in Guga in whose name a fair is held at Meri in the Bikaner State. In the matter of dress and food they are akin to the people of the United Provinces, and their religious ceremonies are the same as those of other Hindus. They are found only in Hissar District and their occupation is shoe making and their mother tongue is Purbi, a corrupt form of Urdu.

They follow Sanatan Dharma, and their occupation is shoe-making.

The sect has been in existence for the last three or four hundred years and its members are the followers of Ram Dooji Sir. Their holy place is Rulha in the Jodhpur State where the most important fair of the sect is held. Their religious ceremonies do not materially differ from those of other Hindus.

New Sects
Returned
Among
Hindus at
This Census.

Karal Band.
(Honor &
Makia.)

Margal Bhat.
(Honor &
Lombar.)

Ram Dev.
Honor &
Makia and
Lombar.)

Ram Daiji is the name of a Hindu deity and the persons returned as members of this sect really belong to Sanatan Dharm

Ram Daiji
(Hissar, 15
males and
18 females.)

Singl Kat is the profession of certain persons who extract blood from sick persons with the aid of *singl*, a small horn-shaped instrument made of horn and iron. The persons entered as members of this sect are really Sanatan Dharmis

Singl Kat.
(Hissar, 10
males and
13 females.)

Dhawal Pal and Dharam Prem are two different names for the Brahmanic Hindus and Vedic Dharmis, respectively. The members of these sects are found only in the Sialkot District, their total number being less than 500

Dhawal Pal
and Dharm
Premi.

The followers of Bishkarman, a Brahman, who married a woman of another caste, are usually *Lohars* and *Tarkhans*. They have a temple of their own on the Phagwara-Nawanshahr road in the Jullundur District, but in practice they are Sanatan Dharmis

Bishkarman
(Ludhiana, 29
males and
14 females.)

The founder of this sect is reported to be one Ram Pir, but the date of its origin is not traceable. Their particular beliefs and tenets are analogous to Hinduisms. They pray like Hindus, and their religious books are in Shastri, Urdu or Gurmukhi. In their dress and mode of life they are just like other Hindus. They do not eat bacon and they bury their dead. Rama Pir's shrine is in the Jodhpur State, and a fair is held there during the months of *Bhadon* and *Magh* and draws thousands of members of this sect from the various parts of India.

Ram Shahi
(Bahawalpur
State, 58
males and
45 females.)

Swami Bishan Dass, who is over 70 years old, is the founder of this sect. His disciples believe in the doctrines of the ten Gurus of Sikhs, and are also known as Nanak Panthis. The following places are held sacred by them —

Gahhar
Ghambir
(Ambala, 15
males and
22 females.)

(1) Rupar (Ambala District), (2) Sirhind Bas (Patiala State), (3) Machhiwara (Ludhiana District), (4) Badla (Patiala State), and (5) Chak No 389 G B (Lyallpur District)

The name of this sect, which is one of the names of the Almighty, literally meaning "Deep, Profound," has been derived from a *shabad* (hymn) contained in the Granth Sahib (the holy book of Sikhs)

They are really Jhiwars, and the founder of the sect was Baba Kalu, a Jhiwar who lived in the time of Akbar the Great. The successor of Baba Kalu pays a half-yearly visit to the members of the sect, and gives them a *kantli* (necklet) to wear. They have a temple in Bhalwal and another in Patanagarh, both in Karnal District, and usually follow Hindu religion and observe the same fairs and festivals as other Hindus. Their peculiarity is a worship of wells.

Kanthiwal
(Karnal, 51
males and
42 females.)

SECTION 3.—SIKHS.

231 The followers of Sikhism at the present census number 4,071,624, of whom 2,270,946 are males and 1,800,678 females, giving a proportion of 793 females per 1,000 males. During the last decade Sikhs have increased by 964,328 or by 31.1 per cent. The principal figures for important units are given

General.

Locality	ABSOLUTE FIGURES OF SIKHS (1931)				Proportion of females per 1,000 males
	Persons	Males	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	
Punjab	4,071,624	2,270,946	1,800,678	793	
British Territory	3,064,144	1,703,584	1,360,560	799	
Punjab States Agency	996,626	561,238	435,388	776	
Other Punjab States	10,854	6,124	4,730	772	

in the margin. A glance at the Social Map in the beginning of this Report will show that Sikhs reside chiefly in the central Punjab, being most numerous in the territory which is marked

out roughly by a circle in the map below



Actual number of Sikhs in thousands—Census 1911

The circle embraces among other tracts the *Malwa* which comprises the Kasur and Chunian Tahsils of Lahore District and the Tarn Taran and Amritsar Tahsils of Amritsar District. The predominantly Sikh tahsils of Garhshankar and Hoshiarpur in the Hoshiarpur District are also included Una and Dasuya Tahsils with a smaller proportion of Sikhs being left out. Further south the Rupar sub-division of Ambala and parts of Katthal sub-division and Thanesar Tahsil of Karnal District fall within it and also nearly the whole of the Patiala State and the major portion of the Sirsa Tahsil of Hisar District. The heart of the circle covers the whole of Ludhiana and Jullundur Districts, the States of Kapurthala, Maler Kotla, Fardkot and Nabha and a considerable portion of the Ferozepore District. The figures of the Sikh population are given in the map in thousands for all districts and states. The Sikhs number approximately 2½ millions within and 1½ millions outside the circle and their proportion diminishes with the distance from the circle.

Variation in
Number of
Sikhs at Past
Censuses.

232 The population of Sikhs has been growing at each census except during the decade 1881—01 and in 1881 was considerably less than half of what it is

Census. 1	Absolute figure for Sikhs.	Percentage increase 2	Proportion per 10,000. 4
1841	1,706,808*		822
1881	1,819,371	6.4	800
1901	2,102,813	15.7	863
1911	2,561,430	27.0	1,111
1921	2,107,294	7.8	1,234
1931	4,071,644	31.0	1,479

*Include figure for India.

now. The table in the margin shows their number percentage increase and proportion per 10,000 of the total population at each of the past censuses. The numerical strength rose markedly during the decade 1901—11 but the increase during the last decade is unprecedented.

Below are given some quotations from the Census Reports of the past, which graphically describe certain phases of the Sikh community bearing on the rise and fall in its population at various periods

The following extracts appear at page 140 of the Punjab Census Report of 1881 —

In 1853 Sir Richard Temple wrote, as Secretary to the Government —

"The Sikh faith and ecclesiastical polity is rapidly going where the Sikh political ascendancy has already gone. Of the two elements in the old Khalsa, namely, the followers of Nanak the first prophet, and the followers of Guru Gobind, the second great religious leader, the former will hold their ground, and the latter will lose it. The Sikhs of Nanak, a comparatively small body of peaceful habits and old family, will perhaps cling to the faith of their fathers but the Sikhs of Gobind who are of more recent origin, who are more specially styled the Singhs or Lions, and who embraced the faith as being the religion of warfare and conquest, no longer regard the Khalsa now that the prestige has departed from it. These men joined in thousands, and they now depart in equal number. They rejoin the ranks of Hinduism whence they originally came and they bring up their children as Hindus. The sacred tank at Amritsar is less thronged than formerly, and the attendance at the annual festival is diminishing yearly. The initiatory ceremony for adult persons is now rarely performed."

In the Administration Report of 1856-57 the same writer says after speaking of the small number of Sikh recruits that offered themselves till the fall of Delhi proclaimed our triumph

"Sikhism itself, too, which had previously fallen off so much, seems again to be slightly on the increase. During the past year the baptismal initiations at the Amritsar temple have been more numerous than during the preceding year. Sikhism is not dormant."

And Colonel MacMahon, Commissioner of Amritsar, writes as follows in his Census Report —

"The large decrease in the number of Sikhs since 1868 is not surprising. Sikhs decline in number, in years of peace. There was a serious decline, I believe, after the conquest of the Punjab down to 1857, when the demand for Sikhs for our army during the mutiny for a time gave a great stimulus to the growth of Sikhism. The idea prevails, not only with the officers of native regiments, but also among the classes from which Sikh converts are obtained, that Sikhs made better soldiers than Punjabi Hindus, and hence whenever the warlike spirit revives, Sikhism in this part of the Punjab also revives. All the members of the same family do not always become Sikhs, and those who have acquired a taste for the soothing influence of tobacco abstain from taking the *pahul*. Hence in times of peace there is a tendency for Sikhism to decline."

The following passage occurs in the Punjab Census Report of 1891 (p 96) —

"There is reason to believe that the marked preference shown for Sikhs in many branches of Government service, the hardy nature of the castes from which they are mainly drawn, and the recent extension of a kind of patriotic antiquarianism among the more educated of them, has not been without its influence in strengthening their power and preventing the disruption of the Sikh community which one has so often seen predicted."

The next decade found the Sikh population rising at the expense of Hindus, and the following remarks are met with in the Punjab Census Report of 1901 (p 122)

"The number of Sikhs in these Provinces,* according to the present returns, is 2,130,987 as against 1,870,481 in 1891, an increase of 260,506, or 13.9 per cent. If these figures are at all accurate, Sikhism has made a marked advance since 1891, possibly at the expense of Hinduism, for the Hindus only show an increase of 2.4 per cent."

The phenomenal increase continued even during the very unhealthy decade preceding the census of 1911, when the total population of the Province showed an actual decrease. After remarking about the absence of separate vital record for Sikhs, the 1911 Report with regard to the increase in their number said —

"Nevertheless the rate of increase is much too high for the natural development of population, under the unhygienic conditions which prevailed during the decade. The gain seems to have occurred mainly by accretions from the Hindus. It has not been possible to ascertain the number of people who have taken the *pahul* during the last ten years, but the Singh Sabhas have been very active in enforcing the tenets of Guru Gobind Singh on all followers of Guru Nanak, whether Sikhs or Hindus, and they have been assisted greatly in their efforts by the fact that only *Keshdharis* Sikhs are enlisted in the army."

In the 1921 Report the following remarks of Mr Garrett, I.E.S., who acted during a portion of the war period as a Recruiting officer, appear at page 179 —

"My experience during 1917 and 1918 in Ludhiana and the adjacent territories was that there were a large number of families of the Hindu zamindar class of which those members who had enlisted in the Army had as a matter of course, become Sikhs. Those who in the ordinary course of events would have stayed at home did not do so. When, as a result of the intensive recruiting at the later stages of the War the latter were induced to join up they too became Sikhs."

* The area that now constitutes approximately the whole of the Punjab and N.W.F. Province

Apart from the facts set forth in the extracts quoted above the number of Sikhs since 1911 has greatly risen on account of the changed instructions about the definition of Sikhism. Prior to that year only those were recorded as Sikhs, who according to the tenets of the tenth Guru Gobind Singh grow long hair and abstained from smoking, but since then any one is recorded as a Sikh who returns himself as such whether or not he practises those tenets.

The Scot Table XVI A printed in Part III of this Volume gives the

Particulars. 1	Keshdhari. 2	Sehjdharis. 3	Unspecified. 4	numbers of Keshdharis or those who take <i>pakul</i> and wear <i>kes</i> (long hair) and Sehjdharis or those who do not take <i>pakul</i> or grow <i>kes</i> . These figures are for facility of reference reproduced in the margin for this as well as the last census.
1921	2,872,788	228,388	8,143	
1931	3,886,529	281,803	707,881	
Variation	713,041	53,515	183,738	
Variation per cent	24.8	23.4	3,806.9	

Sikh Growth due to Absorption of Hindus.

233 It is obvious from the remarks of the Census Reports of the past that the number of Sikhs varies greatly from time to time on account of the comparatively easy conversion from Hinduism. It is not essential for a Sikh to be

ABSOLUTE INCREASE OR DECREASE.

Year 1	Hindus. 2	Sikhs. 3
1881-31	-160,531	+844,323
1911-21	+283,911	+228,801
1901-11	-1,541,482	+778,082
1901-01	+88,341	+318,017
1901-01	+880,886	+172,831

born a Sikh and any one can be initiated into the religion by *pakul*, a process fully described in the Census Report of 1881 (p 136). This view is borne out by the figures in the margin, which show the absolute increase at each census in the total number of Sikhs as well as the increase or decrease among Hindus.

The figures of Sikhs have risen at each census while those of Hindus have shown a decrease at the censuses of 1911 and 1931. At both these censuses the decrease among Hindus was accompanied by a marked increase among Sikhs, though there were also other causes responsible for reduction in the Hindu population such as plague during the decade 1901-11 and the treatment of Ad Dharm as a separate religion on the present occasion. The big rise in the Sikh population during the last decade is obviously not due to natural increase alone. If any fresh evidence on this point is needed, we have only to apply the test of survivorship to the Sikh population of 1921 and thus determine approximately the amount of gain due to the absorption of non-Sikh (primarily Hindu)

Particulars. 1	All Religions. 2	Sikhs. 3	population. From the figures in the margin we find that 512,590 persons were so absorbed. The calculations are based on the assumption that the proportion of survivors (persons now aged over 10 years) of the 1921 Sikh population would be the same as
1. Actual population of 1921	78,101,814	3,107,296	
2. Population aged over 10 years of 1921	50,245,375	2,942,466	
3. Calculated Sikh population aged over 10 years (Survivors of 1911)		2,607,566	
4. Absorption among Sikhs aged over 10 years		435,879	
5. Enumerated Population under 10 years of 1921	8,45,492	1,114,154	
6. Calculated Sikh population under 10 years		1,031,410	
7. Absorption among Sikhs under 10 years		106,718	
Total estimated absorption (by adding items 4 and 7).		542,596	

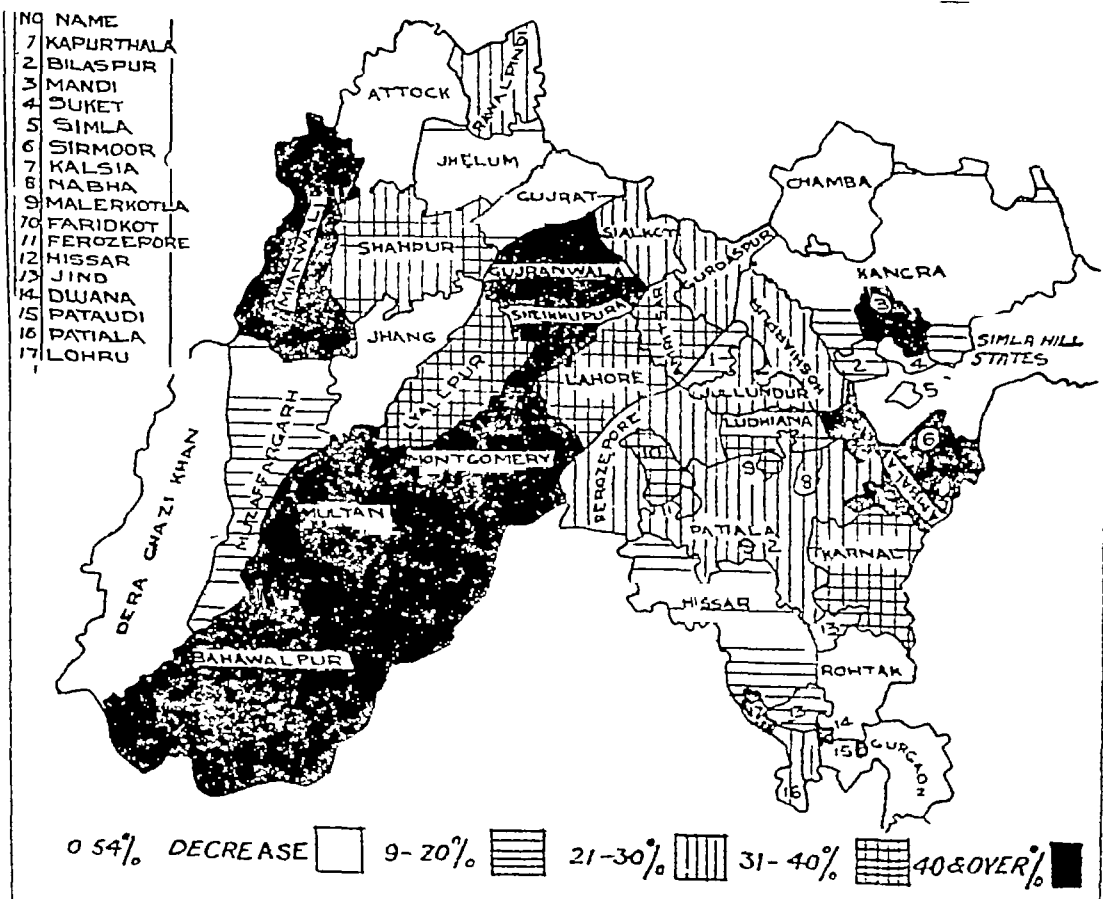
that for the total population. Any excess in the present Sikh population aged over 10 years would therefore, be due to absorption from other communities as Sikhs are not likely to gain in numerical strength through any other cause much less through immigration as among them the number of emigrants is larger than that of immigrants. The estimate of absorption

in the population under 10 is made on the assumption that the children under 10 among Sikhs would bear the same ratio to the calculated surviving Sikh population, aged 10 years and over, as the children of all religions under 10 have to the total population aged over 10 years in 1931

In the general remarks in the beginning of this Chapter it has been pointed out how certain castes were being more easily absorbed than others by Sikhism, and having regard to what has been said in this paragraph we can safely foretell that at no distant future most of the Hindu agricultural and artisan classes residing in the areas, included in the circle in the map on page 304 as the stronghold of Sikhs, will go over to Sikhism. The only castes of Hindus which stand firm are Brahman and Khatri, though many members of the latter have become Sikhs

234 The map below shows the percentage of increase in the number of Sikhs in each district and state over the figures of the last census

Percentage
Increase of
Sikhs in
Smaller Units



Increase per cent among Sikhs during 1921-31

The high percentage of increase in the canal colonies is undoubtedly due both to inter-district migration and absorption of lower castes of Hinduism while in places like Mianwah, Karnal and Sirmoor, where Sikh population is very meagre, the results are evidently due to mere absorption. In such places the percentage of increase does not truly represent any real increase. This applies even with greater force to places like Pataudi, Dujana and Loharu. In Ambala, Ludhiana, Amritsar, Lahore and Jullundur the increase is entirely due to accretions from other castes as well as to the large natural increase. In the Mandi State the increase has resulted from migration owing to the numerous labourers attracted by the Hydro-Electric project at Jogindarnagar. In certain districts Sikhs have actually decreased but there is nothing surprising about this

as in districts such as Dera Ghazi Khan, Attock, Jhang, Rohtak and Gurgaon

District.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) per cent. during the decade, 1921-31.		District.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) per cent. during the decade, 1921-31.	
	All Religions.	Sikhs.		All Religions.	Sikhs.
1	2	3	1	2	3
Hissar	+10.1	+20.9	Gujranwala	+18.1	+49.8
Rohilk	+4.2	-1.0	Kashmir	+19.8	+44.0
Gurgaon	+8.8	-48.9	Gujrat	+11.9	+19.7
Karnal	+2.9	+37.9	Shekhar	+14.1	+27.8
Amritsar	+9.9	+89.4	Jhang	+13.4	+18.2
Rohtak	-18.2	-30.7	Rawalpindi	+11.4	+39.1
Kangra	+4.4	+18.0	Attock	+14.0	-1.4
Hoshiarpur	+11.3	+30.2	Muzaffar	+14.9	+41.7
Jalandhar	+14.7	+21.1	Montgomery	+49.2	+5.1
Ludhiana	+19.8	+32.7	Ludhiana	+14.0	+31.4
Ferozepore	+6.3	+29.2	Jhang	+19.8	-9.8
Lahore	+22.0	+39.4	Multan	+27.1	+112.8
Amritsar	+20.2	+39.4	Muzaffargarh	+4.9	+9.8
Gurdaspur	+13.9	+29.7	Dera Ghazi Khan	+8.0	-18.8
Sialkot	+11.4	+28.7			

and Simla Hill States Sikhs are very few and the reduction in their number might be due to any cause, migration or absorption by Hinduism. It is on the whole noticeable from the map that Sikhs have in many areas increased at a much greater rate than the total population. The marginal table com

parates the increase per cent. among Sikhs with that among all religions in British districts.

To give some further idea about the gain of Sikhism I quote in the margin the figures of certain castes for 1921 and 1931. It may be pointed out that these figures furnish no more than a mere indication as except in the case of higher castes such as Jat and Rajput, converts to Sikhism do not as a rule return any caste, being content with the entry of

Statement showing the increase or decrease among certain Sikh castes.

Caste.	1921.	1931.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent.	Percentage of variation.
1	2	3	4	5
Arora	114,329	121,090	-5.787	-5.0
Chamar	184,782	163,190	-4.837	-2.8
Chuhra	199,247	13,470	+184.771	+298.8
Jat	2,134,559	1,823,456	+311,140	+17.1
Rajput	21,628	20,808	+820	+3.8
Rohtak	90,628	82,777	+7,851	+8.6
Turbans	158,103	138,958	+19,145	+12.8

Sikh in the column of caste. This desire to return no caste is actuated by the feeling that it is better not to return a low caste, and as a matter of fact many members of low castes such as Chuhra and Chamar adopt Sikhism in order to escape the *inferiority complex*. In regard to Sikhs the instructions to enumerators were that they should not be pressed to return their caste

The figures of variation in the numerical strength of castes can be best studied over a long period, as owing to wrong classification or different interpretation of instructions the results of two successive censuses may not serve as an index to actual facts. The table below shows for each of the last six censuses the variations in the population figures of certain castes, which claim both Hindus and Sikhs among their members.

Caste and religion.	1881	1901	1901	1911	1921	1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jat (Hindu)	1,448,374	1,697,177	1,829,874	1,900,943	1,944,394	971,208
Jat (Sikh)	1,122,672	1,114,417	1,284,877	1,617,522	1,821,811	2,132,182
Turbans (Hindu)	13,079	218,561	232,934	161,200	161,823	168,737
Turbans (Sikh)	113,947	134,110	118,904	197,447	239,227	184,616
Lahar (Hindu)	24,361	22,297	20,453	21,993	28,225	71,443
Lahar (Sikh)	612,434	8,9,871	93,632	777,811	971,393	24,221
Chahar (Hindu)	40,891	91,321	21,873	48,837	40,343	161,341
Darsi (Sikh)	9,714	10,118	8,640	7,837	8,178	9,823
Darsi (Hindu)	194	649	714	1,404	1,847	2,820
Chamar (Hindu)	931,913	1,029,223	1,049,093	979,499	908,194	684,363
Chamar (Sikh)	100,614	100,322	72,723	164,110	161,802	132,717

The figures bear out the remarks recorded above. Among Jats the number of Hindus has gone on decreasing since 1901 except for a small

increase in 1921. The Sikh Jats have on the other hand been ever on the increase. Among occupational castes such as Tarkhan and Lohar, Hindus have been decreasing since 1901 while the number of Sikhs has been rapidly growing, though of late it has had a downward tendency. This is merely due to the failure on the part of Sikh artisans to return any caste at all or to claim Ramgarhia as their caste instead of the traditional caste Tarkhan. Many of these artisans were evidently absorbed from Hinduism. The number of Chuhra among Hindus has been declining seriously since the 1911 census, and it has been on the increase among Sikhs except in 1901 and 1921 the increase at this census being very much greater than before. But for the new Ad-Dharmi movement many more Chamars and Chuhras would have returned themselves as Sikhs.

225 The statement in the margin shows the numerical strength of the

Strength of
Sikh Sects

Sect	Kesdhari	Sehjdhari
1	2	3
Gobind Singh	23,673	
Hazuri	192,880	2,737
Kuka Namdhari	13,068	
Mazhabi	15,866	870
Nihang	4,195	
Nanak Panthi	26,675	1,202
Panj Piria	62	
Ramdasi	11,041	839
Ram Rai	1,207	17
Sarwaria	11,817	1,813
Tat Khalsa	147	
Udasi	16	369
Miscellaneous	6,059	7
Unspecified	3,280,317	274,440
Total	3,588,829	281,903

different sects returned in the Province under the two main divisions "Kesdhari" and "Sehjdhari". The bulk of Sikh population i.e. 88.1 per cent of the total is Kesdhari only 6.9 per cent being Sehjdhari. The districts with the largest number of the latter are Hoshiarpur (35,916), Montgomery (31,530), and Jullundur (27,805). The remaining 5 per cent of the Sikh population is made up of "sects analogous to other religions" or "miscellaneous sects".

such as Guru Bhag Singh (724), Nirmala (268), Nam Dev (267), Narankari (282), Baba Budhi (231), Kabir Panthi (114), Bedi Sodhi (76), Baba Kalu (52), Sadu (44), Baba Bindu (41) and Gulab Das (2). Among Kesdharis the Tat-Khalsas, Hazuris and Nanak Panthis occupy a prominent position. For a description of the different sects or their practices or tenets distinguishing them from each other the reader is referred to the Census Reports of 1891 and 1911, in which the subject has been fully discussed. The only noticeable feature brought out by the present census is that the strength of minor sects is very much on the decrease owing to a general tendency of modern times to do away with sub-sects in the interests of the community as a whole.

The variation since 1921 in sects with the greatest number of followers is

Variation in
Sects

Sect	1921	1931	Variation per cent
1	2	3	4
KESDHARI			
Gobind Singh	42,678	23,673	-44.5
Hazuri	240,367	192,880	-21.7
Kuka Namdhari	4,037	13,068	+223.7
Mazhabi	2,201	15,866	+692.5
Nihang	3,913	4,195	+7.2
Nanak Panthi	22,486	26,675	+18.6
Panj Piria	4,592	62	-98.6
Ramdasi	10,508	11,041	+13.0
Ram Rai	605	1,207	+99.5
Sarwaria	14,250	11,817	-17.1
Tat Khalsa	531,270	147	-100.0
Udasi	776	16	-97.9
Unspecified	1,030,040	3,280,317	+64.8
SEHJDHARI			
Hazuri	1,613	2,337	+44.9
Nanak Panthi	13,061	1,202	-91.4
Radhaswami	378		-100.0
Ramdasi	209	839	+301.4
Sarwaria	2,382	1,813	-23.0
Udasi	68	369	+450.1
Unspecified	209,757	274,440	+30.8

given in the marginal table. Kesdharis have increased from 2,873,788 to 3,588,829, or by 24.8 per cent and Sehjdharis from 228,366 to 281,903, or by 23.4 per cent. The orthodox sects such as "Gobind Singh" and "Hazuri" are on the decrease, but sects like Nanak Panthi and Mazhabi, the latter chiefly returned by Chuhra, Chamars, Sansis and Bawarias, show a large increase. The increase in the figures of "Unspecified" is due to the lack of return of sect on the part of persons who were formerly recorded

as belonging to a particular sect. Sects like Udasi and Panj Piria would see to be losing popularity, as also the sect analogous to Islam, namely Sarwaria.

In the margin are given figures since 1881 for some of the most numerous

Caste and Religion. 1	1931 2	1921 3	1911 4	1901 5	1891 6	1881 7
Bawaria (Hindu)	16,045	25,517	26,847	27,033	24,401	20,103
" (Sikh)	15,858	9,005	0,002	1,275	1,035	1,478
" (Ad Dharmi)	56					
Chamar (Hindu)	684,003	908,298	909,400	1,089,003	1,029,335	931,915
" (Sikh)	155,717	161,862	164,110	75,753	100,328	100,014
" (Ad Dharmi)	250,340					
Chuhra (Hindu)	308,224	603,303	777,821	934,553	850,571	613,434
" (Sikh)	157,341	40,345	49,937	21,073	90,321	40,601
" (Ad Dharmi)	80,648					
Ramdasi (Hindu)	12,235					
" (Sikh)	07,080					
" (Ad Dharmi)	47,169					
Sansi (Hindu)	26,005	17,000	22,022	23,058	18,246	17,990
" (Sikh)	1,238	77				
" (Ad Dharmi)	384					

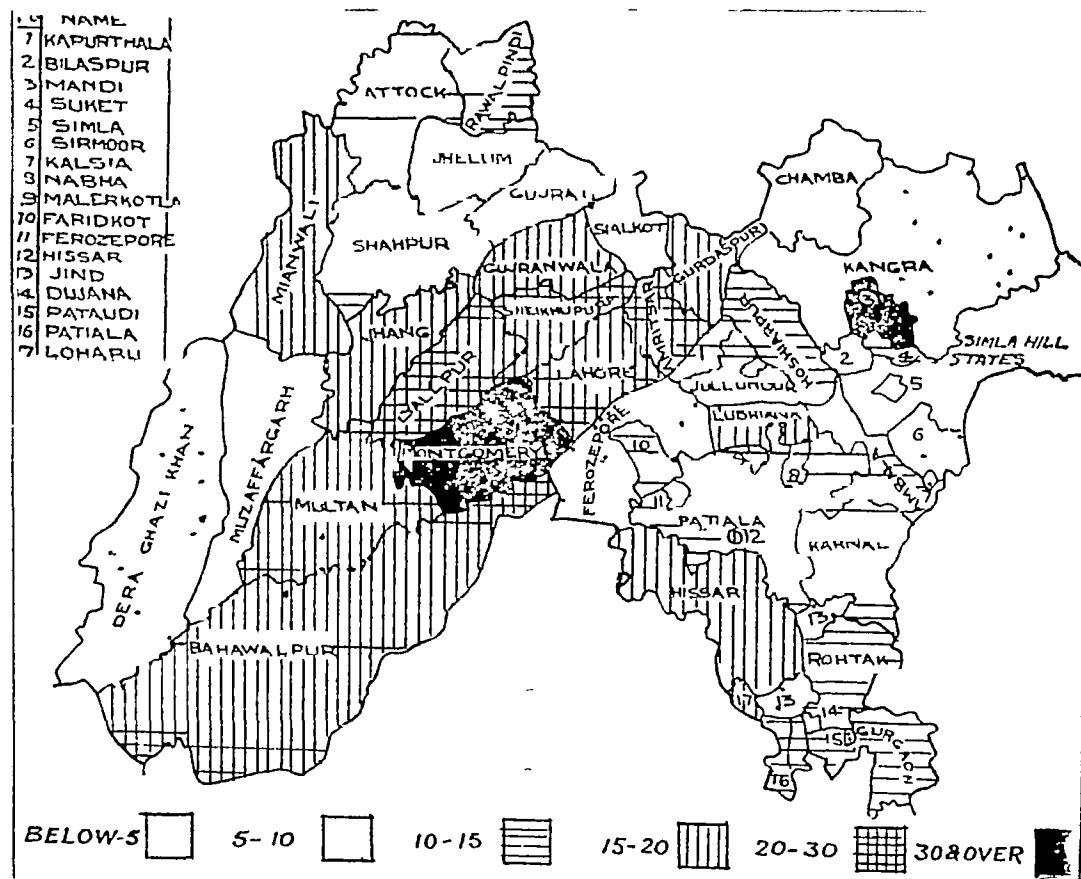
depressed classes, who have been returned as belonging to more than one religion. The Bawarias at the present moment are equally divided between Hindus and Sikhs, while most of the Sansis returned their religion as Sansi but were thrown

into the Hindu religion at the time of sorting. The proportion of Chamars in the Ad-Dharmi figures is very much greater than that of Chuhras. The fickleness of both in the matter of faith is, however, well illustrated by their oscillation between Hinduism and Sikhism at different censuses. A considerable number of Ramdasias, who would have otherwise returned themselves as Sikhs, returned themselves as Ad-Dharmis at this census. A further discussion on the subject of depressed classes will be found in Appendix III at the end of this volume.

SECTION 5.—MUSLIMS.

237 The Muslims according to the present census number 13,332,460 (7,241,612 males and 6,090,848 females) in British Territory, as against 11,444,321 (6,195,738 males and 5,248,583 females) in 1921, which means an increase of 16.5 per cent. In the Punjab States their number is 1,597,436 (874,771 males and 722,665 females) as against 1,369,062 (751,819 males and 617,243 females) at last census, or an increase of 16.7 per cent. The proportion of Muslims in British Territory and Punjab States to the total population is 56.5 per cent and 32.5 per cent, respectively, while in the Province it is 52 per cent. The Muslim population has never shown a decrease at any of the past censuses. During the last fifty years their proportion in the total population has risen from 48 to 52 per cent indicating that the increase among them has been at a greater rate than that among the rest of the population.

The map below shows the percentage of variation in each district and state since 1921.



next higher rise is in Sheikhpura, Ferozepore, Patiala and Jind. The increase in the first-named is partly due to the immigration of tenants, field labourers, etc. which is still going on from districts such as Jullundur and Sialkot. The increase in Lyallpur is due to the recent extension of colonization, and in Lahore to natural causes and immigration to the city. The higher percentage increase in south-eastern districts is due to comparatively smaller increase in the rural population which is predominantly Hindu owing to the increasing pressure on resources or unhealthiness. The large percentage increase in Mandi is of course mainly due to the influx of labourers at Jogindarnagar.

The increase among Muslims has been examined above in more ways than one. Two important causes which have apparently contributed to a proportionately greater rise in their population in the past, are the comparative healthiness of the tracts in which the bulk of their population resides, and the great economic development which has taken place in those areas.

238 The sects of Muslims have been grouped in Table XVI-A (in Part III of this Volume) under four main heads viz (1) Shias (2) Sunnis (3) Reformers and (4) "Sects analogous to other religions" Muslim Sects.

The provincial figures are given in the margin for facility of reference

Sects	Strength	Sects	Strength
1	2	1	2
Shia	338,770	Reformers	241,418
Sunni	14,270,642	Ahl-i-Quran	440
Hanfi	24,289	Ahmadi	55,908
Miscellaneous	697	Ahl-i-Hadis	182,544
Qadri	123	Mawahid	896
Shafi	1,230	Sects analogous to	
Unspecified	14,250,303	other religions	1,630
		Sects Unspecified	73,057

respectively

It will be seen that over 95 per cent of the Muslim population in the whole Province is Sunni and more than half of the remainder is Shia. The group 'Reformers' forms only 1.6 per cent of the total, *Ahmadi*s and *Ahl-i-Hadis* being 4 and 1.2 per cent,

The figures for the main sects are compared in the margin for the censuses of 1921 and 1931. It is evident that the proportionate increase among Sunnis is about the same as that in the total population. The Shias have increased by 32 per cent, while *Ahmadi*s have nearly doubled and *Ahl-i-Hadis* trebled during the last decade. Sects analogous to other religions show an increase but their figure is negligible. Variation.

Sects	1921	1931	Increase
1	2	3	4
All Sects	12,813,383	14,929,896	16.5
Sunnis	12,406,791	14,270,642	14.5
Shias	256,629	338,770	32.0
Ahl-i-Hadis	60,327	182,544	202.6
Ahmadi	28,816	55,908	94.0

the last decade. Sects analogous to other religions show an increase but their figure is negligible.

SECTION 6.—CHRISTIANS.

239 The total number of Christians in the Province is 419,353 as against 332,939 at last census, an increase of 26 per cent. Of these, Europeans and allied races number 20,099 or 4.8 per cent, Anglo-Indians 3,625 or 0.9 per cent, and Indian Christians 395,629 or 94.3 per cent. Europeans and Anglo-Indians have decreased during the last decade by 8.4 and 19.4 per cent, respectively, while Indian Christians show an increase of 29 per cent, a rate only exceeded by the percentage of rise among Sikhs. The causes of variation are discussed in paragraph 315 of the next Chapter on Castes, Tribes and Races. General.

From Subsidiary Table III at the end of this Chapter it is apparent that

Indian Christians							Christianity has made great progress since 1881 its followers having increased from 25 000 to over 400 000 or 8 times during the last fifty years. This is mainly attributable to accretions from Muslims and Hindus, mostly from the depressed classes of the latter The table in the margin gives the number of Indian Christians at each of the last six censuses in the Province and the administrative divisions of British Territory The rise in the Lahore and Multan Divisions is particularly great.
Territory and Division. 1	1861. 2	1881. 3	1901. 4	1911. 5	1921. 6	1931. 7	
Punjab	3,351	18,825	25,854	155,263	304,498	326,029	
British Territory	3,351	15,311	24,511	157,667	301,128	321,111	
Ambala Division	893	850	2,743	7,715	19,210	15,928	
Jalandhar Division	523	774	1,819	6,220	12,931	15,019	
Lahore Division	1,482	16,377	22,023	102,613	197,189	273,919	
Rawalpindi Division	180	404	903	16,087	16,711	18,902	
Multan Division	79	106	8,911	22,974	57,185	72,186	

Of the total number of Indian Christians 45 793 are Roman Catholics and

Seets of Indian Christians. 1	1921. 2	1931 3	Percentage variation, 1921-31. 4	175 Syrians, while 349 059 belong to the other sects, the detail for which is not available The marginal table compares the present strength of the sects of Indian Christians with that of 1921 It is evident that
Total strength	396,481	391,629	29.7	
Roman Catholics	22,087	43,783	40.1	
Syrians	28	178	572.1	
Others	273,783	349,868	27.7	

Roman Catholics have increased by 40 per cent. during the last decade or by a higher rate than the rest of the Indian Christians.

Local Distribution of Christians.	240 The figures in the margin show the numerical strength of Christians of all races in the Natural Divisions They are most numerous in the Indo-Gangetic Plain West chiefly in Sheikhupura, Gujranwala and Lahore where their proportion has risen during the last decade from 4.48 to 7.07 4.38 to 6.1 and 4.11 to 4.74 per cent., respectively In the two first named districts they have increased at a much greater rate than	
	Natural Division. 1	Total Christians (1931). 2
Indo-Gangetic Plain		
West		195,961
Himalayas		2,800
Sub-Himalayas		122,800
North-West Dry Area		86,180

the total population and the smaller proportion in Lahore is probably due to the fact that the capital of the Province has a great attraction for the other communities as well.

Next in importance is the Sub-Himalayan Division which has 31.6 per cent of the total Christian population. Among the districts of this Division Gurdaspur has registered the greatest increase the proportion of Christians in the population being now 4.45 per cent. as against 3.80 per cent. at last census. The increase in Gujrat (from 2 373 to 3 09) and Sialkot (from 62,266 to 66,363) is small, and in the latter district conversions seem to have reached their utmost limit.

One-fifth of the total Christian population resides in the North West Dry Area. The district which contain a fairly large number of Christians are Lyallpur, Shahpur and Montgomery. The numerical strength of Christians in these districts is 4 000 11 000 and 17 000 respectively a gain of 40 000 11 000 and 10,000 in 1921. In Shahpur the number of Christians is stationary while in Montgomery the rise is 70 per cent mainly owing to the colonization during the last decade.

Proportionately the greatest number of Christians is found in the Simla District, the summer headquarters of the Government of India, where some Military offices are permanently located. The smallest number of Christians as at last census is found in Dera Ghazi Khan, while in the States of Loharu, Dujana, Bilaspur, Patiala and Suket the proportion of Christians varies between 1 and 6 per 10,000 of the total population, and in Jubbal State as in 1921 no Christian has been returned.

SECTION 7—MINOR RELIGIONS.

241 There are now 43,140 Jains in the Province as against 41,321 in 1921, an increase of 4·4 per cent. Jainism is treated as a separate religion for the purposes of census, but it is in reality a sect of Hindus, as evidenced by the fact that many Jains return themselves as Jain-Hindus and many Hindus as Hindu-Jains. The enumerators were instructed at this census to add in column 4 of the general schedule (religion and sect) the term "Hindu" in brackets after the name of the religion in case a Jain definitely asked that it should be so added. The statistics show that 7,626 persons (4,035 males and 3,588 females) returned themselves as Jain-Hindus and were included among Jains, while 526 persons (305 males and 221 females) returned themselves as Hindu-Jains and were included among Hindus.

Nearly half the total number of Jains in the Punjab are to be found in the districts of the Ambala Division, chiefly in Hissar, Rohtak and Karnal. Jains constitute 14 per cent of the total population of British Territory as against 16 per cent in 1921. The decrease is due to the fact that the figures of Jains and Hindus are liable to intermingle. The main caste of Jains is Aggarwal, which in British Territory numbers 19,393 as against 21,746 in 1921, a decrease of 10·9 per cent due to such intermingling.

About 21 per cent of Jains belong to Digambar sect and 20 per cent to Svetambar, while the remaining 59 per cent have returned no sect at all. At last census these percentages were Digambers 44, Svetambers 53 and "Unspecified" 3. There is thus a very big increase among the "unspecified". The important sub-sect, Sathankwasi, of Svetambari sect has been returned by 3,292 persons (1,752 males and 1,510 females) in the whole Province. For fuller details of Jain sects reference may be made to Table XVI-A, in Part III of this Volume.

242 Of 7,753 Buddhists enumerated at this census, 5,663 were returned from the Kangra District, 1,301 from Bashahr State and 568 from Chamba State. The rest are distributed in the districts and states noted in the margin.

Ambala	6	Shahpur	1
Simla	14	Rawalpindi	9
Ludhiana	5	Attock	1
Ferozepore	1	Montgomery	2
Lahore	14	Bhagat	7
Gurdaspur	2	Mandi	138
Gujranwala	1	Suket	14
Gujrat	4	Patiala	2

There were 5,912 Buddhists in the Province in 1921, and the increase during the last decade amounts to 1,841 or 31·1 per cent. The figures of Buddhists are apt to intermingle with those of Hindus.

243 The number of Zoroastrians (Parsis) according to the recent census is 569, as against 598 in 1921. They are generally immigrants from Bombay and their principal occupation is trade.

Jullundur	70	Rawalpindi	65
Ferozepore	24	Jhang	20
Lahore	159	Multan	117
Amritsar	42	Bahawalpur	20

The districts and states in which their strength is more than 10 are noted in the margin.

Jews.

244 The number of Jews in the Province is insignificant being 13 as against 10 at last census and very few of them are domiciled Indians. They have been enumerated in Aunbala (2) Lahore (1) Amritsar (4) Rawalpindi (5) and Mandi (1)

Indefinite Beliefs.

-

245 There is no entry in the tables about agnostics or about those of uncertain or indefinite beliefs. At last census their number was 15. The census agency of enumerators and slip-copyists was not completely free from over zeal and the entries must have been thrown among one religion or other. As most of the persons (if any) returning such religions are usually Europeans, they have probably been classified as Christians. One of the instructions to copyists, which might have helped to bring about this result, was that in the case of doubtful entries in respect of any individual similar entries in respect of the other members of the same family should be consulted.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE L

General Distribution of the Population by Religion at each of the last six censuses with variation per cent

RELIGION AND LOCALITY	Actual number in 1921.	Proportion per 10,000 of population in							Variation per cent. Increase (+), Decrease (-).					Percentage of net variation, 1921-1901.
		1921	1921	1911	1901	1901	1901	1901	1921 to 1921.	1921 to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	1901 to 1901.	1901 to 1901.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
INDIA	11,829,226	6,286	6,286	6,286	6,286	6,286	6,286	6,286	+10.5	+8.5	+8.5	+12.5	+8.5	+12.5
Indo-Gangetic Plain West Himalayas	6,112,215	1,784	1,784	1,600	1,600	1,604	1,605	+17.8	+8.5	+8.5	+8.5	+8.5	+8.5	+12.5
Sub-Himalayas	82,711	8	31	31	31	31	31	+8.5	+8.5	+8.5	+8.5	+8.5	+8.5	+12.5
North-West Dry Area	4,076,165	1,607	1,607	1,483	1,483	1,632	1,632	+11.8	+10.5	+10.5	+10.5	+10.5	+10.5	+12.5
	4,725,804	2,900	1,912	1,883	1,883	1,883	1,883	+19.2	+8.5	+16.8	+16.8	+16.8	+16.8	+12.5
INDIA	4,695,729	2,815	2,815	2,815	2,815	2,815	2,815	-8.2	+3.4	-12.2	+2.7	+20.7	-8.2	-8.2
Indo-Gangetic Plain West Himalayas	4,898,824	1,883	1,883	1,883	1,883	2,272	2,272	-4.2	+4.8	-18.2	+2.9	+12.5	-4.2	-4.2
Sub-Himalayas	1,707,088	880	884	884	884	884	884	+4.0	+0.7	+0.0	+2.6	+2.6	+2.6	+17.1
North-West Dry Area	1,445,244	507	830	830	830	884	884	-7.2	-0.0	-25.8	-2.6	+4.0	-2.6	-2.6
	937,854	228	315	315	315	315	315	+9.4	+12.1	-12.6	+12.1	+12.1	+12.1	+12.1
INDIA	4,871,824	1,478	1,478	1,478	1,478	1,478	1,478	+12.9	+7.8	+12.9	+12.9	+12.9	+12.9	+12.9
Indo-Gangetic Plain West Himalayas	2,816,788	880	871	837	837	837	837	+12.8	+8.8	+12.1	+12.6	+12.6	+12.6	+12.6
Sub-Himalayas	2,816	2	2	2	2	2	2	+17.8	-3.6	+10.2	-0.0	+10.2	-0.0	+10.2
North-West Dry Area	122,188	264	227	228	144	101	137	+12.0	+0.0	+12.0	-5.0	+12.0	-5.0	+12.0
	482,122	172	137	132	80	22	16	+12.8	+8.2	+12.1	+12.7	+12.7	+12.7	+12.7
INDIA	412,222	115	115	115	115	115	115	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8
Indo-Gangetic Plain West Himalayas	188,081	70	80	22	8	7	8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8
Sub-Himalayas	2,786	1	2	2	2	2	2	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8
North-West Dry Area	122,808	47	47	39	12	22	22	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8
	88,186	38	28	18	8	1	1	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8
INDIA	412,222	117	117	117	117	117	117	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8
Indo-Gangetic Plain West Himalayas	188,711	70	80	22	8	7	8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8
Sub-Himalayas	21,420	2	2	2	2	2	2	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8
North-West Dry Area	118,709	42	42	39	12	22	22	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8
	77,888	27	27	27	27	27	27	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8
INDIA	41,188	12	12	12	12	12	12	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8
Indo-Gangetic Plain West Himalayas	34,888	12	12	12	12	12	12	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8
Sub-Himalayas	201	2	2	2	2	2	2	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8
North-West Dry Area	7,299	2	2	2	2	2	2	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8
	541	2	2	2	2	2	2	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8
INDIA	7,783	2	2	2	2	2	2	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8
Indo-Gangetic Plain West Himalayas	22	2	2	2	2	2	2	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8
Sub-Himalayas	7,705	2	2	2	2	2	2	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8
North-West Dry Area	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8
INDIA	653	2	2	2	2	2	2	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8
Indo-Gangetic Plain West Himalayas	314	2	2	2	2	2	2	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8
Sub-Himalayas	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8
North-West Dry Area	176	2	2	2	2	2	2	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8
INDIA	12	2	2	2	2	2	2	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8
Indo-Gangetic Plain West Himalayas	8	2	2	2	2	2	2	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8
Sub-Himalayas	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8
North-West Dry Area	7	2	2	2	2	2	2	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8	+12.8

While calculating the proportions for this census, figures of Old Delhi District have been included in the Punjab.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—continued

Distribution by districts or states of the main Religions at each of the last six censuses.

DISTRICT OR STATE AND % TOTAL DISTRICT	PROPORTION PER 105 OF THE POPULATION WHO ARE														
	Jains.					Muslims.					Christians.				
	1901	1901	1951	1921	1921	1911	1901	1901	1901	1921	1921	1921	1921	1921	1921
	1	17	18	19	20	1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
PUNJAB	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
I.—Indo-Gangetic Plain	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
West.															
1. Hissar	77	72	83	2,251	2,644	2,715	2,884	2,993	2,730	12	13	3	2	2	1
2. Lahore State	8	8	1,236	1,273	1,291	1,229	1,000	1,103							
3. Rohilk.	81	81	90	1,711	1,619	1,860	1,424	1,418	1,425	60	130	6	1	1	1
4. Dehra Doab				1,078	1,208	2,089	2,365	2,232	2,288						
5. Gurgaon	82	56	79	2,271	2,177	2,378	2,130	2,128	2,081	40	19	12	4	2	1
6. Poonch State	47	63	45	1,879	1,601	1,708	1,618	1,600	1,641	2					
7. Karnal	64	89	73	2,018	2,877	1,81	2,773	2,611	2,808	17	41	12	12	2	1
8. Jullundur	11	9	9	4,416	4,487	4,48	4,586	4,536	4,542	48	88	30	19	18	21
9. K. Gurkha State	7	6	8	5,639	6,611	6,673	6,873	6,801	5,909	31	20	4	1	1	1
10. Ludhiana	23	21	33	2,607	3,400	3,404	3,293	3,494	3,407	37	28	17	14	6	6
11. M. in K. Gurkha State	173	168	186	2,78	2,837	2,847	2,873	2,816	2,655	78	5	2			
12. Ferozepore	11	18	1	4,486	4,284	4,382	4,477	4,567	4,774	61	49	36	20	20	26
13. F. rail State	23	28	26	2,037	2,973	2,818	2,86	2,966	2,982	10	7		1		
14. Patiala State	18	20	20	2,239	2,270	1,84	2,224	2,222	2,190	9	9	8		1	
15. J. d. State	46	6	20	1,417	1,464	1,361	1,373	1,322	1,371	6	21	7	3		
16. Amritsar	16	14	11	1,006	1,877	1,849	1,993	1,954	1,918		2				1
17. Lahore	9	8	10	8,918	8,124	8,044	8,174	8,909	8,487	414	411	210	82	81	80
18. Amritsar	14	7	3	4,607	4,539	4,642	4,622	4,558	4,529	119	137	54	29	18	10
19. Gurgaon	12	10	9	7,092	7,108	6,740	7,028	6,890	7,237	671	428	178	36	34	3
20. Bhindrapur				8,401	8,222					207	418				
II. Himachal	2	2	2	471	115	439	453	462	429	14	26	26	26	22	26
1. Dera Gharu	4	1	1	473	459	431	473	395	377	4	2	2	2	2	2
2. Poonch	6	9	4	1,879	1,834	1,480	1,684	1,602	1,613	418	814	322	602	689	781
3. Dera Gharu	9	7	18	202	211	220	237	223	261	5	5	7	4		
4. Dera Gharu				144	180	131	164	184	144	1					
5. Kangra	1	2	1	897	890	884	878	870	836	7	5	8	6	4	4
6. Mirat State				209	187	183	193	158	180	7				1	
7. Poonch State				125	121	107	122	82	122					1	
8. Chamba State				724	742	611	65	604	577	6	5	6	5	8	7
III.—Sub-Himachal	12	11	9	6,799	6,111	6,179	6,86	6,967	6,549	965	207	123	47	42	37
29. Amritsar	22	27	12	2,107	2,019	1,974	2,090	2,011	2,030	96	82	106	80	80	86
30. Kulu S.	27	21	2	2,04	2,083	2,060	2,073	2,077	2,044	4	1				
31. Haridwar	12	11	12	2,175	2,119	2,06	2,16	2,149	2,179	36	40	2	6	1	1
32. Garhwal	1	1	1	5,090	4,982	4,978	4,924	4,902	4,922	445	250	279	47	28	6
33. Malhot	19	15	14	6,223	6,180	6,174	6,015	6,170	6,017	877	664	496	130	704	15
34. G. J. S.				8,529	8,812	8,729	8,728	8,787	8,816	34	29	8	6	1	4
35. J. S.	2	2	1	8,010	8,075	8,440	8,467	8,910	8,76	12	0	9	5	4	7
36. P. S. S.	11	10	12	8,107	8,277	8,262	8,061	8,067	8,067	118	162	182	82	60	47
37. Attock				107	0,001	0,000				12	11	14			
IV.—North-West Dry	1		1	1,4	135	8,808	7,897	8,178	8,285	113	117	78	22	6	7
38. H. S.				6,87	7,184	7,487	7,518	7,544	7,719	12	146	11	1	2	2
39. K. S.				8,27	8,250	8,236	8,419	8,482	8,487	127	105	125	2	2	1
40. M. S.	1			8,477	8,623	8,787	8,734			8	10	5	1		
41. L. S.				8,216	8,071	8,121	8,120			290	428	273	180		
42. J. S.				8,216	8,232	8,180	7,970	7,993	8,270	7	7	4	1		
43. S. S.	2			8,9	8,21	8,187	8,223	7,941	7,967	84	67	30	26	28	34
44. S. S.				8,11	8,265	8,291	8,297	8,410	8,270	11	4	2	1		
45. M. S.				8,479	8,479	8,481	8,422	8,420	8,424	4	6	1	1	1	1
46. D. S.	2			8,54	8,54	8,54	8,54	8,54	8,54	1	1	1	1	1	1

NOTE.—(1) Bhindrapur figures for 1911, 1901, 1951 and 1951 are included in the District of Ludhiana. Gurgaon, Lahore and Poonch. Attock figures for 1901, 1951 and 1951 are included in Jhelum and Poonch. Districts. M. S. and L. S. figures for 1951 and 1951 are not available.

(2) In calculating the proportions for the censuses of 1951 and 1951 for the Sub-Province and Indo-Gangetic Plain West, figures of the District of Ludhiana have been included in these cells.

Brahman was returned for the first time by Lohars and Tarkhans and Tank Kshatriya by Darzis, Dhobis, etc. Meo is a tribe of Gurgaon District, and its figures were sorted in order to ascertain the results of the uplift work done during the last decade. The figures have also been compiled for Brahmanic Hindus who refused to return any caste.

The list of the selected castes belonging to each category is given below —

(a)	1	Aggarwal	14	Ghirath	27	Mochi	
	2	Ahir	15	Gujjar	28	Mussalli	
	3	Aram	16	Jat	29	Nai	
	4	Arora	17	Jhiwar	30	Pathan	
	5	Avan	18	Julaha	31	Qasab	
	6	Biloch	19	Kamboh (Kamboj)			
	7	Brahman	20	Kashmiri	32	Rajput	{ Kanet Rajput Rathi
	8	Chamar	21	Khatri			
	9	Chhumba	22	Kumhar	33	Sami	
	10	Chuhra	23	Lohar	34	Sayad	
	11	Dagi and Koh	24	Machhi	35	Sheikh	
	12	Dhobi	25	Mali	36	Sunar	
	13	Faqir	26	Mirasi	37	Tarkhan	38 Tel
(b)	39	Bawaria	40	Harni	41	Pakhiwara	42 Sansi
*(c)	43	Bagaria	44	Dumna	45	Ghosi	46 Kahar 47 Mahtam.
	48	Megh.	49	Od	50	Ramdasi	51 Sarera
(d)	Nil						
(e)	52	Darzi	53	Meo	54	Tank Kshatriya	55 Dhiman
		Brahman	56	Caste Nil (among Brahmanic Hindus)			

247 The reduction in the number of castes, however, did not reduce the usual worries connected with their classification, as all the slips with doubtful entries had to be carefully examined before they could be included in or excluded from the selected castes. A passage which sums up this class of difficulties is quoted below from the Census Report of 1891, and time has by no means brought about any mitigation of the difficulties.

Classification
of Castes

"No one who has not gone into it himself has any idea of the extraordinary difficulty attending the whole subject. The caste and sub-caste are of course returned correctly in a vast majority of cases, but this still leaves room for an immense number of vagaries, which causes the whole difficulty of tabulation. Not only is the sub-caste returned in place of the caste, but the sub-caste may be returned without any indication of a caste, or the name returned as a caste may be the name of an occupation, or caste names may appear both as caste and sub-caste or no caste or sub-caste at all may be returned or in fact every kind of confusion must be expected. And the orders on the classification must, as a rule, be given without delay, a reference to the original schedules or an enquiry from the local authorities being a luxury in which one can only occasionally indulge without greatly impeding the work. The individual undergoing enumeration often mispronounces his caste-name, the enumerator often mis-spells it, even when properly pronounced the abstractor may transcribe the enumerator's spelling after a fashion of his own, and the clerk who prepares the caste list may have further improved on the abstractor. All this is however, of course inevitable, it must be accepted as part of the risks in a large enterprise like this. And yet there are pitfalls not a few, as will be seen plenty of times in this chapter. A Bedi for instance (with a soft d) is a man of a saintly family, while a Bedi (with a hard d) is a thing of naught, whom we have to class with the Kanjars."

This is not all. There are numerous difficulties arising from other important factors. In the 1881 Report, paragraph 340, page 176, Sir Denzil Ibbetson remarked —

The Nature
and Evolution
of the Institu-
tion of Caste.

"Thus we see that in India, as in all countries, society is arranged in strata which are based upon differences of social or political importance or of occupation. But here the classification is hereditary rather than individual to the persons included under it, and an artificial standard is added which is peculiar to caste and which must be conformed with on pain of loss of position, while the rules which forbid social intercourse between castes of different rank render it infinitely difficult to rise in the scale. So too the classification being hereditary, it is next to impossible for the individual himself to rise. It is the tribe or section of the tribe that alone can improve its position and this it can do only after the lapse of several generations, during which time it must abandon a lower for a higher occupation, conform more strictly with the arbitrary rules affect social exclusiveness or special sanctity or separate itself after some similar fashion from the body of the caste to which it belongs. The whole theory of society is that occupation and caste are hereditary, and the presumption that caste passes unchanged to the descendants is exceedingly strong. But the presumption is one which can be

*It goes without saying that some of the depressed classes fall in category (a) all the castes included eventually treated as depressed in the sense of being untouchable are discussed in Appendix III at the end of this Report, and besides many Hindu castes include all Ad Dharmis. Their figures appear in Appendix I to Chapter XI in addition to being illustrated by the Social Map.

defeated, and has already been and is now in process of being defeated in numerous instances. As in all other countries and among all other nations, the gradations of the social scale are fixed, but society is not solid but liquid, and portions of it are continually rising and sinking and changing their position as measured by that scale; and the only real difference between Indian society and that of other countries in this respect is, that the liquid is much more viscous, the friction and inertia to be overcome is much greater, and the movement therefore far slower and more difficult in the former than in the latter. This friction and inertia are largely due to a set of artificial rules which have been grafted on to the social progression common to all communities by the peculiar form which caste has taken in the Brahminical societies. But there is every sign that these rules are gradually relaxing. Fikihism did much to weaken them in the centre of the Punjab, while they can now hardly be said to exist on the poorly Mohammedan frontier, and I think that we shall see still more rapid changes under the influence which our rule has brought to bear upon the society of the Province. Our campaign for inherited disabilities has already done something, and the introduction of suffrage much more, to lessen the bonds of caste. It is extraordinarily successful in reporting customs, in correspondence not that the custom or restriction is fast dying out. The liberty enjoyed by the people of the Western Punjab is extending to their neighbours in the east, and especially the old tribal customs are gradually fading away. There cannot be the slightest doubt that in a few generations the materials for study of caste as an institution will be infinitely less complete than they are even now.

The social evolution predicted in the above passage was noticed again and the future anticipated in the 1911 Report in the following remarks on page 409—

The modern classes like Khatri and Arya which are being substituted for the old castes, are probably in course of time becoming as rigid as any others. The revuls against caste is due mainly to the incongruence of restrictions of inter-marriage and inter-dining. The pilot of the modern tendency will, therefore, probably be complete disappearance of restrictions of both kinds, while the cause of the caste or tribe can be retained in the case of higher castes as a traditional distinction, the lower castes grouping themselves in large democratic classes of modern status. But how long this process will take is very difficult to predict. My general conclusion is that there has been little change in this Province during the past thirty years with reference to the basis of caste distinctions, but that the restrictions have become very lax, the rules are being disregarded with impunity in respect of inter-marriage and inter-dining, the traditional occupations are being given up owing to the functional revolution which is in progress, and a general reaction has set in whereby members of lower or social castes are trying to rise to the level of the higher ones, either by associating themselves with families belonging to one of those castes, or by discovering new origin for their tribe or caste.

The remarks in the above quotation about inter marriage apply to a very limited number of cases, while inter-dining has become more widespread. The tendency among lower classes to rise in the social scale is obviously on the increase and in towns particularly it is quite easy for a low caste person to claim a higher caste without any fear of detection.

In 1911 an attempt was made to tabulate the Indian castes on a basis of social precedence. This attempt could not be expected to succeed in view of the fact that nearly all castes consider themselves to be most exclusive and high-born. It however had the effect of producing a competition among certain castes, in a particular stage of social evolution, to have their claims to some actual or mythical origin recognised by census authorities. The nature of these claims made at the censuses of 1911 and 1931 is discussed in the Census Reports of those years on pages 303 and 342 respectively. Many claims were advanced on the present occasion and the more important of them are noticed here. The Punjab Rajah Central Committee represented that Vais was not a caste but a mere occupational term, and on behalf of Vais professing Muslim, Hindu and Sikh religions asked for permission to return their caste as Brahman, Rajput or Jat. A representation was received from an association of Hindu Lohars and Tarkhans, who wanted to return their caste as Dhiman Brahman. The occupational castes, Darn (tiller) Chhipri (calico-printer) Chhimba (washerman) to put in a claim for being recorded as Tank Khatris. An association of Mirasis, known as the Jamiat-ul-Quraish of the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province, claimed that Mirasis were in reality Qureshis and should be returned as such. A strong protest was entered by the Nadwat-ul-Quraish a committee representing the Qureshis with headquarters at Amritsar stating that Mirasis were not Qureshis and should not be permitted to return themselves as Qureshi. This on the present occasion more than ever before a tendency was noticed in various localities particularly among occupational castes, to return a higher caste. One of the main reasons was a desire to be included in one of the agricultural tribes, such as Jat or Rajput and thus to secure exemption from the provisions of the Punjab Alienation of Land Act.

248 A real change in instructions made at this census with regard to the entry about caste was the option given to each individual to return whatever caste he pleased. Formerly the instructions to enumerators required that if a person of lower caste wanted to return a higher caste his claim should be rejected and only the caste to which he was supposed to belong should be recorded. The option given on the present occasion however was supplemented by the instruction that the traditional caste should in all cases be recorded in brackets after the caste claimed. The object in securing the figures of traditional castes was two-fold namely to ascertain how many people were anxious to claim a higher caste and to facilitate comparison with the past figures. The instruction issued was as follows —

"If any person returns a caste other than his traditional caste it should be recorded in column 8 of the General Schedule with the traditional caste being added within brackets such as Brahman (Yai) Dhiman Brahman (Carpenter), Tank Kshatriya (Tailor) Moghal (Carpenter) and Awan (Nalgar)"

In order to utilize the return of dual castes the following instructions were issued during the tabulation of caste returns to the sorting and compilation staff —

TABLE XVII

"All the doubtful entries should be classified by the Deputy Superintendents as required by paragraph 52 of the Census Code. In the case of dual castes the entry should be made in the Sorter's Tickets on the following specimen —

Sunar	500
Sunar (<i>Rajput</i>)	400
Sunar (<i>Khatris</i>)	300

	1,200

"The figures are to be shown under the original caste and not under the higher caste claimed at the time of the census"

It will be seen that as a result of these instructions the entries within brackets though also tabulated separately were included in the traditional caste and not in the caste claimed. This procedure helped to classify the returns correctly up to a limit, but there was no help for cases in which certain persons mainly those belonging to occupational castes had successfully withheld the traditional caste with the result that only the caste claimed was recorded. This happened on an extensive scale in urban areas where the immigrants, particularly the well-to-do and prosperous are little known so far as their castes and antecedents are concerned even to their next door neighbours. At the same time a tendency was noticeable for persons of low castes well placed in life, to return no caste and there had been a propaganda in this connection particularly by the *Jat Pat Torak Mandal* (an association designed to do away with the caste system). The instructions issued by me were that 'no caste return' should be recorded in cases in which the person enumerated had a genuine objection to the caste entry having ceased to observe caste in his marital and inter-dining relations. All these circumstances have combined to bring about a decrease in the number of certain occupational or lower castes which we shall notice later on. The number of persons, who claimed a higher caste but were included in the figures of traditional caste, appears in Appendix II at the end of this Chapter. Appendix I shows the details of the occupational castes included in total figures of Tank Kshatriyas and Dhiman Brahmins. Wherever the numerical strength of an important caste has increased at a rate in excess of the general rise in population we can safely assume that it is due mainly to accretions from a lower caste the persons concerned having succeeded in returning the higher caste without the addition of the traditional caste. As time goes on such efforts multiply but it is certainly worth while to study the

Option to
Return any
Caste

Castes of
Females.

249 The following instructions, as in 1931 about the return of castes by women were issued —

"Women.—The caste of an unmarried girl will be the same as that of her father. In respect of married women the entry should be as stated by her husband. If enquiries should be made as to the caste or tribe of married women before her marriage. Her present caste or tribe should be asked and the answer taken down without question. Among Hindus the caste of women will be that of her husband. But among Muslims the husband may in some cases like to have one of his wives put down as Pathan, the other as Jatli, and third as Bhokan.

Origin of the
Caste System

250 The subject of castes, their origin and comparative social status, has been fully discussed in the previous Census Reports of this Province. Sir Denzil Ibbetson's Caste Chapter in the 1881 Report is still regarded as the main authority on the subject, and notable additions to the study of the subject were made by his successor of the 1901 census, Mr Rose, who dealt with the subject from a new point of view. No complete study of variation in the number of persons belonging to different castes and tribes observable from census to census is possible except with the help of the explanations given in the various Census Reports. At this census we have prepared Table XVIII which compares the strength of the castes and tribes, for which figures were available on the present occasion, with the corresponding figures of all the past censuses. This Table appears in Part II of this Volume and the figures therein are given as far as possible for the localities where any considerable number of persons belonging to a caste or tribe reside. The variation from census to census as well as the net variation from 1891 to the present census has been given by religion and wherever possible by sex. For the purposes of this Table the Punjab has been split up into four main divisions described below —

- A.—Eastern Punjab, including the Ambala Division except Simla District and the States of Ichhra, Dehra, Patnauli, Kalan and Sirsagar.
- B.—Central Punjab, Hissar, including the Simla and Kangra Districts, the Simla Hill States and the States of Bhatnagar, Mandi, Bakhal and Chamba.
- C.—Central Punjab, Malwa, including the Jalandhar Division except Kangra District, Lahore Division, the Gogra, Lyallpur and Jhang Districts, the Peshawar States, and the States of Kasurthal, Faridkot and Mulla Kotla.
- D.—Western Punjab, including the remaining districts in the Rawalpindi and Multan Divisions and the State of Bahawalpur.

A reference will frequently be made to these Divisions as we examine the strength of castes, tribes and races in subsequent paragraphs. A subsidiary table similar to Table XVIII showing the total strength and percentage variation in each caste is printed for facility of reference at the end of this Chapter. The facts and figures, discussed in this Chapter should furnish valuable information about the modern tendencies of the caste system. Into the subject of the origin of the caste system or an explanation as to the comparative social status of the various castes I need not enter. Ample material is available on the subject of the origin of caste system in Sir Denzil Ibbetson's Census Report and Sir Herbert Risley's 1901 India Report as well as in books such as Emile Senart's "Caste System." Regarding the comparative social status of castes Sir Denzil Ibbetson's Castes of the Punjab and Mr Rose's Glossary of the Tribes and Castes of the Punjab contain a wealth of detail never again collected. I shall, therefore confine myself to an explanation of the 1931 returns and their significance. It may be useful to mention that the present figures of castes have been compiled with the aid of an index supplemented at past censuses, which has helped considerably to classify doubtful entries on old lines. Figures returned under synonymous names have as usual been grouped together e.g., the figures for the caste *Chakras* include those for *Bhangs*, *Khakhs*, *Mekhar*, *Halal*, *Khor* etc., which are the different names by which the caste is known in different localities.

Coming to the trading classes we find that Aroras are the most numerous forming *per mille* of the total population while Khatri come next with a proportion of 18 *per mille* and Sheikh and Aggarwals have a proportion of 15 and 13 *per mille* respectively

The next most numerous classes are the artisans, prominent among whom are Tarkhans with a proportion of 23 *per mille* and Lohars with a proportion of 12 *per mille* of the total population. The figures for Ramgarhias who are mainly Tarkhans, Lohars and masons and are tending to form a separate group were not noted on the present occasion. Julahas have a proportion of 24 *per mille* Kashmirs 7 *per mille* Teh 12 *per mille* Machhi 11 *per mille* Jhuwar 10 *per mille* and Chhimbas and Dhobis together 9 *per mille*. Of the lower manuals, Chamars including Ramdasias constitute 24 *per mille* and Mochi 17 *per mille*, while Chuhra and Muswallas are 24 and 14 *per mille* respectively

The two castes which cater to the rich or the well-to-do, namely Sunar and Qasab number only 7 and 4 *per mille* of the total population. respectively. Of the classes who live by services commonly termed *birt* or *sep* the Dai constitute 17 *per mille* and Mirasi 9 *per mille*

Varied in
Caste Figures
During Last
Decade.

253 The figures quoted above reveal that the social structure of the population is much the same as before in spite of the new influences. Some castes and tribes however show a great variation, particularly in certain localities. The table below shows the percentage variation since 1921 in the number of each caste and tribe tabulated by religion in the Province as a whole. In order to explain these variations I propose to take up each caste or tribe in the alphabetical order in which it appears in Imperial Table VII

Percentage variation of selected castes by Religion based on Imperial Table XVII 1921 and XIII 1921.

CASTE	AN REL- gion	Hindu.	Musl.	Others.	CASTE	AN REL- gion	Hindu.	Musl.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Aggarwal	+7.3	+8.8	+14.1		Kashmiri	+19.6			+18.1
Ahr	+9.6	+9.3		+22.9	Khatri	+12.2	+17.3	-12.1	
Amal	+22.1	-40.1		+22.2	Kumar	+8.1	+9.4	+30.8	+8.8
Arora	+3.3	+11.2	-3.6		Lohar	-2.3	-11.0	-18.8	+10.6
Awan	+22.5			+22.6					
Bajaria	+12.2	+41.4			Machhi	+12.7			+12.7
Bewari	-8.1	-39.4	+78.7		Malik	-30.8	-19.2	-12.6	+12.2
Buloh	+17.6			+17.6	Mali	-9.1	-22.4		+2,182.2
Brahman	+6.1	+4.0	+22.1		Mochi	-20.8	-37.6		
Chamar (Incl- ing Ramdasias)	+7.8	-28.4	+34.2		Moh	+10.4			+18.4
Chhimba	-22.7	-25.2	-30.1	+12.2	Mirasi	+2.2	-82.5		+7.9
Chikra	-9.1	-44.9	+29.0	+42.1	Mochi	+8.7	+22.8		+8.4
					Muswalli	+14.2			+11.2
Darl and Kall	+10.2	+10.8			Nai	+3.6	-4.8	+21.7	+8.0
Darl	+19.4	+20.1	+12.7	+12.1					
Dhola	+4.9	-10.9		+7.2	Qasab	+11.2	+6.9		+27.6
Dharm	-6.2	-6.9							
Fayk	+3.8	-4.6	-87.5	+7.8	Pakhrawa	+28.4			+20.4
					Pothoh	+21.6			+21.6
Chikra & Chikra	-9.2	-8.8			Qasab	-4.1			+4.1
Gujjar	+10.9	+81.2		+81.2	Rajput	+22.1	+10.8	+61.8	+29.6
		+7.2	+87.2	+11.9	Rajput	+12.6	+12.6		
Haru	+4.6			+4.6	Said	+29.4	+8.0	-41.2	
Jat	+11.1	-6	+17.1	+12.8	Savara	+12.2	+8.2	+1,207.2	
Jhuwar (uncl- ified)	-7.2	-13.7	+9.6	+27.2	Savara	+12.7	-14.7	+187.4	
Kahar	+3.9	-7	-2.2	+2.1	Savara	+17.9			+17.9
Jal					Savara	-41.6			+41.6
Kami & Kam	+7.6	+11.7	+21.9	+22.8	Savara	+21.2	+23.2	+24.1	+12.2
	+6.1	+6.5			Tarkhan	+4.2	-9.2	+12.8	+10.8
					Tel	+10.8	+2.8		+10.8

Hindu

+ Jain

254 The Aggarwals among Hindus number 352,999 and among Jains 24,341. The former have increased by 27,808 or by 9 per cent, while the latter have decreased by 1,508 or by 5.8 per cent, due partly to interchange and partly to Jains omitting in many cases to return a caste. The line that divides the Hindu and Jain Aggarwals is extremely vague even vaguer than that which divides Jainism from Hinduism. The classification of Aggarwals was full of pitfalls as many had only returned their sub-castes, such as Mittal, while some returned their caste as Bania, which is not a caste but merely an occupational term. Among Hindu Aggarwals those engaged in the traditional occupation of trade show a decrease partly explained by an increase among Hindu Aggarwal lawyers and doctors, etc. Jain Aggarwals show an increase in the traditional occupations as well as in learned professions. Aggarwal

255 The Ahirs have shown an all-round and quite legitimate increase, their present strength being 221,933. An unusual feature is met with in the figures for Ambala, where the proportion of females in a total of 1,598 is only 509. Such disparity was also noticeable in 1921 when there were 501 females per 1,000 males. Ahir men come out to the Ambala Cantonment for labour and usually do not bring their women folk with them. Muslim Ahirs are found only in Shahpur District. Hindu Ahirs show an increase in the total population and among field and unclassified labourers, there being a specially large number of workers among them. They show a decrease in all other occupations, notably in Public Force due most probably to demobilization, and among those engaged in cattle-breeding. The latter circumstance seems to show that Ahirs are giving up cattle-breeding, believed to have been at one time their principal occupation. Ahir

256 There is a decrease among Hindu Arains, who are very few. They are found only in Patiala and Karnal District. The increase among Muslim Arains, from 1,088,697 in 1921 to 1,330,057 in 1931, or by 22 per cent, is large and general, the principal increase being 26,036 persons or 20.9 per cent in the Jullundur District (more among women than among men), a circumstance which points to emigration of Arain males to colony areas. In Montgomery and Multan Muslim Arains have increased during the last decade from 60,724 to 95,226 and from 43,826 to 67,340, or by 56.8 and 53.7 per cent, respectively, mainly due to the recent colonization of the Nih Bar. According to Table XI an increase of 33,980 workers (27,584 males and 5,396 females) or 11.5 per cent is found among Arains in the traditional occupation of agriculture. The other prominent increases are as follows — Arain.

198.3 per cent among field labourers, who now number 18,459,

68.8 per cent among those engaged in arts and professions, who now number 3,744,

28.5 per cent among those engaged in trade, and

43.8 per cent among owners of means of transport (presumably bullock cart owners)

The Arains can thus rightly claim to be a very enterprising class

257 The Hindu Aroras have increased during the last decade by 11.2 per cent and now number 661,268. The increase among males is 33,363 or 10.4 per cent and among females 33,420 or 12.2 per cent. This increase does not represent the actual rise in the Arora population as Hindu Aroras are often claimed by Sikhism, and they sometimes omit to return their caste or return it as Arya. Arora.

The Hindu Aroras have decreased in Gurdaspur Amritsar Jhelum, Attock, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan. In the two last named districts the decline is most probably due to emigration to the Nili Bar as evidenced by the fact that males have decreased by 5.4 and 8.4 per cent. and females by only 1.8 and 5.0 per cent. respectively. The biggest percentage increases are shown by Lyallpur (34.1) and Multan (18.7) an indication of the great attractiveness of canal colonies for Aroras. There is an increase in the case of males among workers engaged in the traditional occupation of trade while there is a decrease among females for reasons explained in Chapter VIII paragraph 145. Other notable increases are among those engaged in arts and professions and Public Administration as well as among those who live on their income. There is a decrease among cultivators of all kinds, artisans, and officers of the Army. The Hindu Aroras engaged in commercial occupations have increased, as many artisans and cultivators among them have gone over to Sikhism or omitted to return the vote, the object in both cases being to get rid of a caste which is not considered very elevated.

The Sikh Aroras have decreased during the last decade from 121,090 to 114,320 the decrease being more noticeable among females. The decline is positively due to the return of no caste. For the same reason there is a decrease under most of the occupations.

The Muslim Aroras are only 88 in number as against 230 in 1931. They are known as Khojas or Sheikhs, and so there is nothing surprising about their decrease.

258 There is a big increase among Awans, a purely Muslim tribe from 440,130 to 539,242 or 22.5 per cent. The figures for Shahpur Jhelum, Rawalpindi

District	1921	1931	1901	1911	1921	1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jalender	9,420	10,791	12,300	10,666	11,306	13,719
Balke	18,753	22,650	24,300	18,748	20,412	22,637
Shahpur	48,443	52,602	51,247	61,825	72,041	81,329
Jhelum	92,256	97,583	90,561	51,536	48,185	61,321
Rawalpindi	151,834	178,812	140,825	38,051	40,820	48,627
Attock	Not Available			165,631	169,791	204,203
Mianwali	Not Available		22,417	20,438	18,060	27,407

Attock and Mianwali, where the tribe is most numerous, are given in the margin for the last six censuses. Other notable increases are of 3.880 or 84.8 per cent. in Lyallpur of 3,293 or 140 per cent. in Montgomery and of 8.703 or 170.2 per cent. in Multan. In the figure of increase for Lyallpur females are in the majority a fact which points to permanent settlement of Awans in this old colony.

According to Table XI the main increase is to be found among persons whose traditional occupation is agriculture there being 10,530 more male and 6,810 more female workers than in 1921. There is a decrease of 1,061 in Public Force. The loss under this head due to demobilization might have been much larger but it appears to have been partly made up by the increase in Police Service etc. There is an increase of 1,663 under Liberal Arts and a decrease of 311 under Public Administration. The proportion of literates per mille is 28 as compared to 20 in 1921. Awan is a leading and influential caste in the north west of the Province and gains by accretions from other castes, particularly occupational.

259 The Bagaria has been shown as a separate caste since 1911. It is returned chiefly from Ferozepore (8,467), Bahawalpur (5,971) and Hissar (4,061), the total number in the Province amounting to 32,527. Bagarias are immigrants from Bagar or the country lying to the south of Loharu, Hissar and Ferozepore, and are chiefly labourers engaged in earth-work on canals or buildings. Bagaria.

260 Of the 32,527 Bawarias, enumerated in the Punjab at this census, practically all are either Hindus or Sikhs, the number being almost equally divided between the two communities. At last census there were 26,000 Hindu Bawarias and only 9,000 Sikh Bawarias. There is a decrease among Bawarias which is particularly noticeable in Ludhiana and Ferozepore, mainly due to the fact that at this census Bawarias have in large numbers returned themselves as Sikhs without stating their caste. This view is corroborated by occupational figures (in Table XI) which show a decrease among cultivators, field-labourers and cattle-breeders, public force (village *chaukidars* mostly), learned professions and those living on their income, as only the well-to-do among Bawarias would care to return no caste. Bawaria.

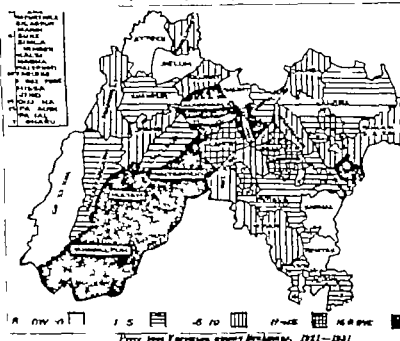
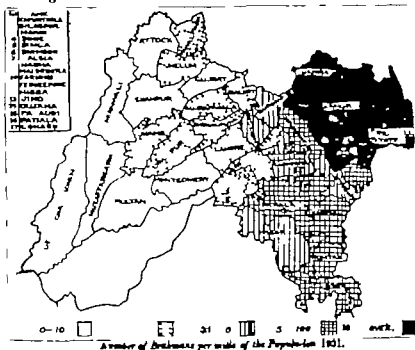
261 The Biloches have increased from 531,381 to 624,695 or by 17.6 per cent. Biloch

DISTRICT OR STATE	Total strength in 1931	Variation per cent 1921—1931	
1	2	3	
Dera Ghazi Khan	223,592	11.1	The figures for the districts and states having the largest number together with the percentage increase are given in the margin. The increase among the Biloches is usually greater than the total increase among Muslims. The increase in Dera Ghazi Khan and Muzaffargarh, the home districts of the tribe, is much higher than in the total population of these districts and may be due partly to a claim of Biloch status by some members of certain other tribes. The Biloch is a most respectable tribe in Dera Ghazi Khan, but is anything but
Muzaffargarh	121,300	11.9	
Bahawalpur	87,768	20.4	
Multan	43,068	40.8	
Montgomery	32,095	48.3	
Lahore	20,070	35.0	
Jhang	24,498	20.7	
Sheikhpur	19,241	18.3	
Mianwali	18,245	16.6	

respectable in Karnal while in all the other districts most of the Muslim camel-drivers, whatever their original caste may be, are almost invariably designated as Biloch.

Turning to the occupations we find that there is an increase of 9,153 male and 1,566 female workers in the traditional occupation of camel-driving. There is also an increase of 5,434 or 5.2 per cent in agriculturalists of all kinds and of 2,898 or 39 per cent among breeders of animals. Artisans have increased by 1,056 or 20.2 per cent, trade by 421 or 48.9 per cent, Government Public Administration by 29 or 181.3 per cent and Army and Police by 688 or 68.3 per cent. Very few Biloch women seem to work, there being only 45 female workers per 1,000 male workers as compared to 165 per 1,000 for the total workers of the Province according to Table X.

Brahmans. 82. The total number of Brahmans in the Province is 381 043 males and 477 333 females, the intercensal increase among them being 3.8 and 0.3 per cent respectively as compared with a decrease of 2.3 per cent in the total Hindu population. The difficulties of classification are particularly great as among Brahmans there are thousands of sub-castes and *gotras* which are returned



increase per cent. in the strength of Brahmans in each district and state during the last decade. The rise per cent. is highest in colonial districts and Sirmoor State though the intrinsic figures are small. The only increase which seems erroneous, is to be found among Brahmans in less of Amritsar amounting to 4.6% or 1.0 per cent a percentage several times higher than that for Brahmans in Kangra District which is one of their strongholds. There is a decrease in the number of Brahmans in Kotlak, Karnal, Sonla, Jhelum, Attock and Dera Chahi Khan. Brahman families have increased in Lyallpur by 73.9 or 17.6 per cent apparently due to the permanent nature of immigration

a caste. The map in the margin shows the proportion of Brahmans in the total population in each district and state. The Himalayan Natural Division and the south-eastern districts having a preponderance of Hindu population are the home of Brahmans. Their strength in the central districts is not inconsiderable but is very small in the predominantly Muslim districts in the north and south west. The map in the margin shows the

There is a decrease of 14,997 males and 7,174 females under the traditional occupation of priesthood which still claims 118 *per mille* of Brahman workers, indicating that priesthood now provides livelihood on a restricted scale. The number engaged in agriculture which gives employment to 321 *per mille* of total Brahman workers is now less by 18.6 per cent. There is an increase of 1,068 or 13.8 per cent among artisans which may be due to the inclusion (of course contrary to instructions) of some of the Dhuman or Jangida Brahmans, usually carpenters a number of whom might have succeeded in returning themselves as Brahmans pure and simple as in 1911.* The instructions were to record both Dhuman Brahman and Jangida Brahman as distinct castes, though the latter was not eventually tabulated.

The Hindu Brahmans show a large increase in trade, there being now 39,747 workers as against 32,604 in 1921 an increase of 20.7 per cent. The increase under Arts and Professions amounts to 1,924 or 71.8 per cent, and the number of persons living on their income has also risen by 265 or 13.7 per cent. There is a decrease in Public Force and among beggars.

263. The Chamars and Ramdasias have been shown separately in Table XVII, but had better be discussed here together. Ramdasias have been excluded from Table VIII (Civil Condition by Age for Selected Castes) XI (Occupation of Selected Castes Tribes or Races) XIV (Literacy by Selected Castes Tribes or Races) and XVIII (Variation of Population of Selected Tribes) but it will certainly be an advantage to include them in those tables at the next census. Chamars and Ramdasias taken together number 1,236,911 or 8 per cent more

Chamars
including
Ramdasias
and Hindu
Mochis

than in 1921. The distribution of Chamars and Mochis between the Hindu and Sikh religions in 1921 and among Hindus, Sikhs and Ad Dharmis in 1931 is given in the margin. The figures of Chamars inclusive of Ramdasias and Mochis for the last six censuses are also reproduced in the

margin from Table XVIII.

It is evident that there is a large decrease among Hindu Chamars since 1921, mainly due to more than a quarter of a million of them

Chamars and Ramdasias - Hindu and Sikh						than in
Locality	1921		1931		Ad Dharmi	Mochis and Sikhs and among Ad Dharmis in the m of Char Ramdasias the last also re
	Hindu 2	Sikh 3	Hindu 4	Sikh 5		
Punjab	2,102,500	1,637,900	701,162	2,533,332	276,319	
Baluch Territories	702,421	8,000	470,100	120,410	248,471	
North-West Frontier	217,870	78,270	223,027	90,423	7,018	
Periods	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total Chamars, etc.	1,011,811	1,119,770	1,174,218	1,078,831	1,177,985	1,237,652
Hindu	932,000	1,071,177	1,091,117	912,411	971,686	701,709
Sikh	109,811	108,593	75,773	166,410	161,862	222,707

having returned their religion as Ad-Dharmi. At the same time Chamars did not show in the past the same rapid increase as some other tribes. Assuming that Chamars including kindred castes have increased since 1881 at the same rate as the total population of the Province, and there is no reason why they should have not, there would now be 1,689,966 Chamars or 456,414 more than actually returned. The difference indicates the extent to

which Chamars have gone over to Sikhism, Christianity or Vedic Dharm and as such have abstained from returning their caste

The number of Chamars returning Vedic Dharm as their sect is 9,394 as against 1 086 in 1921. Their figures in both cases are included in the total figures for Hindu Chamars, but the indication is that Chamars are anxious to escape from the hold of this caste, which is regarded by the orthodox Hindus to be even lower than Chuhra. The Chamars on conversion to Vedic Dharm generally abstain from returning their caste. The strength of Aryas has risen from 83 488 in 1911 and 199 089 in 1921 to 341,390 in 1931 in no small measure due to accretions from the low castes including Chamar

One curious fact discovered by a comparison of the proportion of literacy

CASTE	RELIGION.	Total population.	Literates per mille aged 7 and over.
1		2	3
Chamar Hindu		664,903	5
Ad-Dharmu		256,349	13
Sikh		134,733	14
Chakra Hindu		368,006	8
Ad-Dharmu		66,548	5
Sikh		160,247	9

among Chamars, according to Table XIV under different religious denominations, is illustrated by the marginal table which also gives the figures for Chuhra. It is apparent that among Chamars many more literates than illiterates, and among Chuhra a larger proportion of illiterates have returned

themselves as Ad Dharmis.

Chuhra.

264 After Chamars it will be appropriate to discuss the figures of the caste Chuhra the Chuhmba to be dealt with later on.

Chuhra.

265 The Chuhra is a class, which has shown in the past some of the most curious variations in numbers. The 1911 Report (paragraph 123) dealt with the variations noticeable then, as they accounted in some measure for the decrease

CHUHRA.	Hindu.	Sikh.	Ad Dharm.	Christian.
1	2	3	4	5
Strength in 1921	683,423	42,478	271,954	
Strength in 1911	369,224	169,417	64,318	431,644
Actual Variation	-325,201	+126,771	+30,760	
Percentage Variation	-44.8	+29.5	+13.9	

in the total Hindu population. The figures for the last two censuses are given in the margin with detail by religion. Hindu Chuhra have decreased by 47 per cent., while Chuhra among other religions show a varying degree of increase.

The Ad Dharm religion has been returned for the first time while the figures for Christian Chuhra are available now but were not so in 1921 and even now a large number of Christian Chuhra have evidently not returned their caste. As has already been remarked both in 1921 and now Christians were not to be pressed to state the caste. There is a large increase among Sikh Chuhra, many of whom not included in the figures quoted have obtained from returning the caste. The rise among Muslim Chuhra and Mussalim (the counterpart of Makharia among Sikhs) is proportionately equal to the rise in the Muslim population. The marked decrease among Hindu Chuhra is mainly due to a large number of them having been returned as Ad Dharmis and also to no cast having been returned by most of those who have adopted Vedic Dharm.

The fluctuation in the number of Chuhras in certain districts is of much significance, and the figures below show some of the most prominent variations

Chuhra Locality	Hindu		Ad Dharm	Sikh		Muslim	
	Absolute increase or decrease 1921—31	Variation per cent	Number in 1931	Absolute increase or decrease 1921—31	Variation per cent	Absolute increase or decrease 1921—31	Variation per cent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Karnal	+566	+1.4	1,972	+231	+2,100.0	+21	
Ambala	-1,637	-0.8		+2,879	+943.9	+17	+340.0
Hoshiarpur	-984	-7.2	2,872	+293	+242.1	-236	-100.0
Jullundur	-19,282	-58.2	23,854	+834	+263.9	+27	+73.0
Ludhiana	-8,367	-59.6	4,104	+10,810	+377.0	-10	-90.9
Ferozepore	-74,576	-82.6	33,320	+36,565	+1,385.0	+3,649	+844.7
Lahore	-30,689	-41.6		+12,092	+4,996.7	+4,858	+70.1
Amritsar	-59,987	-70.3		+2,000	+66.1	-22	-68.8
Sheikhupura	-21,758	-76.1	2,891	+458	+727.0	+385	+175.0
Montgomery	-3,333	-30.3	4,424	-1,271	-69.9	-189	-93.1
Lyallpur	-31,777	-74.6	9,498	+5,717	+1,753.7	+493	

The small decrease among Hindu Chuhras in Hoshiarpur and the larger one in Jullundur appears to be entirely due to Ad-Dharm having been returned as religion by a large number of Chuhras in the two districts, while in Karnal the small increase among Hindu Chuhras is partly attributable to the same cause and partly to the meagre increase in the total population. In Lahore, Amritsar, Ambala, Ferozepore and Ludhiana, a large part of the increase among Sikh Chuhras has evidently taken place at the expense of Hindus, while in the first three districts very few Chuhras have returned themselves as Ad-Dharmis. There was a great struggle in Ludhiana, Ferozepore and Lyallpur between Sikhism and Ad-Dharm to appropriate the Chuhras. In the colony districts, Montgomery and Sheikhupura, Ad-Dharm has won over many adherents from amongst Chuhras. In the districts west of the Ravi, Muslim Chuhras are returned as Mussallis, and those returned as Chuhra and appearing in the table above show a large increase in certain districts, particularly in Ferozepore and Lahore. In 1921 as at this census all Chuhras with the entry of Chuhra in the religion column of the general schedule were thrown into Hindus, and the increase among Muslim Chuhras is not necessarily the result of conversion and might merely indicate that the religion was specified on the present occasion, while in 1921 it was not.

The figures of Chuhras of all religions, Hindu, Sikh and Muslim, as well as

(Chuhras of all religions) Mussallis, Mazhabis, Sikhs etc

LOCALITY	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	of Mazhabis among Sikhs and Mussallis
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
PUNJAB	1,039,039	1,175,504	1,232,370	1,222,541	1,074,145	1,093,654	
British Territory	899,993	1,021,726	1,088,622	1,060,419	947,999	906,064	among Mus-
Ambala Division	153,783	160,726	162,281	161,138	132,651	149,735	lims, are
Jullundur Division	137,462	160,475	170,940	173,849	162,256	183,155	
Lahore Division	399,912	458,905	458,019	351,056	263,944	172,202	
Rawalpindi Division	113,601	129,376	111,462	152,297	146,414	162,373	given in the
Multan Division	95,235	112,244	176,920	232,078	242,834	238,599	margin for

the Province and its administrative divisions for the last six censuses. If the members of this caste, which is fairly evenly distributed in the Province had increased at the same rate as the general population, and there is no reason to believe that they did not, the figures would have risen from 1,039,000 in 1881 to 1,423,000 in 1931, or in other words there would be about 400,000 more Chuhras now than there are according to the census figures. This is accountable by conversions to Christianity and Ad-Dharm as well as by the failure to return a caste on the part of numerous Chuhras who became Sikhs.

266 The Chhimbas now number 96,269 as against 124,585 in 1921. Their Chhimba figures are liable to intermingle with those of Dhobis and Darzis. At this census

some members of these castes have returned themselves as Tank Kshatriyas. The figures below which relate to the last two censuses, show that there is

PARTICULARS.	Chhimba.			Dargi.			Dhobi.		
	Hindu.	Muslim.	Sikh.	Hindu.	Muslim.	Sikh.	Hindu.	Muslim.	Sikh.
Strength in 1921	41,318	47,614	23,823	8,176	25,481	1,267	14,070	101,211	1,919
Strength in 1931	34,329	33,412	17,886	9,823	22,224	2,830	12,543	102,224	796
Recorded as Tank Kshatriya from Appendix I (1931)	4,962		11,248	2,028		9,121	68		16
Variation	-11,177	-14,202	-6,937	+3,682	-3,257	+1,563	-1,527	+10,913	-1,123
Variation percentage	-27.3	-29.8	-29.1	+43.9	-12.8	+124.4	-10.4	+7.9	-58.1

a decrease among Hindu and Sikh Chhimbas and Dhobis which may be due to several causes such as the change of occupation or return, by the educated section of the community of the caste Tank Kshatriya with or without the return of traditional caste. The deficit is, as can be ascertained from the Caste Table greater in the districts where the return of Tank Kshatriya is particularly large. The Tank Kshatriya, as already remarked, is a new caste tabulated on the present occasion for the first time. The actual figures of Tank Kshatriyas are a little smaller than the decrease among the Sikh Chhimbas and Dhobis, and should have been larger in view of the natural increase during the last decade. The only explanation is that some of the members of these castes in order to improve their status or for some other reason have been successful in returning themselves as Kshatriya pure and simple or have become Sikhs and omitted to return the caste. The detail of occupational castes, included in Tank Kshatriya according to the census schedule appears in Appendix I to this Chapter and the summary figures have been given above under each traditional or occupational caste.

There is an increase among Hindu and Sikh Dargis probably due to the increasing number of the members of these castes taking to tailoring which is preferred to washing. Among Muslims all the three classes, Dargi, Dhobi and Chhimba, show an increase.

267 The Dargis and Kolis have risen from 163,164 in 1921 to 182,233 in 1931 or by 10.3 per cent. Their home is the Himalayan Natural Division but they are also found in the submontane districts of Hoshnarpur and Gurdaspur. The figures for Gurgaon relate evidently to Kolis, who are Hindu Juhanas of the south-east and have nothing to do with Dargis and Kolis of the Himalayas.

268 Some occupational castes other than Chhimbas and Dhobis, who also were anxious to escape the bonds of occupational grouping are carpenters, blacksmiths, masons, etc. Many members of these classes have returned themselves as Dhimman Brahman, a term which means learned or illustrious Brahman, while in the south-east a section of Lohars and Tarkhans claims to be Jangda Brahmins. According to the instructions issued at this census the enumerators were to record the caste Dhimman Brahman or Jangda Brahman, as returned but were also to add within brackets the traditional caste Lohar or Tarkhan. It is quite possible that some of them might have returned themselves as Brahmins pure and simple. The following remark occurs in the 1911 Census Report, page 393

"Juhanas are treated as Tarkhan (repeated) or Lohar (blacksmith) because they are supposed to be succeeded in returning themselves as such, although their place was as a blacksmith."

Dargi and
Koli.

Dhimman
Brahman.

The figures of Dhiman Brahmans with a detail of traditional occupation as far as available appear in Imperial Table XVII and are also given in Appendix I to this Chapter. The figures are small as in the case of Tank Kshatriyas, and

Statement showing total strength of Dhiman Brahmans of Ambala District

Territory, District or State	DHIMANS WITH TRADITIONAL CAST						
	Total	Total Hindu	Total Sikh	Lohar		Tarkhan	
				Hindu	Sikh	Hindu	Sikh
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Province	13,533	12,982	551	2,952	117	6,751	218
British Territory	12,707	12,164	543	2,796	117	6,233	210
Ambala	8,116	7,817	299	2,266	79	4,914	210
Kangra	2,220	2,220					
Hoshiarpur	1,872	1,680	192	494		1,110	
Jullundur	357	305	52	76	18	116	
Punjab States	526	818	3	154		518	8
Kalua	757	740	8	170		517	8

the majority of Dhiman Brahmans have returned their traditional caste as shown in the margin. The figures of Districts and Kalsia State which had considerable number of returns have been given separately. The cause of the small number of these entries could be

gathered from a letter of the Dhiman Brahman Mahasabha, United Provinces, addressed to the Superintendent of Census Operations, United Provinces, whose instructions concerning the entry about this caste were similar to those issued by me. The Dhiman Brahmans are found in large numbers in the United Provinces, and in their case too the hesitation in returning the occupational caste is based on a desire to get rid of it altogether. An extract from the letter is quoted below.

"No doubt this way of entry would work well in the case of the Dhiman Brahmans, who are engaged in the trade of barhai (carpenter), lohar (blacksmith), etc., but in the case of those who follow none of these trades and are doctors, school masters, contractors, lawyers, merchants, etc., there will be some difficulty. Will there be no entry as to the occupational caste in their case below the Dhiman Brahman as in fact they have none? The undersigned begs to be enlightened on this head."

To this the Superintendent of Census Operations, United Provinces, replied "if a member of the caste who was now, say a school-master, belonged originally to the Lohar group his caste should be returned as Dhiman Brahman with the addition of lohar his occupation being shown in the relevant column as a school-master."

This reply was evidently contrary to the wishes of the community, which was actuated by a desire to dispense with the name of the occupational caste altogether and under the circumstances the new term Dhiman Brahman evidently lost much of its attraction.

The Hindu and Sikh Lohars and Tarkhans often get intermingled as will be noticed when we discuss their figures. Numerous Lohars and Tarkhans claim to belong to the caste or group, called Ramgarhia, after the name of the Sikh *misal* of that name founded by Jessa Singh, carpenter, who was the builder of Ramgarh at Amritsar. The Hindu carpenters often go over to Sikhism with a view to be classed as Ramgarhia, but those who reside in the Himalayan tract or the south-eastern districts and continue to remain in the Hindu fold return themselves as Dhiman or Jangda Brahmans.

The figures of the Ramgarhia caste were not sorted on the present occasion, but it is presumed that this caste has a large number of adherents in the central districts, namely, Ambala, Ludhiana, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur, Amritsar, Gurdaspur and Lahore.

269 The Dumna is a depressed class of the hills, and is more or less

Dumna.

DISTRICT	1921	1931	Variation percentage
1	2	3	4
Kangra	10,084	10,305	+2.5
Hoshiarpur	2,300	1,540	-33.0
Sialkot	1,924	718	-62.7
Simla	148	119	-19.6
Ambala	30	30	
Jullundur	1,784	21	-98.8

the equivalent of Chuhra. Like the Chuhra of the plains he does other jobs also besides scavenging, and works in bamboo. The figures for the districts in which Dumnas are mostly found are given in the margin for this and

the last census. The 1931 figure for Lyallpur seems to have been swollen owing to the inclusion of the caste Dum (minstrel) or some similar caste. To a similar substitution the presence of Dumnas in Sialkot District is attributable. On the whole it could be said that Dumnas like Chuhras are diminishing in numbers

CASTES.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.	as shown in the margin by the total figures for the Province, mainly owing to absorption in other castes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Dumnas	68,108	61,045	52,354	72,220	36,640	32,033	no doubt, affected by wrong classification, particularly those of 1911

Faqir.

270 The Faqir is among Hindus at least the most curious collection of mendicants and members of religious orders, as their figures in the margin will indicate. The paucity of females is due						
PARTICULARS	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Strength (Hind Faqir)	3,311	20,291	23,180	19,407	70,864	27,181
Proportion of females per 1,000 males	379	Not available.	802	413	541	514

to the prohibition of marriage in the case of most of the orders. The returns at different censuses vary according to the fancy of the Faqirs themselves or the enumerators. The larger differences are due possibly to the inclusion or exclusion from time to time of *Goastias* the only order of Hindu Faqirs who marry and multiply. As a matter of fact Hindus sometimes take exception to be described by the term *faqir* and prefer to be recorded as Jogi, Bairagi etc.

PARTICULARS	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.	The figures of Muslim Faqirs are given in the marginal table. They are found mostly in the eastern and central Punjab and all of
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Strength	101,700	194,829	247,228	224,466	222,815	232,960	
Proportion of females per 1,000 males	806	Not available	812	787	819	824	

them are not mendicants as 54 per cent. of the workers among them are engaged in occupations other than begging such as exploitation of animals and vegetation and industries.

Ghirath.

271 This caste is met with mostly in Kangra and the neighbouring State of Mandi. The figures for the last six censuses are given below as also the figures for Chamba and the Simla Hill States

GHIRATH							The Ghirath, Bhatti and Chang are really the names of the same caste in the various hill tracts. The figures of Ghiraths are
INVENTORY BY TS.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Kangra	104,716	116, 35	129,243	119,279	116,729	129,979	
Mandi	715	875	933	978	1,114	1,171	
Chamba	96	144		72	122	48	
Simla Hill States	821	871	213	632	670	443	

likely to be affected by the inclusion or exclusion of Bhattis and Chang.

of Sikh Jats even in 1881. The almost complete disappearance of Hindu Jats in Ludhiana and Gurdaspur has occurred during the last fifty years, while in Maler Kotla and Faridkot the figures of Hindu and Sikh Jats fluctuated violently between 1881 and 1901 and during the last thirty years Hindu Jats have almost entirely disappeared owing to conversion to Sikhism. The moral is obvious enough and the extent of change from Hinduism to Sikhism is to be gauged from the amount of Sikh influence in each locality. This transition seems by no means to have come to an end, and the Hindu Jat is, I think, likely to be completely replaced by the Sikh Jat except in the south-east of the Province.

277 For the reasons explained in the Chapter on Religion the number of Sikhs in the Province had, for a considerable period following the British occupation, been on the decline. The strength of Sikh Jats who are the backbone of the community, had also been reduced accordingly. Sikhism has, however, regained its strength with the lapse of time and its process of absorption continues. The total increase among Sikh Jats can be gauged from the table in the preceding paragraph, which shows that during the last fifty years Hindu Jats have decreased by nearly half a million while Sikh Jats have risen by more than a million. In the central Punjab particularly in Hoshiarpur and Jullundur Districts several reasons can be assigned for the conversion of Hindu Jats to Sikhism. The foremost of these is the intensive campaign of religious preaching (*parchar*) carried on by the Akalis during the last decade. At the time of the census considerable propaganda was carried on by the Akalis, who went round the villages of Hindu Jats and induced them to return themselves as Sikhs. My inquiries show that the propaganda was successful in many villages. Very few of the Hindu Jats of the two Districts mentioned above are in the Army, and it is considered easy by a Jat to get himself enrolled as a soldier if he offers himself as Sikh Jat. For this reason also the tendency to go over to Sikhism has gained ground. Numerous Khalsa schools have been established in rural areas during the last decade, and the children of Hindu Jats, who form a small minority in these schools, do not feel very happy and so in many cases their parents give them *pahol* and convert them to Sikhism. It may be said here that a Hindu Jat of the *Doab* districts has no scruples whatever in converting his children to Sikhism while he himself remains a Hindu. Another circumstance worth mentioning is that Sikh Jats during the last decade, mainly owing to the Akali movement, have developed a prejudice against giving their daughters in marriage to Hindu Jats, formerly inter-marriages between Hindu

JAT (SIKH)							and Sikh Jats were of common occurrence. This has also served as an incentive for many Hindu Jats to adopt Sikhism. The figures for some other districts given in the margin will, I think, be of considerable interest in this connection, though the
District or State	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Hissar	2,067	Not available	24,171	26,125	31,501	33,623	The figures for some other districts given in the margin will, I think, be of considerable interest in this connection, though the
Karnal	6,212		7,553	6,094	7,052	8,082	
Jind	4,174		23,394	18,205	20,665	22,197	
Nabha	51,656		60,551	56,427	58,947	66,897	
Kalua	3,895		4,280	3,965	4,994	4,992	
Shekhpur	646		86	7,005	6,000	6,867	
Lyallpur				77,554	89,642	98,852	
Montgomery	934		3,904	4,182	13,151	19,819	
Multan	447	Not available	2,272	2,706	6,542	16,463	considerable interest in this connection, though the
Bhawalpur	575		3,258	4,831	9,322	13,476	

increase is not in all cases due to conversion from Hinduism. The number of Sikh Jats in districts, such as Rohtak, Gurgaon, Simla, Jhelum, Rawalpindi, Attock, Mianwali, Jhang, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan, is very small indeed, and most of the Sikhs enumerated there are Khatri, Aroras or artisans.

Muslim Jats.

278. The Muslim Jats are the most numerous of all the Jats, numbering 2,941,395 (1,604,028 males and 1,336,707 females). The total figures and variations since 1881 are compared below with those of Hindu and Sikh Jats. The figures are given for the Province, British Territory and its administrative divisions, and Punjab States.

JAT.

Locality	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	Net Variation, 1881-1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
PUNJAB	4,112,806	4,276,878	4,284,472	4,804,190	5,462,804	6,068,202	+473
Hindu	1,443,374	1,879,539	1,820,574	1,007,730	1,033,373	982,599	-313
Sikh	1,122,964	1,118,804	1,249,470	1,818,907	1,822,420	2,134,200	+801
Muslim	1,544,340	1,578,635	1,534,428	2,777,823	3,407,011	3,951,303	+804
British Territory	3,241,067	3,234,214	3,267,470	3,894,895	4,411,762	4,829,442	+429
Hindu	1,122,617	1,221,910	1,161,904	613,028	634,126	772,846	-312
Sikh	726,917	850,234	968,480	1,187,020	1,232,378	1,630,622	+111
Muslim	1,294,133	1,244,030	1,737,472	2,057,847	2,234,970	2,534,796	+821
AMBALA DIVISION	706,174	763,491	780,780	600,406	732,511	781,802	+21
Hindu	601,903	Detail	606,077	404,336	634,509	640,101	-33
Sikh	76,034	not	60,820	81,723	96,564	117,164	+801
Muslim	28,236	variable	23,472	20,349	21,739	24,537	-73
JULLUNDUR DIVISION	729,628	834,822	831,070	740,761	801,672	890,302	+204
Hindu	302,967	Detail	302,079	148,839	122,367	62,872	-724
Sikh	324,823	not	479,668	503,307	578,633	662,606	+1133
Muslim	102,248	variable	101,371	89,224	97,780	104,824	+20
LAHORE DIVISION	802,220	869,724	1,028,539	960,028	1,074,831	1,204,968	+233
Hindu	181,734	Detail	137,363	62,434	80,533	38,630	-748
Sikh	318,848	not	402,727	441,765	498,860	572,715	+709
Muslim	461,201	variable	490,450	455,829	524,777	594,723	+289
RAWALPINDI DIVISION	321,177	294,378	319,618	341,967	602,172	678,637	+819
Hindu	8,241	Detail	2,189	4,179	6,738	4,628	-204
Sikh	2,422	not	2,809	10,462	10,008	11,261	+3649
Muslim	314,414	variable	310,030	347,243	585,977	669,333	+817
MULTAN DIVISION	465,836	480,978	703,278	1,006,902	1,178,815	1,296,998	+1818
Hindu	1,962	Detail	20,248	6,171	7,968	5,969	+2334
Sikh	1,831	not	68,804	84,48	106,782	142,482	+7424
Muslim	460,823	variable	615,127	915,960	1,060,747	1,184,035	+1811
P. of J. States	543,231	599,781	1,016,290	806,647	1,051,256	1,217,539	+293
Hindu	321,737	437,628	377,879	184,671	221,211	216,763	-317
Sikh	298,087	168,833	420,909	491,841	541,078	501,600	+804
Muslim	120,407	223,843	217,502	218,843	289,025	499,200	+1677

The increase per cent. during the last fifty years among Muslim and Sikh Jats is almost equal while among Hindu Jats there has been a decrease of about 400,000 or 31.2 per cent. in British Territory. The home of Muslim Jats is the Western Punjab while in the Ambala Division their number is very small and it has slightly decreased during the last decade. In the Jullundur Division the smaller increase is attributable to emigration to the colonies. The increase in the other Divisions is enormous, particularly in the Rawalpindi and Multan Divisions. For variations among the figures of Muslim Jats, which are due considerably to inclusion of other castes, the paragraph on Rajputs may be referred to.

279 Coming to the changes in the occupations followed by Jats we find that among Hindus there are now 3,777 more male and 101,706 more female workers as compared to 1921. This is indeed remarkable. The proportion of female workers per 1,000 males was 132 in 1921 and is 423 now as compared to 41 and 54 respectively among Sikh Jats. Absolute figures of workers among

Jats (workers + those working dependents)	1921	1931
Hindu	345,179	3,777
Female	167,425	47,719
Sikh	730,181	623,791
Female	80,502	25,114
Muslim	914,247	781,000
Female	25,723	22,180

Hindu Sikh and Muslim Jats for the two censuses are noted in the margin. The total figures of Muslim and Sikh Jats show an increase in all occupations (see Table VI of 1931 and XXI of 1921). The Jats receive

Proportion of
workers among Jats.

accretions from other castes and tribes, but as only the selected castes were sorted the sources of absorption are not known. According to Appendix II at the end of this Chapter 18,373 persons belonging to some of the selected castes have returned themselves as Jats. In their case traditional castes were also recorded, and it was therefore possible to classify them.

280 The figures of Jhiwars and Kahars in the case of Hindus are best studied together. Kahars are tabulated separately for the first time on the present occasion, the figures of the two being lumped together in Table XVIII.

Hindu 1	1881 2	1891 3	1901 4	1911 5	1921 6	1931 7	From the marginal figures it will be seen that Hindu Jhiwars and Kahars have been
Jhiwars and Kahars	258,507	275,252	281,591	213,212	215,210	190,071	

on the decrease since 1901, mainly due to a certain number of them returning a higher caste, such as Mehra, Mehra Rajput. At this census 11,520 Hindu Jhiwars have returned other castes, chiefly Rajput. The instructions were that the traditional caste should also be recorded by the enumerator within brackets after the caste claimed, and Jhiwars claiming Rajput status have been included among Jhiwars. There might be more who returned no caste or returned a higher caste without revealing the traditional caste. For the castes claimed by Jhiwars a reference may be made to Appendix II.

As regards Muslim Jhiwars, their figures should be studied along with Muslim Kahars and Machhis, with whom they often get intermingled. The total

Muslim 1	1881 2	1891 3	1901 4	1911 5	1921 6	1931 7	figures are given in the margin for the six censuses along with separate details for each class.
Jhiwar, Kahar and Machhi	282,153	328,282	350,007	308,895	367,676	425,751	
Jhiwar and Kahar	114,270	133,261	114,285	69,193	86,720	110,960	
Machhi	167,874	195,021	235,722	239,702	280,956	314,791	

Among Muslims this class has steadily risen except during 1901-11. The Machhis have gained at the expense of Jhiwars, but very few seem to have claimed a higher caste.

281 The Hindu and Sikh Julahas have decreased during the last decade from 58,575 and 5,632 to 53,488 and 5,449, respectively. The decrease may be due to the return of no caste or a caste under a different name such as Koh.

Caste and Locality 1	Variation since 1881 (from Table XVIII)					
	1891 2	1901 3	1911 4	1921 5	1931 6	
Total A. B. C. D.	27,202	31,309	-24,840	10,443	28,840	The variations since 1881 are given in the margin, the figures for Muslim Julahas being also quoted. Muslim Julahas have shown a considerable increase throughout except at the census of 1911 when the total population also showed a decline. Among Muslims 151,321 or 78.1 per
Hindu A. B. C.	6,424	-1,087	3,099	874	-5,440	
Sikh C	-531	3,338	-167	-810	-632	
Muslim A. B. C. D.	20,367	28,691	-26,021	13,347	33,175	

cent of workers, among Hindus 6,252 or 13.9 per cent, and among Sikhs 299 or 37.6 per cent are engaged in the traditional occupation of weaving. Among Hindus the percentage is smallest and the desire to discard caste proportionately greater. The number of literates in the three communities is 19, 14 and 70 per mille of the population aged 7 years and over, respectively. At this census 16,511 Julahas claimed some other castes, mainly Rajput.

282 See paragraph dealing with Jhiwars.

Kahar.

Kambohs.

283 The total number of Hindu, Sikh and Muslim Kambohs is given in the margin for the six censuses. The interchange between the Hindu and Sikh Kambohs and the consequent large increase among the latter are at once

Particulars.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	129,464	186,844	172,736	171,336	186,879	229,243
Hindu	32,044	38,222	46,156	32,073	33,806	37,496
Sikh	27,497	34,148	41,223	67,913	64,124	86,737
Muslim	44,854	42,014	70,233	65,222	78,829	96,753

noticeable, while Muslim Kambohs have also largely increased. The caste being particularly industrious and of good standing in many localities shows a tendency to expand. Muslim Kambohs show a decrease in Gujrat and Sialkot. In the former district they have mostly returned themselves as Arains, while in the latter the decrease is due to many Kambohs having left the district on being allotted col-^{on} land in Sheikhupura. The most remarkable feature about

District	KAMBOHS				
	1901	1911.	1921	1931.	
1	2	3	4	5	
Karnal	13,879	12,430	12,373	13,301	
Ambohi	8,378	7,618	7,426	8,379	
Jalandhar	6,317	6,123	8,629	9,340	
Lahore	22,548	22,118	23,226	30,679	
Sheikhpura			10,945	13,023	
Chakpur	637	1,200	1,267	1,899	
Muzaffarnagar	21,054	27,207	32,490	42,342	
Lyskpur		17,940	20,841	20,012	
Mettan	1,817	1,301	3,222	4,837	

Kambohs, indicated by the marginal table, is their great expansion in colony districts as compared with their home districts. The figures are typical of the migration of large tribes from one area to another in recent times, a practice which seems accord-

ing to tradition to have been fairly common in a remote past.

Kashmiri.

284 The Kashmiri has always been tabulated as a caste though it is really a nationality. The instructions were that Kashmiri was not really the name of a caste but if a person could give no other caste he should be recorded as Kashmiri. Kashmiri Hindus are as a rule Brahmans. In the census tables Kashmiri has always appeared as a separate caste, almost all the persons returned as such being Muslims. Kashmiris are found spread over the central Punjab fairly evenly

Caste.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kashmiri Muslims	128,623	160,833	168,908	174,812	185,340	190,640

The figures in the margin show their total strength in this Province for the last six censuses. The increase since 1921 amounts to 33 per cent which is mainly due to the fact that at this census which was held in the end of February about three weeks earlier than in 1921 all the periodic migrants from Kashmir who usually return home in March were still in this Province.

The occupational distribution of 1 000 Kashmiri workers in 1921 and 1931 is given below

Particulars	Weaver	Producers of materials and transport.	Industry	Transport	Trade	Public Service	Public Administration	Arts and Professions	Domestic Service	Labourers unspecified	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Proportion per 1,000 persons	1921	256	144	171	48	128	27	21	31	41	102
	1931	323	182	165	62	85	12	14	17	23	61

About one-fourth of the Kashmiri workers are weavers, one-fifth are engaged in other industries and a little less in cultivation, one-eighth being traders and one-tenth unspecified labourers.

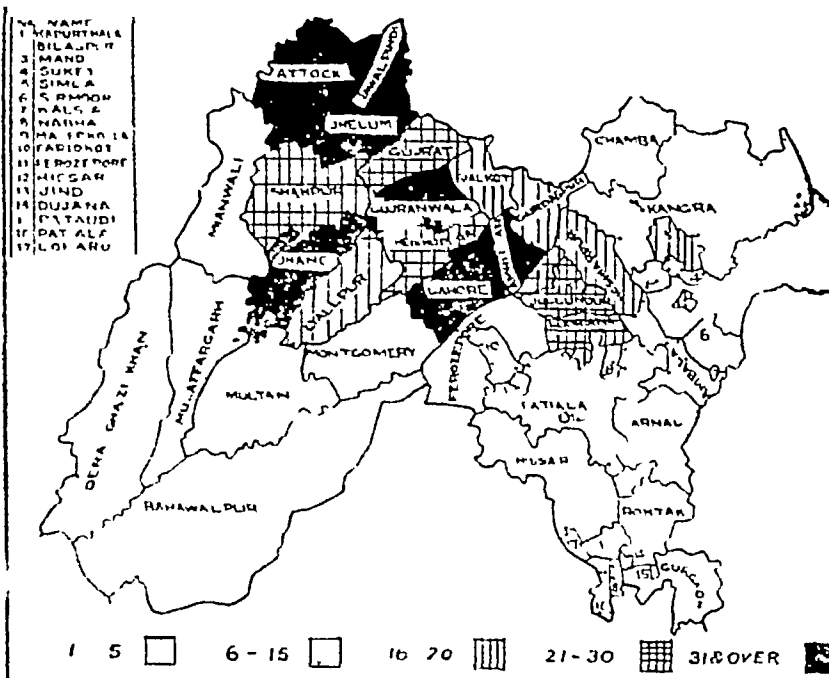
285 The Khatri is one of the most important Hindu castes, and like Brahmans, Rajputs and Gujjars very few of its adherents are going over to Sikhism. There may be some Khatri who on conversion to the Sikh faith refrain from returning caste, but such cases must be rare as Khatri never think poorly of

then caste and have no objection to returning it. The figures of Hindu and Sikh Khatri are given in the margin for the last six censuses. Hindu Khatri

Religion and Locality	Actual Population of Khatri					
	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
Hindu A B C D	153,096	172,236	170,042	135,986	190,253	460,851
Variation per cent		5.4	1.8	-11.4	10.2	18.1
Sikh C D	36,070	49,130	53,076	80,454	61,234	53,906
Variation per cent		30.2	9.3	61.1	-29.2	-11.8

have shown a large increase at every census except in 1911 when they decreased like the total population. Sikh Khatri in any considerable numbers are found

only in the central and northern Punjab. The map in the margin shows the proportion *per mille* of Khatri in the total population of each district or state. They show a particularly large intercensal percentage of increase in



Khatri per mille of population, 1931

areas, where colonization has been in progress during the last decade or where their number is inconsiderable. Such areas are noted below —

Area	Per cent increase	Area	Per cent increase	Area	Per cent increase	Area	Per cent increase
1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Bahawalpur	131.8	Montgomery	50.0	Lyallpur	32.1	Abha	18.2
Suket	70.1	Amritsar	30.6	Ferozepore	28.5	Jind	17.6
Sheikhupura	60.2	Gurgaon	39.2	Hissar	27.9	Lahore	16.9
Multan	54.0	Jhang	14.0	Gujranwala	26.6	Kapurthala	16.5
						Rohtak	15.5

286 The Kumhar is a large occupational caste being mainly Muslim. Their figures for the three communities are given in the margin. A slight inter-

change between the Hindu and Sikh Kumhars is

RELIGION	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindu	164,024	177,491	184,023	157,532	155,879	156,911
Sikh	10,701	12,569	15,022	23,435	24,498	31,238
Muslim	288,131	323,242	359,418	358,208	383,952	423,430

District	Hindu Kumhar		Sikh Kumhar	
	1921	1931	1921	1931
Ludhiana	2,218	1,681	750	1,440
Gurdaspur	7,665	7,508	583	1,539
Amritsar	2,705	1,463	5,424	7,146
Sheikhupura	183	406	4	93
Sialkot	9,007	8,678	467	1,224
Multan Division	3,795	2,743	911	2,121

apparent enough while Muslims show a uniform increase. The increase among Sikhs at the expense of Hindus is noticeable from the marginal figures, relating to Ludhiana, Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Sialkot, Sheikhupura and the

districts of the Multan Division. The reverse however seems to be the case in Hoshiarpur District where during the last decade Hindu Kumhars have increased from 343 to 5079 and Sikh Kumhars have come down from 686 to 333. It is quite possible that the decrease among the latter is due to some of them having abstained from returning their caste. The Muslim Kumhars have increased in all districts except in Sialkot and Ferozepore where Kumhars of all religions show a decrease evidently due to menials, especially Kumhars and Tarkhans taking to agriculture. Among Kumhars 13.2 per cent of Hindu workers, 8.2 per cent of the Sikh and 16.5 per cent of the Muslim are engaged in the traditional occupation of pottery while 0.4, 4 and 3.2 per cent respectively are cultivators.

Lohar.

287 The figures of Lohars and Tarkhans had better be studied together

Caste, Religion and Locality	1901	1901	1901	1911	1921	1921	The total provincial figures for the six censuses are given in the margin by religion. Hindu Lohars have not shown an increase like other castes and may therefore be said to have been
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
LOHAR Total A.B.C.D.	297,696	222,779	317,939	319,817	222,794	222,919	to have been
Hindu A.B.C.	101,190	110,225	180,816	82,204	82,288	74,482	
Sikh A.C.	21,361	22,287	20,435	31,862	70,028	16,489	
Muslim A.C.D.	184,965	189,787	70,377	70,352	217,436	41,976	
TARKHAN Total A.B.C.D.	244,335	621,12	678,361	637,31	674,972	664,643	
Hindu A.B.C.	12,870	212,861	222,524	162,305	161,522	146,727	
Sikh A.C.D.	112,067	121,196	168,604	180,417	129,217	128,446	
Muslim A.C.D.	226,449	707,161	292,43	294,677	312,123	349,870	

really decreasing all along while Sikh Lohars too have been decreasing though only since 1911. The Hindu Tarkhans, who are much more numerous than Lohars, have been decreasing considerably since 1901 while Sikh Tarkhans, who showed an increase till 1911 have been decreasing since. The large increase among Sikh Tarkhans while it lasted was obviously at the expense of Hindus. The decrease in their number since 1911 is due to the discarding of the term Tarkhan and more recently to the adoption of Ramgarhia as their caste. The Hindu Lohars and Tarkhans in Kangra, Hoshiarpur and Anbala have returned themselves as Dhunan Brahmins and in the south-east they have claimed to be Jangda Brahmin. In the central districts Hindu Lohars and Tarkhans as well as their Sikh counterpart have returned their caste as Ramgarhia in increasing numbers at this census.

The Muslim Lohars and Tarkhans have never looked back. The two castes taken together show an increase of 46.6 per cent since 1881 as compared to 51. per cent which is the figure for the rise in total Muslim population. This disparity is mainly due to the fact that some Muslim Lohars and Tarkhans too return as their caste an agricultural tribe such as Jwan or Rajput. In towns an educated Lohar or Tarkhan particularly when he holds a job in the public service would invariably abstain from returning his traditional caste.

Among Tarkhan and Lohars 41 per cent of Hindu, 50 per cent of Sikh and 60 per cent of Muslim worker follow the traditional occupations as against 58.61 and 7. per cent in 1911 respectively. It appears that among Hindus and Sikhs a comparatively large proportion of Lohars and Tarkhans has given up the traditional occupations and the percentages quoted for them would have been even smaller but for the fact that when traditional occupation is given up the return of caste is in many cases also given up.

288 See paragraph dealing with Jhiwar

Machhi

289 The figures of Mahtams illustrate with great clarity the social evolu-

Mahtam

District Religion and caste 1		1881 2	1891 3	1901 4	1911 5	1921 6	1931 7
Punjab Mahtam	{ H	32,539	26,482	48,567	17,512	19,162	14,244
	{ S	8,047	17,536	19,176	50,056	63,322	36,347
	{ M	9,727	12,964	14,970	14,237	11,841	13,413
Ferozepore Mahtam	{ H	4,842	10,685	10,067	2,772	5,404	351
	{ S	29		2,326	10,202	10,849	11,102
	{ M	1,083		1,335	775	1,208	763
Lahore Mahtam	{ H	3,276	8,438	3,279	161	1,258	792
	{ S	2,516		2,184	6,471	5,334	7,025
	{ M	3,759		4,422	3,929	3,287	3,376
Montgomery Mahtam	{ H	9,271	14,061	6,793	278	529	2
	{ S	3,466		4,028	17,537	35,279	6,977
	{ M	410		757	732	594	671
Multan Mahtam	{ H	1,365	3,802	1,869	1,737	966	1,253
	{ S	44			273	682	1,100
	{ M	2,784		3,256	3,097	3,224	6,860
Muzaffargarh Mahtam	{ H	2,680	3,994	4,139	5,021	4,925	4,687
	{ S	30			73		
	{ M	233		348	256	225	526
D G Khan Mahtam	{ H	822	2,024	1,281	1,199	1,094	1,344
	{ S					117	
	{ M			1,081	1,690	219	33
Hoshiarpur Mahtam	{ H	226	3	6,500			4,097
	{ S	4		3,013			3,311
	{ M			14	4		10
Rajput	{ H	52,644	104,268	49,055	40,927	55,734	59,153
	{ S	2,536		223	1,087	2,944	926
	{ M	40,183		44,260	40,652	40,863	40,440
Jullundur Mahtam	{ H	2,368	182	765			920
	{ S	783		1,320			935
	{ M	163		161	140	10	
Rajput	{ H	2,995	45,697	5,767	3,834	6,066	6,085
	{ S	2,610		2,014	3,137	4,542	7,040
	{ M	38,181		42,452	37,718	30,325	48,154

tion of tribes The figures are reproduced in the margin for the Province from Table XVIII and for each district from Table XVII and the corresponding tables of the past censuses Mahtams for the most part have within the last few generations regained Rajput status, from which according to Sir Denzil Ibbetson they had originally fallen That all sections of Mahtams—Hindu, Sikh or Muslim—were endeavouring to attain their lost status and that practically half of the Hindu and Sikh Mahtams have succeeded in so doing, so far as the census is

concerned, is borne out by the figures which show a big decrease during the last decade. At this census nearly 2,000 of them returned their caste as Rajput, but as their traditional caste was also recorded, they were not included among Rajputs.

290 The Mahi and Sami are in reality one and the same tribe, the former being considered inferior. The recent variations in the strength of these two castes have been discussed in the last Chapter (paragraph 218), a reference to which will show an increasing tendency among Mahis to return themselves as Samis.

Mail

291 The Meghs are an inferior caste, being more akin to Chuhra than to any other caste with this difference that their traditional occupation is weaving and not scavenging. The home of Meghs is Gujrat, Sialkot and Gurdaspur. The

Megh

District 1	MEGH						figures for these districts are given in the margin for the last six censuses. They show a decrease in Sialkot, while in the case of the other two districts, the caste has practically
	1881 2	1891 3	1901 4	1911 5	1921 6	1931 7	
Gurdaspur	6,373	6,818	6,501	6,360	6,130	803	disappeared at this census. My enquiries show that in Gujrat Meghs have adopted Vedic Dharm and returned their caste as Arya instead of Megh, while in Gurdaspur they have returned themselves as Sikh or Ad-Dharmi without stating their caste.
Sialkot	28,705	32,405	34,198	30,483	21,163	20,923	
Gujrat	1,373	1,438	1,540	1,019	1,028		

Meo.

292 The Meo is an agricultural tribe, confined almost entirely to the Gurgaon District. The number of Meos in Ferozepore has increased during the last decade from 127 to 3,253 owing to their presence as labourers on the Satlej Valley Project (in the Ferozepore Tahsil) and in the Abohar and Fazilka *mandals*.

The Meos are a backward tribe and agriculture is their traditional occupation. During the last decade their percentage of literacy has gone up from 0 to 9 mainly as a result of the uplift work among them. The occupational distribution of 10,000 Meos according to the last three censuses is given below

Occupational distribution of 10,000 Meo owners for the last three censuses.

YEAR.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Traditional occupations (agriculture)	Exploitation of animals and vegetation	Exploitation of mines and salts	Industries	Transport	Trade	Public Works	Public Administration	Arts and Professions	Persons living on their income	Domestic services	Contractors, clerks, scribes, &c.	Labourers unattached	Others, &c.
1911		8,187	0	35	158	23	23	7	11	23		18	1	23	13
1921		8,695	0	4	72	81	81	22	14	14		11	1	10	11
1931		8,753	0		48	98	77	13	34	23	4	16	4	2	11

Mirasi.

293. The figures of Mirasis, who are almost entirely Muslim, are given in

Cens.	1881.	1891	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Muslim Mirasi	181,283	217,622	230,174	221,082	224,164	241,060

the margin for the last six censuses. There is a decrease among Hindu Mirasis of Karnal Ambala and

Kangra probably due to return of some other caste-name such as Bhat. There is a decrease from 9,033 in 1931 to 1,113 in 1931 among Hindu Mirasis of Sialkot due to most of them having adopted Vedik Dharma and returned their caste as Arya. More recently in certain districts there has been a tendency among Muslim Mirasis to claim Qureshi as their caste but as they are mostly found in villages, the Patwaris who carried out the preliminary enumeration were able to record the traditional caste. Only 1,441 Mirasis claimed dual castes as shown in Appendix II. Jat being the favourite caste claimed, the next best being Pathan and Sheikh.

Mochi.

294 The Hindu Mochis have been grouped with Chamars. They are shoemakers of the eastern districts, who have settled mostly in the urban areas of the central Punjab the largest numbers being found in Lahore District with a preponderance of males.

The Muslim Mochis have increased during the last decade everywhere except in the Ambala Division, where they are not at all numerous, the only considerable number being returned from Hissar.

PARTICULARS	1881.	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Muslim Mochi Percentage increase	211,529	279,192	403,728	478,643	421,792	441,916
		126	70	72	48	85

fairly commensurate with the general rise in total population.

The proportion of Muslim Mochis engaged in the traditional occupation of shoe-making is 69% per mille of the total workers and that of Hindu Mochis 61%.

295 Like Muslim Mochis Mussallis are only found in the central and western Punjab. There is hardly any Mussalli in the Ambala Division and not a single one in the Punjab States except Bahawalpur. During the last decade Mussallis have increased from 361,098 to 412,300 or by 14.2 per cent. The percentage of rise is particularly large in colony districts, to which Mussallis migrate in large numbers mainly to become agricultural labourers and workers

District or State.	MUSSALLIS			Percentage increase among total Muslim	in factories
	1921	1931	Variation percent age		
1	2	3	4	5	
Gujranwala	16,833	19,901	18.2	17.6	The figures for colony districts are given in the margin. In villages Mussallis are mostly engaged either in their traditional occupation of sweeping or in field labour. But in urban areas besides their traditional occupation they take to a
Sheikhupura	9,066	16,062	77.2	34.8	
Gujrat	40,403	48,465	20.0	10.9	
Shahpur	56,402	63,773	13.1	14.0	
Lyallpur	31,362	37,069	18.2	21.2	
Bahawalpur	13,742	27,230	98.2	23.5	

large variety of jobs and are found working as weavers, cooks, water-carriers, fireworks-makers, dyers, bandsmen, etc. This would show that a chuhra on conversion to Islam takes to odd jobs, denied to a Hindu chuhra. The figures below give the present occupational distribution of Mussallis

Occupational distribution of 10,000 Mussalli earners of both sexes for 1931

SEX.	(Sweeping) Traditional occupation.	Exploitation of animals and vegetation	Exploitation of Mine	Industries	Transport	Trade	Public Force	Public administration	Arts and Professions	Persons living on their income	Domestic service	Contractors, Clerks, Cashiers, etc., other wise unspecified	Labourers unspecified	Beggars, Prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Male	2,993	3,029	34	592	205	82	13	40	52	7	215	5	972	216
Female	486	132	2	48	6	5			5	3	24	1	135	68

It is apparent that only a small number is engaged in the traditional occupation of sweeping, the proportion of women workers also being small (144 *per mille* of male workers as against 262 *per mille* among Chuhras). Most of the Mussallis are engaged in agriculture or are labourers unspecified, who are mainly agricultural.

296 The Hindu Nais in the Province number 102,628 as against 107,655 at last census. As already remarked at an early stage in this chapter some Hindu Nais were anxious to be classed as Kulin Brahmans, but were not permitted to return this caste as Kulin Brahman is a high caste of Brahmans in Bengal. As many as 8,770 have, however, returned their caste as Nai Brahman, and 4,380 (including both-Muslims and Hindus) as Rajput. A number of Nais have adopted Vedic Dharm or Sikhism, probably with a view to get rid of their caste. The figures below are illustrative.

CASTE	1911	1921	1931	DISTRICT	Hindu Nais		Sikh Nais	
					1921	1931	1921	1931
Vedic Dharm Nai		411	966	Ferozepore	2,898	2,105	4,317	5,009
Total Hindu Nai	108,600	107,655	102,628	Ludhiana	3,550	2,239	3,182	5,012
Sikh Nai	34,342	34,369	41,820	Hoshiarpur	7,626	7,700	465	746
	1881	1891	1901	Lahore	1,044	812	3,776	4,104
				Amritsar	2,062	1,050	3,560	5,084
Hindu Nai	127,451	181,273	143,257	Lyallpur	1,077	"	1,272	1,272
Sikh Nai	21,459	25,317	25,058					

The Muslim Nais are found all over the Province, the only parts where they are not numerous being the Himalayas and the south-eastern tracts. They have shown an increase at all censuses except in 1911 when the total population decreased. The figures of the last six censuses for all

PARTICULARS.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.	the districts and states in the plains are given in the margin together with the percentage increase as well as the
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Muslim Males (A.O.D.)	174,534	195,778	200,760	204,189	218,219	233,235	
Variation		12.1	2.6	-3	6.9	8.0	
Increase among total Muslims (A.O.D.)		9.9	12.6	0.7	5.9	10.5	

increase among total Muslims of the same areas. Many Muslim Nais like their Hindu and Sikh brethren seem only in recent times to have developed an aspiration to be called Rajputs. In fact, an association, known as the Punjab Rajah Central Committee and comprising representatives of the Nais of all the three communities, existed at the time of the census with headquarters at Lahore and pressed for permission to return a caste other than Nai. Their contention was that Nai was an occupational term and that Nais of different localities and different religions belonged to various castes, most of them being Brahmans, Rajputs or Jats. It is quite likely that many Nais, specially those engaged in occupations other than traditional were successful in returning some other caste. So the figures do not represent the actual strength of Nais.

297 The figures of the Hindu and Muslim Ods of the Punjab plains are

CASTE.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.	given in the margin. The Ods are a nomadic tribe and might be enumerated in one district at one census and in another at
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Od Hindus	11,840	12,316	17,911	20,275	18,282	18,883	
Od Muslims	4,085	10,922	2,174	11,170	10,182	12,041	

the next. They are found mostly in the districts where canals exist, more particularly where canals are under construction, as Ods both male and female are considered very useful labourers for excavation work. They have been returned in considerable numbers from Gujranwala since 1891 Montgomery since 1911 and Karnal since 1921. In Gujranwala their presence dates back to the time of the construction of the Lower Chenab Canal and in Montgomery to that of the Lower Bari Doab Canal. In the canal colonies they also assist in the building of walls for the colonists. As many as 2,486 Ods have returned their caste as Rajput, but have been included among Ods.

298. The Pakhiwara is a small criminal tribe mostly Muslim. The variation

Caste and Locality	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.	in its strength in the central Punjab is shown in the margin. Altogether 49 Pakhiwaras returned other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Pakhiwara ()	2,741	2,674	2,585	2,711	2,801	2,800	

castes, 10 returning themselves as Jats and 29 as Rajputs.

299 The Pathans enumerated in the Province number 245 438 as against 261 729 in 1921 which means an increase of 32 per cent. The statement on the next page shows their absolute strength and percentage increase in each district and the Punjab States, the persons with Afghanistan as their birth place having been excluded. The increase per cent. among all Muslims of each locality has also been quoted. The particularly large increases have been registered in Lahore (11 189) Mianwali (10 440) Gurdaspur (6 914) Sialkot (6 031) and Attock (5 832) and part of the increase in Lahore Gurdaspur and

Sialkot is due to the caste Pathan having been claimed by some other castes, notably Kakkezai

DISTRICT	Number of Pathans in thousands 1931	Increase per cent among Pathans	Total Muslim increase per cent	DISTRICT	Number of Pathans in thousands 1931	Increase per cent among Pathans	Total Muslim increase per cent
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
<i>British Territory</i>	377	+32.3	+16.5	Gujranwala	4	+203.1	+17.6
Hissar	5	+18.6	+17.5	Sheikhupura	3	+115.8	+20.9
Rohtak	9	+24.7	+10.3	Gujrat	4	+74.4	+10.9
Gurgaon	6	+20.1	+11.8	Shahpur	11	+31.9	+14.0
Karnal	8	+20.4	+10.2	Jhelum	4	+78.4	+14.0
Ambala	6	+17.4	+12.2	Rawalpindi	7	-16.3	+11.7
Simla	1	-30.1	-16.4	Attock	48	+13.5	+14.2
Kangra	1	+14.3	+5.8	Manwali	67	+18.6	+15.6
Hoshiarpur	0	+37.0	+13.4	Montgomery	6	+76.5	+36.0
Jullundur	0	+13.7	+14.4	Lyallpur	8	+13.1	+21.2
Ludhiana	4	+39.7	+22.1	Jhang	2	+42.6	+16.4
Ferozepore	6	+33.7	+6.8	Multan	15	+66.8	+28.9
Lahore	22	+8.6	+26.0	Muzaffargarh	4	+9.9	+4.0
Amritsar	10	+125.7	+23.8	Dera Ghazi Khan	10	+7.1	+5.6
Gurdaspur	19	+58.5	+16.6	<i>Punjab States</i>	33	+16.4	+16.7
Sialkot	10	+156.3	+5.0				

300 The Qasabs now number 127,198

They have shown an increase at almost all censuses as will appear from the marginal figures the increase being particularly large in the canal colonies during the last de-

Qasab.

CASTE	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
Qasab	92,571	109,435	114,158	117,363	120,820	127,198

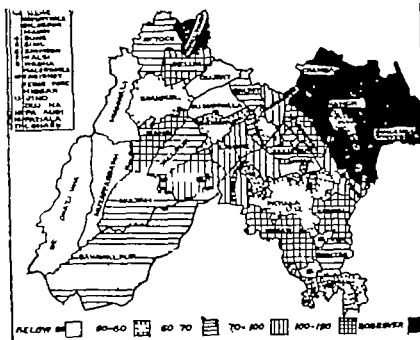
cade The figures of the south-eastern districts, however deserve a closer study The Qasab of the south-east, often designated as *Beopari*, claims to be Sheikh If he returns himself as Sheikh Beopari as he often does, we know his traditional caste is butcher, but there is no help when he returns himself merely as Sheikh The figures of Qasabs and Sheikhs for certain units of the eastern Punjab are given in the margin The large increase in the Sheikhs of Ambala

LOCALITY	Qasab			Sheikh		
	1911	1921	1931	1911	1921	1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hissar	5,574	4,583	5,164	9,234	9,776	10,465
Rohtak	7,980	8,228	4,829	8,760	13,274	23,149
Gurgaon	13,867	12,521	15,043	10,631	15,093	16,899
Karnal	6,155	5,349	6,274	17,198	18,157	21,346
Ambala	2,478	2,363	544	20,810	22,238	27,886
Ferozepore	2,043	2,735	1,981	10,391	11,387	18,490
Patiala State	4,405	63		17,624	16,360	22,933

and Rohtak is, no doubt, mainly due to the remarkable decrease among Qasabs In Hissar and Gurgaon the 1921 figures of Qasabs seem to have been exclusive of Beoparis, re-included in 1931 The complete disappearance of several thousands of

Qasabs in Patiala State since 1911 is an eloquent testimony in support of this view

Rajput. 301 As already remarked, the caste Rajput is next to Jat, the largest



Rajputs and allied Castes per mille of population, 1931

most numerous in the Himalayan Natural Division and Rawalpindi District where they form 300 to 500 per mille of the total population. The next highest proportion i.e. 100 to 150 per mille is found in Jhelum, Jhang Montgomery Hissar Karnal and Hoshiarpur. The total strength of Rajputs and allied races

Caste	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
Total Rajputs including Dhind and Gakkhar	2,130,794	2,222,234	2,291,554	2,196,602	2,308,178	2,781,500
Variation per cent		+4.3	+3.1	-4.7	+4.7	+18.3
Hindu Rajputs	911,005	896,511	877,714	879,784	823,012	1,011,861
Variation per cent		-1.6	-2.2	+0.2	-6.4	+23.3
Sikh Rajputs	18,062	19,821	18,012	27,785	31,829	80,893
Variation per cent		+9.7	-9.1	+50.0	+14.6	+150.0
Muslim Rajputs	1,211,774	1,270,124	1,412,501	1,265,928	1,399,827	1,771,254
Variation per cent		+4.8	+11.2	-10.0	+9.8	+22.0

such as Kanet, Rathu, Rawat, Thakhar, Dhund and Gakkhar are given in the margin for the six censuses, for thus only is a fair comparison possible. The bulk of the Rajput population is Hindu and like Khatri very few Hindu Rajputs have gone over to Sikhism. The big increase among Rajputs during the last decade does not appear to be due to natural increase. The respectability of Rajput caste is beyond doubt: the term Rajput literally means a Raja (ruler) son. On the present occasion more than at any previous census numerous people belonging to various other castes not quite so elevated in the social scale have claimed Rajput status and in many cases succeeded in retaining themselves as Rajput without disclosing their traditional caste. The line separating Jats from Rajputs is rather vague in certain localities. For example the Jats of Jhang who had previously been recorded mostly as Jats, have returned themselves at this census as Rajputs. A possible cause of variation in the number of Muslim Rajputs is, therefore, the inclusion or exclusion of certain sections of agricultural tribes. In the case of Hindu Rajputs the variation is partly explained by the decrease among such castes as Sunars and Jhiwars

collection of castes or tribes in the Province. It will be well in the first instance to see the proportional distribution of Rajputs in the total population of each district and state, which is indicated by the map in the margin. The Rajputs are

inclusive of Mehra. The figures of certain districts given in the margin furnish

Actual variation among Hindu Rajputs and certain other Hindu castes

DISTRICT	(1911—1921)			(1921—1931)		
	Rajput and allied castes	Sunar	Jhiwar including Kahar	Rajput and allied castes	Sunar	Jhiwar including Kahar
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kangra	-1,085	-40	+302	+13,231	+215	+13
Hoshiarpur	+5,705	-3,052	-280	+2,180	+3,252	-3,603
Jullundur	+2,233	-3,898	-324	-7	+4,250	-2,350
Ludhiana	+191	-543	+97	+918	-238	-3,421
Ferozepore	+206	+180	+2,835	+1,769	-565	-6,322
Lahore	+4,711	+137	+50	+2,365	-186	-3,651
Amritsar	+1,618	-1,080	-2,347	+2,664	+253	-4,053
Gujranwala	-470	-774	-968	+1,256	-251	-1,217
Multan	+2,005	-286	-88	+3,286	+100	+120

some evidence on this point. Coming now to the big increase among Muslim Rajputs during the last decade, we should separate the districts in which the intercensal increase has been more or less proportionate to the rise in the total Muslim population and those in which it has been in excess. The two

sets of figures for each district and Punjab States are given in the table below. The percentage increase in the case of the first six districts in the

DISTRICT	Absolute increase among Muslim Rajputs	Variation per cent among		DISTRICT	Absolute increase among Muslim Rajputs	Variation per cent among	
		Muslim Rajputs	Total Muslim population			Muslim Rajputs	Total Muslim population
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Jullundur	6,847	16.6	14.4	Gurdaspur	13,231	30.5	16.6
Karnal	6,243	8.7	10.2	Gujrat	11,408	44.9	10.9
Ambala	5,668	12.8	12.2	Sheikhupura	9,504	47.4	20.0
Attock	4,880	15.6	14.2	Sialkot	9,134	19.2	5.0
Ferozepore	4,650	4.7	6.8	Hoshiarpur	8,572	21.0	13.4
Rohtak	3,655	10.8	10.3	Gurgaon	4,307	33.1	11.8
Rawalpindi	36,843	21.0	11.7	Shahpur	4,145	-8.5	14.0
Montgomery	35,487	40.1	36.0	Ludhiana	3,589	14.4	22.1
Lahore	30,252	58.5	26.0	Gujranwala	3,497	50.1	17.6
Lyallpur	29,212	91.4	21.2	Mianwali	657	193.4	15.6
Multan	21,588	46.0	28.9	Muzaffargarh	120	70.7	4.0
Hissar	19,209	20.2	17.5	Kangra	190	20.5	5.8
Amritsar	18,796	59.0	23.8	Simla	-25	-7.8	-16.4
Jhang	15,804	24.3	16.3	Dera Ghazi Khan	-296	-20.6	5.6
Jhelum	15,724	25.2	14.0	Punjab States	6,674	4.0	16.7

table, viz., Jullundur, Karnal, Ambala, Attock, Ferozepore and Rohtak requires no explanation being proportionate to the general rise in the population. In the case of some of the other districts an explanation is called for, though not so easy to furnish in all cases. The rise is small in Simla, Kangra, Muzaffargarh and Mianwali, while there is actual decrease in Dera Ghazi Khan and Shahpur, and in all these districts Muslim Rajputs are very few. The next higher rates of increase are in Gujranwala, Ludhiana, Shahpur, Gurgaon, Hoshiarpur, Sheikhupura and Sialkot, and in these districts too there are not many Rajputs. The somewhat higher percentage increase in Gujrat, Gurdaspur, Jhelum, Jhang and Amritsar is mainly attributable to some members of certain agricultural tribes and occupational castes having returned themselves as Rajput. The increase in Lyallpur, Multan and Montgomery is mainly due to the influx of immigrants. Coming to the districts where Rajputs are really numerous, we find that the increase in Hissar is mainly due to the return home of demobilized Rajput soldiers and to the fact that Pachadas, who return themselves as Rajputs, had temporarily migrated from the District in considerable numbers at the time of the 1921 census owing to the prevailing drought. The large increase in Jhelum and Rawalpindi is due largely to the return home of ex-soldiers and to

members of some other castes having returned themselves as Rajputs on the present occasion. The occupational castes in many cases have claimed Rajput status, particularly the well to-do persons following occupations other than traditional in urban areas.

We may now proceed to estimate the extent, to which Rajputs of all religions have gained through accretions from other castes. We will do this with the help of their age distribution at this and the last census.

<i>*Total Rajput and allied castes including Dkhand and Gakkhar</i>	2,359,179
<i>Probable survivors (aged 10 and over in 1931)</i>	1,903,857
<i>Actual number returned as Rajput aged over 10 in 1931</i>	2,009,823
<i>Absorption from other castes among Rajputs aged 10 and over</i>	105,966
<i>Absorption among children under 10 years of age</i>	8,667
<i>Total absorption for all ages</i>	112,833

In addition to this absorption, which is mainly attributable to Rajput having been returned as their caste by persons, who at the 1921 census returned other castes, there are 94 485 persons who claimed the Rajput caste but were at the time of tabulation included in the traditional caste, which had also been recorded in accordance with the instructions issued. Among these the principal figures relate to Sunars (33 000) Jhivars (8 700) Julahas (8,500) Mochis (5,500) Tarkhans (4 350) and Nais (4 400).

Ramdasas. 302. The Ramdasas are practically the same as Chamars and the figures of the two have been discussed in the paragraph on Chamars.

303 The Samois have been dealt with along with Malis, to whom they are very much akin.

304 The Sanas are scattered all over the south-eastern and central parts of the Punjab and 70 per cent. of them, or 25,823 out of 33,228 returned their caste as their religion. Their figures were thrown into the Hindu religion as at last census it being recognized that there is no tribal religion in the Punjab. Of the remaining 7,403 Sanas 4,930 returned their religion as Hindu, 820 as Muslim, 1,238 as Sikh and 384 as Ad Dharmi. The instructions in the Census Code which were the same as at last census, required that in the case of persons professing a tribal religion such as Sanas, the caste should be recorded in the column of religion, and but for this instruction many more Sanas would probably have returned some definite religion. The variation in the

P SYMCLARS.	1881-81. 1881-01	1901-11. 1911-21.	1921-31.	
1	2	3	4	5
Number in A. C. D. AU				
refugees	+2,289	+3,782	-1,581	-7,037
Others	+226	+8,412	-1,036	-4,822
				+10,500
				+8,875

who returned themselves or were classed as Hindus on each occasion. The occupational distribution of the Samas for the last two censuses is given below —

Occupation Distribution of Rural workers by state

[illegible]

Amount of absorption is calculated by the process pointed out in paragraph 213 in connection with the Brown for 511s.

It is apparent that Sansis are taking more and more to agriculture, having been allotted colony land and established in settlements under State supervision. There is a large decrease under their traditional occupation of crime, but it is rather doubtful whether the traditional occupation was really returned by the person enumerated or merely presumed by the enumerator.

305 The figures of Sarera for the last six censuses are given in the margin. This caste like other low castes has shown no advancement in numbers. The figures for its home districts are given in the second table, and show that many Sareras, particularly in the Jullundur and Hoshiarpur Districts, have become Sikhs during the last decade.

Particulars	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sarera B C	10,792	11,366	9,587	10,743	9,873	11,230
S A R E R A						
Locality	Hindu			Sikh		
	1911	1921	1931	1911	1921	1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kangra	4,378	3,845	3,378	9	30	2
Hoshiarpur	3,646	3,516	3,025	1,160	1,196	2,061
Jullundur	106	31	33	83	173	2,006
Gurdaspur	489	523	279	5	1	15

306 The figures of Sayads enumerated in the Punjab plains are given in the margin for the last six censuses. The increase at each census and the total increase among all Muslims of the same locality is also given. It is well known that Sayads receive accretions from other castes, many people claiming Sayad as their caste as soon as they become well-to-do.

Locality	SAYAD					
	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sayad (A. C. D.)	200,728	217,034	230,802	239,160	247,087	293,313
Variation percentage		+8.1	+6.3	+3.6	+3.3	+18.7
Variation percentage among all Muslims (A. C. D.)		+9.9	+12.6	+0.7	+5.9	+16.5

receive accretions from other castes, many people claiming Sayad as their caste as soon as they become well-to-do.

307 From 256,971 in 1921 the Sheikhs of the plains have increased to 414,623 or by 61.4 per cent. The figures for the last six censuses are given in the margin. There seems to have been no remarkable variation between 1881 and 1921, the figures in the latter year being actually in defect. The big increase during the last decade is due to numerous members of other castes, mainly occupational, having returned their

Caste and Locality	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sheikh (A. C. D.)	293,606	287,778	264,656	276,687	244,800	407,576

DISTRICT	Absolute increase or decrease among Sheikhs	Increase per cent among Sheikhs	Total Muslim increase percentage	DISTRICT	Absolute increase or decrease among Sheikhs	Increase per cent among Sheikhs	Total Muslim increase percentage
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Hissar	+689	+7.0	+17.5	Gujranwala	+3,734	+51.8	+17.6
Rohtak	+9,875	+74.4	+10.3	Sheikhpura	+6,184	+134.7	+20.9
Gurgaon	+1,806	+12.0	+11.8	Gujrat	+2,495	+47.3	+10.9
Karnal	+3,189	+17.6	+10.2	Shahpur	+5,491	+159.9	+14.0
Ambala	+5,648	+25.4	+12.2	Jhelum	+2,806	+97.0	+14.0
Simla	-809	-25.7	-16.4	Rawalpindi	+3,103	+31.8	+11.7
Kangra	+490	+47.8	+5.8	Attock	+2,120	+46.0	+14.2
Hoshiarpur	+2,897	+77.7	+13.4	Mianwali	+1,684	+116.1	+15.6
Jullundur	+3,643	+35.4	+14.4	Montgomery	+2,423	+90.5	+36.0
Ludhiana	+7,915	+94.3	+22.1	Lyallpur	+4,591	+108.2	+21.2
Ferozepore	+7,103	+62.4	+6.8	Jhang	+5,232	+697.6	+16.3
Lahore	+3,315	+136.2	+26.0	Multan	+3,710	+47.1	+28.9
Amritsar	+13,135	-167.6	+23.8	Muzaffargarh	+1,595	+126.5	+4.0
Gurdaspur	+3,407	+49.6	+16.6	Dera Ghazi Khan	+1,351	+65.8	+5.6
Sialkot	+4,520	+78.0	+5.0	Punjab States	+14,219	+38.1	+16.7

caste as Sheikh Qasab of the south-eastern part of the Province being prominent in this respect. It is quite likely that in some places respectable Kashmirs also returned their caste as Sheikh. The table on the last page shows the increase per cent. among Sheikhs in each district and state together with increase among all Muslims. A fertile cause of variation in the number of Sheikhs is the intermingling with them of the figures of Qureshis, separate figures for which are unfortunately not available on the present occasion.

Punjab

308. The figures of Sunars are given in the margin for the last six

Caste, Religion and Locality	1881	1901	1901	1911	1921	1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Punjab Total A B C D	144,903	164,067	174,628	154,963	127,090	136,633
Hindu do	106,874	118,114	127,111	109,718	77,231	80,028
Sikh C D	12,070	17,236	18,856	27,222	15,067	13,306
Muslim C D	21,223	28,811	28,661	25,143	34,792	32,301

censuses. The figures of Sikh and Muslim Sunars are given only for the central and western plains, where alone they are found in considerable

numbers. There is an increase among Sunars of all religions during the last decade, though the maximum figures for Hindu and Sikh Sunars were reached in 1901 and 1911 respectively. The reason for the decline in their numbers is that Hindu Sunars sometimes return themselves as Rajput, while Sikh Sunars in many cases return no caste. The Muslim Sunars, who are comparatively fewer have returned the maximum number at the present census.

As regards the internal distribution Sunars seem to be a mobile race, travelling to places where they anticipate prosperous conditions or a good income though the figures of districts like Lahore and Amritsar are probably deflated on account of return of other castes, such as Tank, Mair, Mair Rajput.

District	SUNAR.					
	Hind.		Sikh.		Muslim.	
	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931
Hoshiarpur	1,568	4,820	91	283	226	428
Jalandhar	1,679	6,934	180	734	389	980
Ludhiana	3,696	3,458	425	1,328	118	277
Ferozepore	3,187	—	223	3,274	2,197	2,131
Gujranwala	2,985	2,717	943	811	820	1,141
Rawalpindi	1,639	947	1,496	734	224	38
Muzaffargarh	1,206	1,496	209	196	2,489	2,506
Lyallpur	2,802	2,917	734	705	1,718	2,289
Sheikhpur	3,250	2,214	25	21	210	382
Peshawar & Mair	893	1,144	31	122	1,117	983

The figures in the margin will be of interest. At this census 33,000 Sunars returned their caste as Rajput, but as their traditional caste was also recorded they were included among Sunars. The other caste claimed in considerable numbers is Khatri returned by

about 2,000 Sunars. It is probable that many more Hindu Sunars will return Rajput or Khatri as their caste at future censuses.

Tank
Khatris

309. In the beginning of this Chapter a reference was made to the representation made on behalf of certain associations of Hindu and Sikh members of the occupational castes of Chhipas (calico-printers), Darzis (tailors), Chumbas (washermen) etc. to have their caste recorded as Tank Khatris. In the eastern part of the Province the claim was that they be recorded as Rohilla Tank Khatris whatever that may mean. Many members of this caste have risen to responsible positions in public service and business and claim that calico-printing tailoring etc. are mere occupations and that their true caste is Tank Khatris. Their argument is contained in the following abstract from a representation of theirs.

"The word Chhip, Chippo, or Chumba takes its origin from 'Chhip' which is but another name for handloom, an art highly spoken of by the learned poets of the past, and constituting a compulsory course of training for the Khatris of the olden days. Hence it was that Mr. Riaz Chander J. M. L. and Khatris, Dairi Rastan, some Darzifans, etc. and Pappu and Pandey were all expert in 'Chhip' art or handcraft."

Their claim to return Tank Kshatriya as their caste was conceded with the proviso that the traditional caste should also be returned and added in brackets after the caste claimed, thus to make a comparison possible with the corresponding figures of the past censuses. The following correction slip was issued for the guidance of the enumerators:

"Persons returning their caste as Tank Kshatriya will be recorded as such in column 8 with their traditional caste, such as tailor or calico printer being added within brackets, thus Tank Kshatriya (tailor), Tank Kshatriya (calico printer) "

Appendix I at the end of this Chapter shows the figures of Tank Kshatriyas for each district and state as well as the number of each traditional caste returned

TANK KSHATRIYA		
Caste	Hindu	Sikh
Total	11,321	26,055
Total with traditional Occupation recorded	7,670	17,818
Arya	3	
Chhapagar		82
Chhimba	4,082	11,349
Darzi	2,035	6,121
Dhobi	68	18
Jhiwar	2	
Kahar	10	
Kumhar	7	
Lohar	1	
Rajput		81
Ramgarhia	44	2
Saini		3
Sannar	468	102
Tarkhan	36	

The provincial summary is given in the margin. The traditional caste was recorded in the case of 25,524 out of 37,376 entries, and it is apparent from the table that more Sikhs than Hindus have claimed the new caste and that the castes which have mainly contributed to it are Chhimba and Darzi. It will not be a matter for surprise if on future occasions many Tank Kshatriyas return their caste merely as Khatra, a leading caste which at this census appears to have been returned by many Ahluwalas also.

310 See paragraph regarding Lohars

Tarkhan.

311 The Telis—Hindu, Sikh and Muslim—show an increase. Telis are an

Tell.

Hindu (1931)	1,373	occupational caste, whose members are evidently not at
Sikh	42	
Muslim	344,027	all anxious to give up their traditional occupation or to

claim a higher caste. The increase is, no doubt, due to the attractiveness of oil-milling, which is one of the few prosperous indigenous industries at present.

312 Numerous persons at this census abstained from returning a caste, and many of them deliberately. It is quite possible that some of the omissions in the column of caste were accidental, having crept in during one of the several stages of the census operations. The number of Brahmanic Hindus, who did not return a caste, is negligible, being 4,419 males and 2,397 females out of a total population of over eight millions, and Caste would thus seem to have, as ever, its grip on the population. In the case of 50 per cent of the followers of Vedic Dharm, numbering 341,390 persons (194,355 males and 147,035 females), the entry in the caste column was Arya, which is the equivalent of 'no caste' entry in the case of Brahmanic Hindus (mainly Sanatanists). The main figures of 'no caste' entry among Brahmanic Hindus relate to Amritsar (1,626), Gujrat (1,191), Gujranwala (914) and Gurdaspur (685). It is rather surprising that Lahore, claiming as it does a large number of people with advanced views, has had very few such entries. Some 'no caste' entries, practically all relating to females, in places like Suket and Jhelum, seem to be due to a statistical error, as also those relating to an excessive number of males in Amritsar. On the whole, it can safely be said that very few of the Brahmanic Hindus have refrained from returning their caste although there was a considerable propaganda against the return of caste, particularly that emanating from the Jat Pat Torak Mandal. My conclusion is that people prefer to return a higher caste to returning no caste, and that the caste system has still a great hold on them.

'No Caste' Entry

Representation of Caste in Service.

313 It will I think be of interest to notice the representation of the members of different castes, tribes or races in the gazetted civil services. The table below showing the actual figures of classification has been compiled from the History of Services of the Gazetted Government Servants serving in the Punjab and on deputation in the North West Frontier and Delhi Provinces. *

T1 Caste of the Gazetted Government Servants.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
		Numbers of the Indian Civil Service, Military officers and unattached Civil Servants, Extra Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildars, Judicial Department, Income-Tax Department, Indian Police Service, Provincial Police Services, Forest Department, Indian Educational Service, Provincial Educational Services, etc., Medical Department, Public Health Department, Jail Department, Madras and Hind. Branch P. W. D., Irrigation Branch P. W. D., Hydro-Electric Branch P. W. D., Miscellaneous Departments, Total all Departments.																		
Agarwal	1	3	17	1					1	1	2	0			6	21			2	98
Ahar		1																		2
Ahluwalia	1	39						4	12		12	4			2	1		1	21	
Anand	1	1	1	3					3		1	1			1	2		2	18	
Anand	2	12	1	12	18	4		1	2		30	10	2	2	7	16		4	180	
Anand		6	1	1	1				1			1			12				12	
Arora		2	1	1															8	
Brahman	3	36	8	10				2	3		8	10	1	4	4	12	1	2	88	
Gill		1																	4	
Jat		31	10	12	2	2	4	6		4	7	4		4		9	12	18	126	
Kamboj	1	1	1																2	
Kashmiri			2					12			2	12	1	1			1	1	12	
Kayasth		2	2	1	2		1				7	1							17	
Khatris	4	1	20	18	41	2	3	16	12	2	37	52	12	2	22	71	1	12	262	
Mahajan					2										1				4	
Mughal		1	2			1	2		1	1				1		4	1		18	
Pathan	1	2	10	5	1		10	2	4	6				4		7	8	24		
Qureshi		2	5	6					1		4					2		1	20	
Rajput	1	3	26	10	8	4	3	6	7		11	7		2	1	11	1	16	127	
Ramgarhia					1				1						1	1			4	
Ram		1	1	1	1	1									2	2	1	7		
Sardar		13	12	10	3	1	7		1	2	10	1	4	1	2		6	77		
Sharma	8	1	12	8	17		2	8		1	16	7	1	7	6	20		7	116	
Christian	29	6	22	1	22	3	84	16	22	12	21	21	8	2	24	125	18	22	649	
Other minorities	2		7	8	1	1	2			4	16	2	1	2	12	12	7	70		
Unspecified	6	1	23	32	19	19	4	27	1	1	21	25	18	2	11	67	12	52	379	
TOTAL	117	18	224	182	209	44	118	102	67	20	162	218	47	48	182	412	37	174	2,819	

() Includes unspecified Gakhars and 4 unspecified Bhatts.

(b) Includes 12 Christians, who are also members of the Indian Civil Service.

(c) Includes 1 Brahman, 2 Jats, 2 Khatrias, 1 Rajput, 2 Sikhs and 2 Sherikas, who are also shown under Extra Assistant Commissioners. It also includes 1 Baidi stationed under Medical Department.

(d) This will not be the exact total of the entries in the line as certain officers mentioned in the notes (b) and (c) have been counted twice.

The figures for the important castes having any considerable representation are detailed separately while other castes have been lumped together at the

bottom, where also the number of officers whose caste or nationality is not specified has been given. It may be pointed out that in some cases terms are put down which are not really castes. For example, it is not clear whether the term Mahajan as used in the afore-mentioned book refers to Aggarwal, Arora or Sud. It is possible that the people belonging to the same caste may have returned themselves under two different categories for instance, Sheikh and Kashmiri and Qureshi and Sheikh. It is apparent from the above table that the greatest number of gazetted officers are Christians. Among Indians, the caste Khatri contributes the largest number followed by Rajput, Jat, Arora, Sheikh, Brahman, Sayad, Aggarwal, etc. This order happens to be in accord with the proportion of literacy among these castes rather than with their numerical strength.

The Christians are comparatively most numerous in the Public Works Department, the Police and the Indian Civil Service. The Khatri is mostly employed in the Public Works Department, the Medical Department and as Extra Assistant Commissioners. The largest proportion of Rajputs is claimed by Extra Assistant Commissioners, the Provincial Education Service and the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department. The Jats have the best representation in the cadres of Extra Assistant Commissioners and Tahsildars and also in miscellaneous Departments, particularly Agriculture. The Aroras are serving mostly as Extra Assistant Commissioners, in the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department and in the Judicial Department. As regards Sheikhs, the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department claims most of them followed by the Judicial Department and the Provincial Education Service. The Brahmans for the most part are employed as Extra Assistant Commissioners and in the Irrigation and Medical Departments, and Sayads as Extra Assistant Commissioners and Tahsildars and in the Judicial and Medical Departments. The largest proportion of Aggarwals is claimed by the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department and the Judicial Department. The

Correction Slip

Page 359, line 17 from bottom, after
Jat add Pathan

adres of Extra Assistant Commissioners
lice service. As many as 89 members
s, 5 are Sheikhs 4 Khatri, 3 Aroras,
a, Aram, Jat and Rajput each. Four
have not specified their castes.

It will also be of considerable interest to examine the caste distribution of the elected members of the Punjab Legislative Council, and the table in the margin gives the necessary information. The Jat and the Rajput, the two most numerous castes, have the greatest representation, a fact which reflects the influence exercised by them over the members of occupational castes residing mostly in rural areas. The next in point of numbers is Khatri, followed by Arora, Brahman, Sayad, Sheikh, Aggarwal, Aram

The castes of the elected members of the Punjab Legislative Council

Caste	Strength	Caste	Strength
Aggarwal	2	Kashmiri	1
Ahir	1	Khatri	5
Aram	2	Mahajan	1
Arora	5	Meo	1
Awan	1	Nai	1
Balmiki	1	Qureshi	1
Bengali	1	Rajput	12
Biloch	1	Sayad	3
Bodla	1	Sheikh	3
Brahman	3	Sikh	1
Gujjar	2	Total all castes	71
Jat	22		

and Gujjar. Here again it is possible that there is an over-lapping of Sheikh and Kashmiri. The other castes noted in the table have only one member each.

EUROPEANS AND ANGLO-INDIANS.

Strength and
Distribution.

314 There are in this Province 20 099 persons (14,848 males and 5,251 females) belonging to the European and allied races including 4 Armenians. Of these the British subjects are 19,523 (males 14,597 and females 4 920) or 97.1 per cent. of the total. The distribution of European and allied races in the various districts of the Province is as below —

<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>Districts</i>
<i>Under 20</i>	<i>Hoshiarpur Ludhiana Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan</i>
<i>20 to 50</i>	<i>Hissar Rohtak Karnal Gujranwala Sheikhupura Gujrat Shahpur and Jhang</i>
<i>51 to 100</i>	<i>Gurgaon Kangra Mianwali and Lyallpur</i>
<i>101 to 500</i>	<i>Amritsar Gurdaspur Jhelum Attock and Montgomery</i>
<i>501 to 1 000</i>	<i>Simla and Multan</i>
<i>1 001 to 2 000</i>	<i>Jullundur and Ferozepore</i>
<i>Over 2 000</i>	<i>Lahore Ambala Sialkot and Rawalpindi</i>

The figures are large for the districts having cantonments. In 1921 the corresponding figure for Multan was 1,396 and the decrease may be due to the reduction of European troops in the cantonment.

It appears that as in the past many Anglo-Indians, especially those of fair complexion have returned themselves as Europeans.

The total number of Anglo-Indians recorded at this census is 3 025 persons (2 181 males and 1 444 females) those returned from British Territory being 2 993 (males 1,825 and females 1 168). The distribution of Anglo-Indians in the districts of the Punjab is as under —

Districts containing persons

<i>Below 5</i>	<i>Hoshiarpur Shahpur and Dera Ghazi Khan</i>
<i>6 to 20</i>	<i>Rohtak Karnal Kangra Attock Lyallpur and Muzaffargarh</i>
<i>21 to 50</i>	<i>Hissar Jullundur Amritsar Gurdaspur Sialkot Gujranwala Sheikhupura Gujrat Jhelum, Montgomery and Jhang</i>
<i>51 to 100</i>	<i>Gurgaon Ferozepore Mianwali and Multan</i>
<i>101 to 500</i>	<i>Ambala and Simla</i>
<i>501 to 1 000</i>	<i>Rawalpindi</i>
<i>Over 1,000</i>	<i>Lahore</i>

315 Below is given the strength of European and allied races (including Armenians) and Anglo-Indians in the Province as at present constituted at each of the last six censuses

Comparison
with the Past
Returns.

<i>Particulars.</i>	<i>1831.</i>	<i>1851.</i>	<i>1871.</i>	<i>1891.</i>	<i>1911.</i>	<i>1931.</i>	
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	
Europeans, etc.	20,099	21,815	21,570	25,299	21,762	22,490	Indians in the Province as at present constituted at each of the last six censuses
Anglo-Indians	3,623	4,199	2,513	2,325	2,543	1,641	
Total	23,722	26,014	24,083	27,624	24,305	24,131	

The figures show that Europeans increased steadily up to the 1911 census or until before the Great War after which their numbers began to decrease and at the present moment they have declined by more than 2 000 as compared with

1881 This decrease may be partly attributable to the fact that the possibility of their figures becoming swollen by the inclusion of Anglo-Indians was less on the present occasion than formerly At past censuses the householder was as a rule called upon to fill the household schedules, but on the present occasion in order to ensure entries being made according to instructions trained English-knowing enumerators were employed for the purpose, and for the guidance of

Place of birth (From Table VI) 1	Persons 2	the enumerators the term Anglo-Indian was defined as any person, born in India, whose father, grand-father or more remote ancestor in the male line was European It may be remarked that the figures of Europeans should not tally with the number of those who have returned a European country as their birth-place, as the figures include a number of European children born in India The table in the margin shows the number of persons who returned one or other of the European countries as their birth-place, and it is apparent that the number of persons born in European countries is 16,989, or 3,110 less than the total number of Europeans in the Province The total number of European children under 13 in the Punjab at the time of the census was 2,769 Evidently many of them were born in Europe. On the other hand, there may be some Indians who were born in Europe, but these must be very few It seems that many Anglo-Indians return England as their birth-place and European as
D—COUNTRIES IN EUROPE	16,989	
(I) INSIDE BRITISH DOMINIONS		
England and Wales	14,430	
Gibraltar	4	
Irish Free State	35	
Malta	1	
Northern Ireland	563	
Scotland	550	
United Kingdom unspecified	3	
Total (I)	15,589	
(II) OUTSIDE BRITISH DOMINIONS		
Austria	1	
Belgium	45	
Denmark	1	
France	31	
Germany	38	
Greece	1	
Holland	2	
Italy	5	
Latvia	1	
Norway	1	
Portugal	8	
Rumania	2	
Russian Union	7	
Spain	4	
Sweden	3	
Switzerland	3	
Turkey in Europe	37	
Total (II)	193	
(III) EUROPE UNSPECIFIED	1,207	

their race, and thus insert an element of doubt into both categories of the figures

The Anglo-Indians in the Province have more than doubled during the last fifty years, but they show a decrease since 1921 This might be due to the further alienation of some of them in favour of Europeans, while some others of a rather dark complexion have probably been returned as Indians

All the persons who have returned English as mother-tongue number 26,204 which exceeds the number of European and allied races and Anglo-Indians by 2,480 The difference is small and might be due to the fact that some of the Indian Christians as well as others are taking more and more to English as their medium of speech, so that many of them treat English as their mother-tongue

APPENDIX I TO CHAPTER XII.

The Table below shows the number of persons belonging to occupational castes such as *Dars*, *Chhambas* and *Chhipis* returning themselves as *Tank Kahatriya* and *Lohars* and *Tarkhans* returning themselves as *Dhiman Brahman*

DISTRICT OR STATE.	Tank Kahatriya.													
	Total.	Total H. & V.	Total S.H.	Hind. Arya.	S. S.H. Chhapgar	CHHAMBAS		DARS.		DHIMAN.		Hind. Jivhar	Hind. Khar	Hind. Kumbhar
						Hind.	S.H.	Hind.	S.H.	Hind.	S.H.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
PUNJAB	37,376	11,221	29,865	2	82	4,902	11,348	2,838	6,121	88	12	2	10	7
Amritsar	218	15	129			12		4						
Bahawal	21	4												
Barnala	57	27						22						
Chandigarh	207	307	30			278								
Faridkot	2,512	1,786	725	2		1,040	314	19	122			2	70	
Lyallpur	87	47	27					2	11					
Rawalpindi														
Sialkot	2,264	1,125	784			1,919	565	200	180					
Wazirpur	7,579	2,719	4,831		22	867	2,264	1,208	1,318	68				
Sheikhpura	6,547	1,233	4,311			386	2,187	247	1,544					7
Thanesar	5,146	225	4,915				322	22	1,022					
Delhi	1,828	16	1,812		88									
Meerut	6,896	223	6,673			1	2,801		1,284		18			
Rohtak	1,205	329	876			74	112		22					
Shikhar	82	72	10											
Shikhar	204	4	201						80					
Shikhar	14	74												
Shikhar	24		24											
Meerut	120	120	30											
Lyallpur	77	26	212											
Kala Kala	122	12	50			12	24							
Kumbhar	1		1											
J. Ind														
Other Hind. Hill States	14	20	4					2	6					
Farmer	23	29	4						2					
Shikhar	1	1												
Kumbhar	997	137	860											
Hind. Kala	81	7	10											
Faridkot	207	12	696				208		7					

APPENDIX I TO CHAPTER XII—*concl'd*[illegible]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Actual and proportional figures of castes classified according to their traditional occupations.

No.	CASTE OR CASTES.	Strength (000's omitted).	Proportion of the population of the Province (as Proporty)	No.	GROUP AND CASTE.	Strength (000's omitted).	Proportion of the population of the Province.
1	2	3	4	1		3	4
	AGRICULTURISTS	12,312	430		WHEEL-MAKING	1,632	60
1	Jat	6,070	12	28	Chamars including Ramdasas	1,210	42
2	Rajput	2,252	63	29	Meeki	42	17
3	Arora	1,231	47		DYEING	90	3
4	Awa	539	19	30	Chikhaba	90	2
5	Kanet	308	11		T FLOWS	45	2
6	Kamboh	240	8	31	Dard	40	2
7	Ghurath	124	4		WHEEL-MAKING	1,093	32
8	Mee	123	4	32	Chakras	691	24
9	Sassi	165	6	33	Musmali	412	14
10	Rath	124	3		WASHING	176	6
11	Dagi and Badi	182	6	34	Dhok	176	6
12	Falkhar	330	12		EGGING	437	19
13	Ahar	222	6	35	Fagle	287	10
14	Mai	85	3	36	Mura	244	9
	AGRICULTURISTS AND CATTLE REARERS.	696	1		WATER CARRYING	370	12
15	Gujar	606	24	37	Jharwar including Kaka	370	12
	TRADE	2,828	72		WATER	875	31
16	Aggarwal	370	12	38	Jalwa	67	24
17	Arora	778	27	39	Kashmiri	205	7
18	Khatris	816	1		EARTHEN WORK	670	22
19	Shankh	618	12	40	Kumhar ..	64	22
	CHIEF, HUNTING AND FOWLING	97	3		ARTS	1,142	41
20	Bahara	21	1	41	Lohar	234	12
21	Mahlan	63		42	Soni	164	6
	CHIEF	49	1	43	Tarkhan	824	23
22	Hara	2			BLACK	31	11
23	Palkhware	4		44	Meekhi	318	11
24	Soni	32	1		BRATIN	347	12
	CARREL DRIVING	627	22	45	Y	21	12
25	Mishra	621	2		RETCHEE	107	4
	PREST	1,267	47	46	Quash	12	4
26	Prashman	1,020	37		OLD FARMING	216	17
27	Rayal	291	10	47	Teli	216	12

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II

Variation in caste, tribe, since 1881

(Based on Imperial Table XVIII)

Serial No	CASTE OR TRIBE	PERSONS (000's OMITTED)						PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION INCREASE (+), DECREASE (—)					Percentage of net variation 1881—1931
		1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921 to 1931	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911	1891 to 1901	1881 to 1891	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Aggarwal	373	349	339				+6 8	+2 9				
2	Ahir	222	202	201	198	189	166	+10 1	+1	+1 8	+4 7	+13 8	+33 8
3	Aran	1,329	1,086	974	1,004	890	795	+22 4	+11 6	—3 0	+12 7	+11 9	+67 1
4	Arora	770	707	668	648	603	538	+8 8	+5 9	+3 1	+7 4	+12 0	+42 9
5	Awan	539	440	425	421	389	351	+22 5	+3 4	+1 2	+8 0	+11 0	+53 6
6	Bagaria	2	2	1				+51 1	+28 3				
7	Bawaria	33	35	33	29	26	22	—6 6	+6 0	+12 8	+10 2	+20 0	+47 7
8	Biloch	625	531	531	467	383	332	+17 6	+0	+13 8	+21 8	+15 5	+88 2
9	Brahman	1,059	995	986	1,077	1,069	1,041	+6 4	+9	—8 5	+8	+2 7	+1 7
10	Chamar	1,102	1,135	1,076	1,172	1,148	1,034	—2 8	+5 5	—8 2	+2 1	+11 0	+6 6
11	Chhimba	92	121	124	147	142	100	—23 4	—2 7	—15 7	+3 8	+41 2	—7 9
12	Chuhra	681	751	913	1,175	1,176	1,039	—9 2	—17 8	—22 3	—0	+13 1	—34 4
13	Dagi and Koli	182	165	172	154	168	79	+10 2	—4 1	+11 9	—8 2	+113 6	+131 7
14	Darzi	46	38	30	30	37	30	+19 4	+7 7	—9 3	+6 1	+22 3	+51 3
15	Dhobi	175	164	152	142	130	124	+6 5	+8 1	+6 5	+2 1	+12 6	+41 0
16	Dumna	32	37	72	53	64	66	—12 6	—49 2	+35 3	—16 6	—3 2	—51 6
17	Faqir	284	270	263	362	300	112	+5 0	+2 9	—27 5	+20 7	+168 1	+163 3
18	Ghirath	123	118	121	122	119	111	+4 1	—2 6	—5	+2 6	+7 4	+11 1
19	Ghosi	4	1	2	3	3	2	+66 1	—79 2	—19 7	+13 6	+19 4	+72 7
20	Gujjar	696	627	596	612	600	539	+11 0	+5 3	—2 0	+2 0	+11 3	+29 1
21	Harni	3	3	3	3	4	1	+13 4	—11 1	—2 9	—16 7	+215 4	+157 0
22	Jat	6 070	5,454	4 891	4,884	4,500	4,224	+11 3	+11 5	+1	+8 5	+6 5	+43 7
23	Jhiwar	370	371	332	450	459	418	—3	+11 9	—26 3	—1 8	+9 6	—11 5
24	Julaha	672	643	627	652	620	593	+4 5	+2 6	—3 8	+5 1	+4 6	+13 3
25	Kamboh	239	181	172	174	151	129	+32 4	+5 4	—1 3	+15 4	+16 4	+84 9
26	Kashmiri	200	166	175	190	141	150	+20 2	—5 1	—7 7	+34 4	—5 6	+33 6
27	Khatri	516	453	424	434	419	392	+14 0	+6 9	—2 3	+3 5	+6 7	+31 5
28	Kumhar	620	570	543	561	515	466	+8 8	+5 0	—3 3	+8 9	+10 7	+33 2
29	Lohar	334	322	320	347	323	292	+3 6	+7	—7 9	+7 3	+10 0	+14 5
30	Machhi	315	281	240	236	197	168	+12 0	+17 2	+1 5	+20 1	+17 1	+87 5
31	Mahtam	64	94	82	83	57	50	—32 1	—15 3	—1 1	+45 2	+13 3	+27 2
32	Mali	72	93	97	106	96	59	—22 2	—4 1	—8 6	+10 4	+63 6	+23 2
33	Mogh	23	30	40	44	41	37	—26 0	—23 0	—10 8	+7 9	+9 9	—39 7
34	Neo	125	112	121	133	116	113	+11 9	—7 6	—9 4	+15 0	+3 0	+10 9
35	Mirasi	243	232	223	245	231	192	+4 5	+4 1	—8 8	+6 0	+20 1	+26 3
36	Mochi	467	429	411	408	384	334	+8 8	+4 4	+7	+6 3	+15 0	+39 8
37	Mussalli	412	324	310	57			—27 4	+4 5	+439 6			
38	Nai	381	361	345	370	371	324	+5 5	+4 6	—6 8	—3	+14 7	+17 6
39	Od	33	29	32	26	22	16	+14 8	—10 1	+21 1	+16 5	+43 4	+109 0
40	Pakhiwara	3	3	4	4	4	4	+10 7	—24 5	+3 2	—2 2	—1 8	—17 1
41	Pathan	345	262	273	247	221	211	+12 0	—4 0	+10 4	+11 5	+5 1	+64 0
42	Qasab	127	121	117	114	109	93	+5 3	+2 9	+2 8	+4 3	+18 2	+37 4
43	Kanet	306	288	404	390	370	346	+6 1	—28 6	+3 6	+5 4	+6 9	—11 6
44	Pajput	2,352	1 853	1,560	1,784	1,748	1,648	+26 9	+18 3	—12 2	+2 1	+6 0	+42 7
45	Rathi	134	118	98	38	101	83	+11 6	+20 7	+157 5	—62 3	+21 3	—61 6
46	Sami	157	120	108	122	121	147	—30 7	+11 7	—11 5	+1 0	—18 1	—6 9
47	Sansi	25	17	24	26	22	20	+62 1	—28 8	—6 0	+17 0	+11 5	+41 8
48	Sarera	17	10	11	10	11	11	+13 7	—8 1	+12 1	—15 7	+5 3	+4 1
49	Savad	293	247	239	231	217	201	+18 7	+3 3	+3 6	+6 3	+8 1	+46 1
50	Sheikh	408	245	277	265	238	204	+66	—11 5	+4 5	—8 0	—2 0	+38 8
51	Sunar	160	127	156	175	164	146	—25 6	—18 5	—10 7	+6 4	+12 5	+9 4
52	Tarkhan	654	615	638	675	622	564	+6 4	—3 6	—5 5	+8 6	+10 2	+15 9
53	Teli	339	305	285	309	292	251	+11 1	+7 2	—5 1	+6 1	+16 4	+35 4

APPENDIX I

VITAL STATISTICS

The system of registering vital statistics in the British Districts is as follows. In the rural circles, births and deaths are reported by village chaukidars (watchmen) who are provided with two books, one for births and the other for deaths, in which entries are made, on the chaukidar's report, by a resident of the village who can read and write, and the lambardars (village headmen) of each village are responsible that these entries are duly made. The chaukidars take their books with them to the Thana (police station) at their fortnightly visits and from these books and from oral enquiries made from chaukidars, the Police *Muharrirs* compile the fuller registers which they maintain. Fortnightly returns are submitted, through the Superintendent of Police, to the Civil Surgeon. The Civil Surgeon forwards fortnightly, monthly and annual returns, compiled from the Police returns, to the Director of Public Health, Punjab. From the returns so received, monthly and annual returns are prepared in the office of the Director of Public Health, Punjab. The Police *Muharrirs* receive a small monthly allowance in all cases in which the work is done satisfactorily. In Municipal towns, when a birth or death occurs in any household, the head of the household makes a report within three days of the occurrence or causes a report to be made orally or upon a form provided by the Committee. If for any reason he is unable to do so, the report is made by an adult member of his family, or failing any such, by an adult male servant, or in the case of births, by the midwife employed in the accouchement. If a birth or death occurs in a household in which there is no grown up male member, the report is made by the sweeper of the mohalla (street or lane). The mohalladar (a responsible resident of the mohalla) and the sweeper are jointly and severally responsible that there is no omission. In most Municipalities, rules or bye-laws have been adopted under the Municipal Act, regarding the proper registration of births and deaths. In towns where no special bye-laws for the registration of vital statistics have been prescribed by the Municipal Committee, but where the watch and ward is done by the Municipal Police the constable of each beat reports all deaths occurring in it. The police are assisted by the sweepers of the mohallas, who supply the information regarding births. Birth and death registers are kept at Municipal Registry Offices, and weekly returns compiled from the registers are forwarded to Civil Surgeons for incorporation in their district weekly returns. A weekly return showing the births and deaths registered in all Municipal towns with a population of ten thousand and upwards each, and a monthly return showing the births and deaths registered in all districts, are published in the *Punjab Government Gazette*.

System of
Registration.

The accuracy of the registers maintained by the Police and Municipalities is tested by the Director of Public Health, Punjab, and Assistant Directors of Public Health and District Medical Officers of Health, Civil Surgeons, Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police, Tahsildars, Naib-Tahsildars, Kanungos, Superintendents of Vaccination and Vaccinators. All omissions of births and deaths are supplied in the registers after verification by the Civil Surgeons, and the District Officers are asked to punish the defaulters.

APPENDIX II

LEPROSY

In January 1923 His Excellency the Viceroy constituted an Indian Council of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association with a view to the inauguration of an active campaign to eradicate leprosy from India and nominated His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey K.C.S.I. C.I.E. the then Governor of the Punjab as one of his Vice-Presidents. An appeal was issued to India by His Excellency the Viceroy at whose instance His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab on the 28th of January 1923 issued a similar appeal enlisting in the Punjab the support of all who by reason of their rank position and affluence, were in a position to assist in the beneficent work. To assist in the raising of funds and the organization of measures to eradicate the disease from the Punjab His Excellency constituted a Provincial Committee of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association. This task was successfully completed in the year 1920 and a sum of Rs. 2 07,551/13/9 was raised by private subscriptions. The amount collected was transferred to the Indian Council of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association and the provincial committee then ceased to function. The Punjab Branch, however has been receiving its quota from the Central organisation and in order to utilise this money in accordance with their instructions, a technical committee was appointed by the Punjab Government to deal with the problem and to suggest measures from time to time for stamping out leprosy from the Province.

The Punjab Census Report for 1921 shows that there were then 2 737 lepers in the Punjab of which 1 027 were residing in British Territory and 1 110 in the Punjab States so the problem was not of a great magnitude in the Province. In this connection it might be stated that Leprosy Hospitals (Leprosaria) exist at Tarn Taran Ambala Rawalpindi Palampur and Subathu. These hospitals are run by the Mission to Lepers in the East with the assistance of a grant-in-aid from Government the amount of which during the year 1925 was approximately Rs. 77 000/.

During the year 1927 the work carried out by the Provincial Committee comprised a survey of the local situation, both on the administrative and technical sides, as it was felt that before any plan of campaign could be drawn up it was necessary to explore the ground.

Dr. A. R. Mehta D.I.H. was deputed to the School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene at Calcutta to undergo special training under Dr. Muir in the diagnosis of Leprosy and in modern methods of treatment, to visit the Leper hospital in the Province and to make a detailed study of their organisation and equipment with the permission and assistance of their respective Superintendents.

With the object in view to stamp out Leprosy from the Kangra district, where alone the disease was then known to be endemic, arrangements were made to send to Calcutta all Assistant Surgeons and Sub-Assistant Surgeons serving in the Kangra district for special training in the diagnosis and treatment of Leprosy at the expense of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association.

During the year 1929 at the request of the Committee the Punjab Government sanctioned an honorarium of Rs. 70/ per mensem (half of which represented a grant from Government and the other half from the funds of the Association) for the Medical Officer in charge of the Palampur Asylum where no qualified Medical Officer was then employed.

Steady progress was made during the year 1930 in giving effect to the policy advocated by the Punjab Branch of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association

It was decided to engage a whole-time leprosy expert and subordinate staff for the purpose of carrying out a leprosy survey in the Kangra district. The Medical Officer provisionally selected for the post on the recommendation of Dr Muir was however not available, but after this decision had been reached information was received that the Indian Council proposed to send a leprosy-survey (treatment) party under the charge of Dr Santra to the Kangra district during the summer of 1930. As the result of the survey made by Dr Santra it was discovered that in 83 villages situated in three zails of the Kangra district 52 persons were suffering from leprosy whilst in the Kulu tahsil 28 lepers were found in 29 villages and in the Banjar tahsil of Kulu sub-division, 54 villages contained 13 lepers. The survey party also visited the Mandi State, in which 50 lepers were discovered in 47 villages and an appreciable number of lepers was also discovered in the Chamba State. In addition a rough survey was carried out in two tahsils of the Amritsar district and 15 lepers were discovered in 116 villages. These circumstances necessitated consideration of the question of appointing a whole time leprosy expert to carry out surveys with a view to obtaining more detailed information in regard to the incidence of the disease, whilst Dr Santra recommended the appointment of such an officer and also pointed out the need of improving the training of medical men and more especially medical students in the diagnosis and treatment of the disease.

Apart from these activities Dr Santra and his party held leprosy clinics, each of seven days duration in Kangra district under arrangements made by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals Punjab, and the Civil Surgeon, Kangra. These clinics were attended by some 21 doctors and their travelling expenses were borne by the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association. Dr Santra also visited the King Edward Medical College, the Amritsar Medical School and the Women's Medical School at Ludhiana where he delivered lectures and gave demonstrations on the diagnosis and treatment of leprosy to the staff and students.

The Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Civil Hospital, Palampur, who was placed in medical charge of the Palampur Leper Asylum, continued to draw the fee of Rs 35/- per mensem from the Punjab Branch of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association.

A grant of Rs 2,500/- was made to the Subathu Leper Asylum to meet part of the cost of providing a new dispensary and a small clinical laboratory.

During the year 1931, considerable progress was made in extending anti-leprosy work in the Punjab. The Punjab Government, after obtaining the views of the Commissioners and Missionary Societies, approved of the proposal of the Provincial Committee in regard to the appointment of visiting committees for the inspection of leper asylums in the Punjab.

Almost all the Medical Officers in charge of dispensaries in the Kangra district have already received the special training in the treatment of leprosy at Calcutta or from Dr Santra who visited that district. During the last four years, 14 Medical Officers and four private medical practitioners were sent to Calcutta at the expense of the Association.

In regard to the training of medical students the late Special Leprosy Officer of the Committee delivered a lecture-demonstration on leprosy to the students of the King Edward Medical College and the Amritsar Medical School.

An annual grant of a sum of Rs. 100/ was given to each of the five leper asylums in the Punjab (Tarn Taran, Ambala, Palampur Subathu and Rawalpindi) to provide comforts for the inmates. In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 3 000/ was granted to the Honorary Superintendent, Tarn Taran Leper Asylum, to meet in part the cost of erecting an operation block and a sum of Rs. 1,250/ was given to meet half the cost of equipping it. Also, a sum of Rs. 2,500/ was granted to the Subathu Leper Asylum to meet part of the cost of erecting and equipping a small laboratory.

With a view to obtaining a detailed knowledge in regard to the incidence of Leprosy in the Punjab a whole-time medical officer with M.B. B.S. qualifications (Dr Jaikaria) has been appointed with the object of carrying out leprosy surveys and of supervising the work of a leprosy survey propaganda party. During the period from March 1st to December 1931 he did much valuable work and it need scarcely be said that the expenditure of Rs. 4 755/3/1 incurred in this connection has been fully justified by the result. In all 936 villages were surveyed during this period of nine months, and 444 cases (or 253.12 per 100 000 of population) of leprosy were discovered in 190 villages. Seven leprosy clinics were opened for the treatment of 397 cases.

An extensive propaganda was carried out by means of magic-lantern shows and wide distribution of pamphlets on Leprosy. As many as 95 magic-lantern lectures were delivered by Dr Jaikaria.

APPENDIX III

DEPRESSED CLASSES

Depressed
Classes

The question as to what are 'depressed classes' has of late aroused considerable interest. The term 'depressed classes', according to the definition laid down by the Census Commissioner for India, comprises —

- (i) *All persons who would pollute a caste Hindu by proximity or touch*
- (ii) *All those who are forbidden entry into the interior of ordinary Hindu temples*
- (iii) *Those who are not allowed to draw water from the village well*

The castes which fall under the first category are comparatively few, and at present no caste in this Province is supposed to cause pollution simply by coming within a certain distance of the caste Hindu. In private buildings, however, no caste Hindu would let a sweeper enter his residential room, not to speak of the latter ever dreaming of going into the kitchen. In many cases the shadow of a Chumar or a Chuhra would pollute a caste Hindu if he happened to be in his own house but he would not mind such a thing in a playground or on a public road. The tradition or habit has much to do with the dread or contempt of untouchables.

The matter of temple-entry is also a very vexed question. My inquiries show that old temples such as those in Southern India where the practice or tradition has attained the force of ritual do not really exist in this Province. The question as to which castes are and which are not allowed access to the different temples is still difficult of solution. It appears that a *Purbia Dhobi* would not be allowed to enter a temple but a Hindu barber, especially if well dressed, would not be objected to. Large urban areas are not the places for a real test of disqualification for temple-entry as there the particulars and antecedents of an individual are not known, but in villages having temples for public worship such restrictions can be enforced.

The backward castes when numerous enough in any locality usually avoid such unpleasantness by having a place of worship of their own, however humble. In some cases when a family of a depressed caste (for instance Chuhra) is isolated in a place they would erect a mud temple to *Guga* in size no larger than an ordinary Indian *chuhla* (hearth) and adorn it with peacock feathers.

The question of who can and who cannot draw water from the village well is also usually full of difficulties. The main criterion is as to whether it is easy or difficult for the people to obtain drinking water in the locality, and the scruples disappear in proportion as the difficulty to secure water increases. The untouchables usually have their own wells, but very often would take water from the water-courses of wells or canals. In cases where the whole population depends on water stored in ponds they usually obtain it at a separate *ghat* at some distance from that of caste Hindus.

Thus it will be realised that the question as to who are depressed classes is not at all easy to determine, and some castes will always be difficult to classify. The measure of reaction to be manifested by these classes at the time of separate enfranchisement also depends upon various considerations. In some places where there is an overwhelming influence of caste Hindus the depressed classes may not come forward to claim the vote. This may well happen in Rohtak, Hissar and Gurgaon. The reaction in Jullundur, Hoshiarpur, Lyallpur, Sheikhpura and Montgomery is likely to give the depressed a much longed

for opportunity to secure a large voting strength. In Ludhiana Ferozepore and Ambala the Sikh element will probably retain its hold but it will not be a case of plain sailing and the struggle may easily take a serious turn.

Estimate of
the Probable
Number of
the Depressed
Classes.

The Social Map in the beginning of this Report shows the population of the castes which have been classified as depressed according to the above tests out of those for which we had the figures. Such castes comprise all Ad Dharmis and the Hindu castes Bawaria Chamar Chuhra Dagi and Koli Dumna Megh, Od. Ramdasia, Sansi and Sarera and their strength in British Territory comes to 1 310 709. It is true that we have not got the figures for some other castes, which are also untouchable but all of them are numerically unimportant. An estimate of the present population of these minor castes* made on the basis of the 1931 figures indicates their population to be 131,300. Thus the total figure for the Hindu and Ad Dharmi depressed classes will be nearly a million and a half. If all the depressed classes get the vote their population is likely to be slightly larger as the indications are that in that case they may be joined by some of the low castes among Sikhs and Muslims. It may be remarked that the aggregate of Hindu depressed classes does not include the figures of the members of those classes, who have been converted to Vedic Dharma and returned no caste or merely Arya in the column of caste.

It is necessary to add that the strength of each of the depressed castes, named above, by religion and sex are given in Imperial Table XVII for each district and state. Similar figures of Ad Dharmis are given in Imperial Table XVI.

The figures of total population and literacy for each Tahsil in British Territory are given for Ad Dharmis and four of the most numerous depressed castes, namely Chuhra Chamar Dagi and Koli and Sansi in Provincial Table II. In the Social Map in the beginning of this Volume the light-blue portion of the rectangles represents the total strength of Ad Dharmi and the Hindu depressed classes for which figures are available. Appendix I to Chapter XI is a key to this map and gives the actual and proportionate figures for each unit of the Province. It will be observed that the Ramdasia is put down as one of the Hindu depressed classes and in this connection it has only to be added that these persons returned themselves as Hindus by religion and Ramdasia by caste. They are really Chamars and belong properly to the Hindu depressed classes. Those Ramdasias who returned themselves as Sikhs are not included in these figures.

* Muzabbi, Marwaha, Bangali, Daraz, Baskari, Khempu, Chama, Deol (Gudra), Mahmal, Gandhala, Gadhri, Khatol, Khatik, Kori, Kot, Padi, Verma, Fisher, Papola and Pichland.

INDEX

OF THE

More important Subjects and Terms

Subject or Term	Page.	Subject or Term	Page.
A		A—concluded	
Abbasia Canal	39	Arabic	278
Accuracy of census figures	79	Arain	259, 329
Acland, Government Actuary	126	Area	1—7
Act, number of factories under the	41	Area, average irrigated	38
Act, Sarda	172 & 173	Area, canal irrigated	38
Act, Sikh Gurdwaras	21	Area, changes in	7
Actual age distribution	120	Area, cultivable	27
Actuaries	120	Area, figures for districts	7
Ad Dharm	310	Area, gross cultivated	27
Ad Dharm instruction about the record of	269	Area, gross cultivated	15
Adjustment of population at past censuses	15	Area, increase in canal irrigated	15 & 16
Administrative Divisions, density in	13	Area, increase in cultivable	27
Administrative Divisions, names of	2 & 3	Area, net-cultivated	2
Adult literacy	255	Area of the British Territory	11
Afghanistan	116, 277, 360	Area of the Punjab	3, 13
		Area of the Punjab States	11—14
		Area, population and density	
		Area, population and density—comparison	11
		with foreign countries	
Afghanistan trade with	185	Area, sown under cereals, pulses and valuable	31
Age and civil condition distribution of popu-		crops	7
lation by	172	Area, survey	66
Age and civil condition, proportional distri-		Area under (vital) registration	30
bution according to		Area, yearly sown and matured	187
Age and civil condition, unsmoothed figures	173	Area, proportion of widows in different	360
by	172, 174	Armenians	230
Age at marriage		Army	259, 289,
Age distribution—		Arora	329
at different censuses	128		80
by individual years	120	Artificial swelling of census figures	271
by sex	131	Arya Bhasba	290
how affected by migration	135	Aryas	
of different castes	130	Arya Samaj, the Census Committee, Wachho-	271
in England and France	131	vali	261
in other provinces	132	Assam	224, 251,
of infirm	203	Attock	273, 289
Age distribution, percentage of variation in	68		281
Age periods, proportion of infirm at different	203	Australia	10
Age periods, quinquennial	126	Australia, wheat imported from	48
Age, preference for certain years of	126	Average annual prices	
Age returns, peculiarities of	59, 253	Average, calculations of — age of bride at	174 & 175
Age, school going	125	marriage	38
Age, usual features of the return of		Average irrigated area	259, 330
Aged, the proportion of — in the total popu-	130	Awam	275
lation	133	Awam kari	
Aged, where most numerous	259, 329		
Aggarwal	32, 220	B	
Agriculture	74		
Agriculture, improvement in methods of	32	Babbar Akali gang	21
Agricultural College, the Punjab	28	Bagri	274
Agricultural conditions of the province	32	Bahawalpur Canal	39
Agricultural education	32	Bahawalpur State	2, 201, 221
Agricultural land, price per acre	31	Bahti	338
Agricultural research	35 & 36	Bande Matram	213, 281
Agricultural stock and its care		Banks, mortgage	56
Agriculture, demonstration and propaganda	34	Bar di Boli	275
in	259, 329	Bari Doab, Lower	18
Ahli	305	Bari Doab, Upper	15
Ahli i Hadis	357	Bashahr	178
Ahluwalla	313	Bawaria	331
Ahmadia	43	Bazaz	229
Ahmdal	203, 261	Beas	2
Ajmer Merwara	21	Bodi	323
Akali, Babbar — gang	21	Becs, keeping of	225
Akali Dal	203	Bengal Census Report of 1921	174
Akali movement	341	Bengali	278
Akali Parchar	108	Beopari	351
Altitude, effect of — on deaf mutism	93, 174,	Better living societies	56 & 67
Ambala	178, 202,	Bhangi	326
	261	Bhill	277
	34	Bhotia	273
American cotton	182	Bihar and Orissa	261
Amount of sterility	80, 93, 94,	Bikaner State	2, 40
Amritsar	178, 201,	Bilaspur	174, 178,
	250 & 251		274
	301	Bilingualism	279
Anglo-Indian, definition of the term		Biloch	331
Anglo-Indians, strength of — at past six cen-	300	Bilochi	276
suses	48	Birds, keepers of	225
Annual birth and death rates	48	Birth and death rates, annual	17, 23
Annual average prices		Birth and death rates during 1867—1921	18
Annual rate of increase per cent in popu-	15		
lation			

Subject or Term	Page.	Subject or Term	Page
D—concluded		F—concluded	
Density, area, population and — of districts and states	13 & 14	Female education	60
Density of rural population	73	Female hospitals	27
Dental Hospital	27	Female immigration	157
Departmental educational returns	254, 208	Female infanticide	151, 154
Depressed castes	322	Female workers	216
Depressed classes	310, 323,	Female workers in different castes	233
	373	Females, neglect of	166
Dera Ghazi Khan	2, 106,	Ferozopore	2, 93, 154,
	219, 250		178, 251,
	275		279
Deswali	290, 101,	Fertile and sterile marriages, percentage of	183
Dev Dharni	302	Fertility, special enquiry into	185
Dev Samaj	200, 301,	Fever	15
	302	Figures, unsmoothed — by civil condition	173
Dhami cattle	36	and age	19
Dharam Premi	303	Financial stringency	58
Dhawal Pal	303	Financing Institutions, Central	255
Dhiman Brahman	346	Fishing	8, 30
Dhobi	250, 335	Floods, river	296
Dictionary Dr Jukes Western		Food effect of — on fecundity	226
Punjab and English	274	Food industries	229
Digambari	315	Food stuffs, trade in	30
Disparity of sexes	151	Foodwala Canal	
Dispensaries, hospitals and	27	Foreign born enumeration of — in selected	93
Districts, density in — and states	13 & 14	towns	159
Divisions, linguistic	273	foreign countries, sex proportion in	230
Divorce	169	Foreign state service	41
Doab	341	Foreign trade of India	30, 42
Domestic Economy	61	Foundries	61, 80
Dress, industries of — and toilet	226	France	35
Drug habit	100	Fruit orchards	220
Duration of marriage and size of family	184	Fuel	
Dussehra festival	21		
Dyeing, Government School of	60	G	
		Gahbar Ghambir	303
E		Gakkhar	352
Early marriage and fecundity	296	Gang, Babbar Akali	21
Earners, definition of	208	Garhshankar	302
Earthquake, Kangra	205	Garhwal hills	275
Eastern Punjab districts	291	Garrett, Mr	305
Eastern Times	281	Gazette, Civil and Military	281
Edge, Vital Record in the tropics by	125	Gazetted Government servants, actual figures	350
Educated unemployment	234	of — by castes	8
Education	59 & 60	General Schedule, specimen of	274
Education Department, returns of	254, 268	Ghaggar	338
Education, progress made in	50	Ghara	320
Education, compulsory — society	57	Glossary of castes, tribes and races	198
Engineering College MacLagan — Mughal		Goltro	201
pura	60	Gofra, cataract operations at	20
England and Wales	63, 60, 125,	Golden Temple	338
English	185 & 180	Gossains	
English as mother tongue	206	Governor of the Punjab, attempt made on	22
English dailies	276	the life of	128
English literacy by castes	281	Government Actuaries	20
English speakers, number of	250	Grand Trunk Road	16
Enquiry into marriage and fertility	361	Great War	36
Enquiry, scope and mode of census	178	Grey Canals	272
Enquiry, special — into the extent of edu	9	Grierson, Sir George	27
cated unemployment	8	Gross-cultivated area	259, 330
Enquiry, special — into the size of families	10	Gujarati	250
Iranian languages	273	Gujjar	250, 330
Errors in age returns, how corrected	126	Gujranwala	250, 330
European languages	361	Gujrat	72, 74, 251
Europeans, birthplace of	361	Gurdaspur	174, 210,
Europeans, sex proportion among	161	Gurgaon	250
Europeans, strength of — at past six censuses	360	Gurmukhi, literates in	260
Evolution of castes	323	Gurmukhi, Urdu Hindi — controversy	256
		Guru Gobind Singh	305
F		H	
Factories, different kinds of	42	Halal khor	326
Factories Act, number of factories under	41	Hardy, Sir George	123
the	41, 48	Haryana	36
Factory operatives	80—83	Hari Kishan Kaul, Pandit	14
Families, houses and	82	Harnal	339
Families, size of	180 & 181	Health conditions	22—26
Family, size of — according to age of wife at		Hides and skins industry	226
marriage		Hides and skins, trade in	220
Family, size of — according to duration of		Hill States, Simla	3, 250
marriage		Himalayan Natural Division	4 & 5
Family, size of — correlated to occupation		Himalayan, pronominalized — group of	
of husband		languages	273
Farms, cattle	178	Hindi, Urdu — Gurmukhi controversy	256
Farms, experimental seeds	33	Hindi, literates in	260
Fecundity	296	Hindko	275
		Hindu Jat	300, 339

Subject or Term.	Page.	Subject or Term.	Page.
H—continued.		J—continued.	
Hindu majority, where ?	285	Jhalam	2, 178, 225
Hindu-Muslim riots	21, 290	Jhalandi	& 220
Hindu Rajput	300	Jhelum	272
Hindu Rajputs, sex proportion among	184	Jind	342
Hindu sects	301	Jogi	174
Hindus, causes of decreasing number of	293	Joual-waak	226
Hindus, detailed study of the figures of	293	Jukna, Dr.	44-47
Hindustani	271, 275	Jukna	226 & 242
Hissar	174, 196	Jukna	22 & 221
Hissar Cattle	281	Jukna	2, 22
Holdings, size of agricultural	28		
Horse, Pony and Mule Breeding Society	23-27	K.	
Hosliaryer	2, 174, 196	Kashkari	216
Hosliary	201	Kashmir	212
Hospital, Dental	43	Kashmiri	212
Hospitals and dispensaries	27	Kashmiri	212
Hospitals for females	27	Kashmiri	212
Hospitals, Veterinary	27	Kashmiri	212
Hotels	229	Kashmiri	212
Houses, definition of census	80 & 81	Kashmiri	212
Houses and Families	80-83	Kashmiri	212
Houses, number of	81	Kashmiri	212
Hyderabad	261	Kashmiri	212
Hydro-Electric Scheme, the Machi	62	Kashmiri	212
I.		Kashmiri	212
Ibnetan, Sir D. J.	14	Kashmiri	212
Ibnetan on census	222	Kashmiri	212
Implementa, use of improved	35	Kashmiri	212
Immigration of Sikhs	20 & 21	Kashmiri	212
Incidence of the rural population	74	Kashmiri	212
Increase or decrease during the last decade	312, 313	Kashmiri	212
among married, married and divorced	220	Kashmiri	212
Indian Census Service	21	Kashmiri	212
Indian Statistical Commission	272	Kashmiri	212
Indo-European languages	8	Kashmiri	212
Indo-Ganges Plain West National Division	27	Kashmiri	212
Indoor patients, number of — treated at	27	Kashmiri	212
Government hospitals	27	Kashmiri	212
Indies	12	Kashmiri	212
Industrial schools	86	Kashmiri	212
Industrial societies	41, 42, 225	Kashmiri	212
Industry	26	Kashmiri	212
Infantile mortality	192	Kashmiri	212
Infants, age distribution of	701	Kashmiri	212
Infants, sex proportion among	303	Kashmiri	212
Infants, comparison of incidence of —	183	Kashmiri	212
with other provinces	196-207	Kashmiri	212
Infants for census purposes	151	Kashmiri	212
Infants, local distribution of	7, 63	Kashmiri	212
Infants, epidemic, effect on sex proportion	97	Kashmiri	212
Infants, number of deaths caused by	96	Kashmiri	212
Infants, villages, average distance between	241	Kashmiri	212
Infants, villages, increase in	183	Kashmiri	212
Infants	196	Kashmiri	212
Infants, proportion of — in different	200	Kashmiri	212
Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals	183	Kashmiri	212
Intentional errors in age returns	114	Kashmiri	212
Inter-district migration	248	Kashmiri	212
Inter-marriage between religions	11	Kashmiri	212
Ireland, area of	28	Kashmiri	212
Irrigated area, average	37-39	Kashmiri	212
Irrigation, canal	28	Kashmiri	212
Ishat-i-Ishat	29	Kashmiri	212
Ishat War	37	Kashmiri	212
Irrigation, main sources of		Kashmiri	212
J.		Kashmiri	212
Jala	218	Kashmiri	212
Jama-ul-Ulugh	221	Kashmiri	212
Jamra and Kashmir	261	Kashmiri	212
Jangra Brahman	224, 248	Kashmiri	212
Jangra	225	Kashmiri	212
Jat	220, 262 &	Kashmiri	212
Jatli	229	Kashmiri	212
J & Jai Tark Mandal	275	Kashmiri	212
Jai Akh	221	Kashmiri	212
Jama Singh Rangharia	241	Kashmiri	212
Jawa	237	Kashmiri	212
Jawa	216	Kashmiri	212
Jhang	24, 76, 117	Kashmiri	212
	194, 221 &	Kashmiri	212
	221	Kashmiri	212

Subject or Term.	Page.	Subject or Term.	Page.
P		P—continued.	
Pacheco	263	Price per cultivated acre	32
Pahari, central	273	Primary—cultured	263, 264
Pahari, variation in Punjab and	274	Primitive tribes	223
Pahar, western	275	Progress of literacy in younger generation	223
Pahol	202 & 208	Progressive population	229
Pakistan	30	Proportional distribution according to age and	
Pakistan	239 300	civil condition	172
Pakistan (Lah)	28	Proportion of followers of different religions	177
Pakistan, Upper Aryans	252	Proportion of unmarried	179
Panchayat system	60 & 61	Proportion of sexes	157
Pand	213	Proportion of sexes in marriageable population	179
Pandey	230	Proportion of widows among different	
Pandeyans travelling by North-Western Rail-		castes	187 & 188
way	81	Proportion of kids in females of different	
Pandits	74	religions	186
Pandits	138, 230	Proportion of kids in different areas	187
Pandits	1 & 2, 231	Provisional Co-operative Bank	87
Pandits in Government hospitals	13	Public Administration, number of persons	
Pandits in Leprosy Asylums	20.	engaged in	220
Pandits in Mental Hospital	197	Public Health Department, Punjab	261
Pand, C. E.—Law of Births and Deaths by	162 & 174	Yolam, sea-sewa under census and	21
Pandey Migration	113, 116	Punjab Co-operative Union	87
Pandey Migration	113, 117	Punjab	274
Pandey	277	Punjab and English dictionary Dr Jodha	274
Pandey wheels	33	Punjab and Pahari, variation in	274
Pandeyans walls	63 & 64	Punjab, Western — or Lakhs	274
Pandey	13	Punjab States, increase in population of	77
Pandey, effect of — on sex proportion	161		
Pandey area	31	Q	
Pandey of age returns	126, 128	Qadon	278
Pandey	230	Qadon	266
Pandey	178	Qadon rural	39
Pandey	177	Qadon	301
Pandey, male and horse breeding society	33—37	Qadon of stone (Lah)	60
Population, actual — of the province	63	Qadon age-periods	126
Population, age distribution of the	163	Qadon	266
Population, amount of urban	80		
Population, area — and density	11 14	R	
Population, causes of the variation in the	63 & 66	Race, tribe and caste	223
Population, comparison of — with foreign	11	Racharans	294, 297
countries	63	Railway communications	19
Population, de facto	8	Railway transport	60 & 237
Population, deduction of	7 11	Railway goods carried by	61
Population, deduction of rural	66	Railway new-line opened	61
Population, deduction of urban	64	Railway number of passengers carried by	61
Population, de jure	73	Railway Committee	61, 234
Population, density of rural	73	Rajasthan	278
Population, figures of rural	97	Rajput	300, 323
Population, general	7 & 8	Rajput	261
Population, increase per square mile of the	71	Rajput, Hindu	300
rural	63	Rajput	234
Population, increase in	63	Rajput	261
Population, influence of religion on the move-	60 & 70	Rajput	261
ment of the	11 & 12	Rajput	261
Population in the past census	12 & 13	Rajput	261
Population, median point of	71 & 72	Rajput	261
Population, movement of — in each British	70	Rajput	261
district	71	Rajput	261
Population, movement of — in natural	71	Rajput	261
districts	71	Rajput	261
Population, movement of — in Punjab States	71	Rajput	261
Population, movement of — in smaller units	70, 80	Rajput	261
Population, movement of the total	63	Rajput	261
Population of the aged	130	Rajput	261
Population of towns by class	61 & 62	Rajput	261
Population, percentage of increase in	61	Rajput	261
Population, progressive	229	Rajput	261
Population, proportion of — in towns and	60	Rajput	261
villages	60	Rajput	261
Population, proportion of — in villages	60	Rajput	261
Population, provincial totals of	60	Rajput	261
Population, reproducible	229	Rajput	261
Population, special enquiries in articles as	9 & 10	Rajput	261
parts of	14 & 20	Rajput	261
Population, statistics in	62	Rajput	261
Post office, total number of —	62	Rajput	261
Post, telegraph and telephone services	62	Rajput	261
Post, telegraph and telephone services, per	62	Rajput	261
sons employed in	221	Rajput	261
Postward	273	Rajput	261
Postward workers in	224	Rajput	261
Postward farms	6	Rajput	261
Postward on resources	73, 77	Rajput	261
Price	44	Rajput	261
Price, movement of — in Bombay	49	Rajput	261

Subject or Term.	Page	Subject or Term.	Page.
U—continued.		W	
United Provinces	2, 281	Wages	47 & 49
United States of America, mode of taking the census of	10	Wage earner	208
University Hall, Ootrage	22	Wah	44, 80
Unrecorded age returns	168	Ware house	80
Unrestorable, revolt of	294	Wareha	00
Upper Bari Doab	15	Waterlogging	40
Urban area, limits in	153	Watson, Dr. Chalmers	290
Urban population by religion	06	Wealth and Welfare of the Punjab by Oliver	33
Urban population, definition of	86	Weaving, spinning and	42
Urban population, increase in	91	Weekly newspapers	251
Urban population, percentage in total population of	40	Wells, area irrigated by	37
Urban population, proportion of — to post census	90	Western Jumna Canal	16
Urban population, proportion of — to total population	90	Western Punjab	34
Urban sur-cello	281	Western Prasthi (Lahore)	274
Urdu books published in	281	Wheat, improved varieties of	282
Urdu dialects	228	Widowed, the	185
Urdu-Hindu-Gurmukhi controversy	280	Widows, proportion of — in different areas	187
Urdu, literature in		Widows, proportion of — among different castes	187
Y		Widows, proportion of — among females of main religions	186
Valuable crops, area sown under cereals, pulses and	21	Widow re-marriage	188
Variak	02	Women's Christian College	87
Vedic Dharma, followers of	302	Wood, trade in	229
Vernacular, fluency in	280	Wood workers	228
Veterinary College, Punjab	37	Workers among selected castes	231
Veterinary Department	35	Working dependents	208, 218
Vidura Virah Bahadur Sabha	182	Y	
Village definition of	88	Y vs	302
Villages, average population of	87	Y.M.C.A., split work by	82
Villages, average distance between inhabited	87	Z	
Villages, increase in inhabited	86	Zamindar	231
Village service	230	Zerostrian	218
Village settlements	230		
Vital records and age distribution	134		

